REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1889.

Price Rs. 6.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

PAGE.		PAGE.
TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1887-88	AND BUILDINGS	. 25
CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION 1 IRRIGA	ATION	. 26
POLITICAL	7AYS	. 28
SURVEY	BAPH AND POST-OFFICES	. 29
SETTLEMENT 4 IMPER	IAL REVENUE	. 30
GOVERNMENT ESTATES	NOIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE .	. 31
WARDS' ESTATES	CT AND LOCAL FUNDS	. 32
	Revenue	. 33
Police 6 Custon	Ms	. 34
CRIMINAL JUSTICE 8 OPIUM		. 34
PRISONS 9 SALT		. 35
CIVIL JUSTICE 12 Excise		. 36
REGISTRATION	s	. 37
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL INCOME	B-TAX	. 38
SELF-GOVERNMENT 15 VITAL	STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VAC-	
10 l	TION	. 38
Metrorology 17 Emige	ATION	. 39
	AL RELIEF	. 41
PRICES	TION	42
LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTI-	ITERATURE AND THE PERSS .	44
ARCHA	COLOGY	45
FORESTS	BIASTICAL	46
MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUS-	NERY AND PRINTING	45
IBIAS .	FICAL GARDENS	45
GAA-BURNA TAXDA	MIC AND ART MUSEUM	46

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

SUMMARY.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL DURING 1887-88.

On the 21st May, 1887, Sir Steuart Bayley left Calcutta for Darjeeling, staying there until the 30th June, when he returned and remained in Calcutta till the 20th July. Between that date and the 15th September he visited the northern and north-eastern districts of Bengal and the whole of Behar, the principal events during the tour being the halt at Burdwan, made partly with a view to settle the question of the adoption of an heir by the Maharani, and the holding of large Durbars at Patna and Rampore Beauleah, in order to invest certain gentlemen and noblemen of the Behar and Rajshahye Divisions with the honors which had been accorded to them in the early part of the The second period at Darjeeling lasted from the 15th September to the 10th November. In the month of January His Honor made a short stay at Mozufferpore in order to be present at the inspection of the Behar Light Horse by Sir Frederick Roberts. Between the 2nd and 16th March, 1888, Sir Steuart Bayley visited the Chota Nagpore Division, the chief object being to hold a Durbar for the purpose of meeting the Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals, and to invest the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore and Rajah Raghunath Singh with the titles conferred on them by the Government of India.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

During the year the Municipal Act was introduced into four towns, and the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act were extended to twenty-two districts. The District Boards were entrusted with the administration of road cess and public instruction, besides various other important functions connected with cattle-pounds, charitable dispensaries, public ferries, and sanitation.

The duty on all kinds of salt was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and the supervision of salt manufacture in Orissa was entrusted to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras, after the extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to that Division.

The year under report was the first of the new financial contract with the Government of India. By a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Governments under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in disbursements which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the Ruling Account in settling the contract.

The postal money-order system, having proved very popular, has been extended so as to apply to remittances of all public demands.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act was introduced into 40 municipalities, and Act IV of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to 14 thanss.

POLITICAL.

During the past year, public health in Hill Tipperah was good, and the outturn of crops, especially of cotton and oilseeds, excellent. The revenue consequently increased by Rs. 47,442, the receipts being Rs. 3,37,352 against Rs. 2,89,910 in 1886-87, and Rs. 2,38,805, the average of the preceding three years. Notwithstanding this, no improvement save the construction of two small roads has been reported, while considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the financial administration of the Maharajah. No regular statistics of trade are kept, but it is calculated from the amount of duty realized that the total value of the export trade was about Rs. 7,82,000 as against Rs. 6,25,000 of the previous year, and Rs. 6,03,000, the average of the preceding three years. No influx of British subjects has so far followed the abolition of the rule under which they could not acquire occupancy rights in the State, and this is explained as due to the fact that there is no great want of arable lands in the border districts.

The total number of criminal cases was 598, and shows a slight decrease since last year. Of persons brought to trial 429, or 61.4 per cent., were convicted. In as many as 34 out of 79 cases of appeal, the sentences were-reversed, and this points to bad work in the lower courts. The highest appellate court is said to do good work, but there can be no real improvement in the administration of justice until the police and officials are properly and regularly paid. Owing to the working of the new Landlord and Tenant Act of the State, civil suits increased from 322 to 523. Further information is awaited as to the cases of suttee reported.

In the Tributary States of Orissa, the Rajah of Nilgiri, who has recovered his power of speech and reason, was restored to the administration of his State in August 1887. The year was marked by irregular and deficient rainfall, and there was consequently a partial failure of crops in most of the States, which caused some privation among the poorer classes. Public health was fair. Vaccine operations have increased in number, but the superstition of the people greatly interferes with progress in this direction. The number of civil and revenue cases decreased from 16,492 to 11,073, while that of criminal offences rose from 2,141 to 2,383. Complaints are still frequently made concerning the administration of Athgarh, Khandpara, and Daspalla. With regard to revenue, the demands under all heads have increased considerably in Angul, Mohurbhanj, and Dhenkanal since 1882-83, while in Baramba and Narsingpur, which came under Government management in 1881 and 1884 respectively, the State debts, with which they were encumbered, have been paid off, and the revenues considerably enhanced. In some of the States registration-offices on the model of those open in British India have been established, and in States under direct management, rules have been laid down regarding the rates of fees to be levied on compuls ory registration. The Stamps and Court fees Acts were introduced in 1885 into Angul, and the value of stamps sold has risen considerably since last year. The sales of special stamps introducedo in 1886 into Mohurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur have increased from Rs. 2,462-12-3 in 1886-87 to Rs. 11,055-4-6. A new road from Cuttack to Angul has been completed with the exception of the portion which lies within the State of Athgarh. The progress of education is satisfactory, and it is noticeable that there were 1,663 children of the aboriginal races on the school rolls as against 1,495 in the previous year. Postal arrangements are still under the consideration of Government. In Angul 280 square miles of forest are reserved, in Mohurbhanj the forests are under the direct control of the Manager, and in eight other States measures of protection have been taken in hand.

In the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur the rainfall was generally insufficient and unfavourably distributed, and crops were for the most part under the average. Public health was fair, and there was no marked change in the material condition of the people. Cattle-disease was again very prevalent in Sirgooja, and steps are now being taken to ascertain the causes of the excessive mortality. Education, always very backward, has retrograded, pathshalas having fallen in number from 58 to 52, and pupils from 1,530 to 1,293. District officers speak well of the Maharajah of Sirgooja and the Rajah of Jushpore, but the Rajah of Bonai seems to have lost influence owing to a want of tact and generosity.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were three raids made by the tribes beyond the frontier, two of which were more serious than any which have occurred since 1872, and in consequence a force of 250 sepoys has been despatched to act as a reserve. Frontier trade has greatly developed, owing partly to the opening of the Demagri Bazar to the tribes of Northern Howlongs. The frontier police are reported to have performed their arduous duties in a satisfactory manner.

The relations of the Kuch Behar State with this Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory.

The annual subsidy payable under treaty to the Government of Bhutan on the 10th January, 1888, was duly made over on that date to their envoy at Buxa Duar.

The chief points to be noticed in regard to Sikkim affairs were the invitation of the Maharajah to meet the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling in June 1887 with a view to induce him to modify his relations with Tibet and to return to his previous friendly policy towards this Government; his refusal to accede to the proposed interview on the plea that he had been forbidden to do so by the Governments of China and Tibet; the visit of Mr. Paul to Gantok in October and his failure to meet the Maharajah, who was absent from the country until the end of December; the ultimatum despatched on the 16th December to the commander of the Tibetan forces; and, finally, the carrying of the stockade at Jeyluk, and the taking of Lingtu on the 19th and 21st March of the year under review. Subsequent events will find their place in the report for the current year.

SURVEY.

The survey of ghatwali lands in Bankura was completed at a total cost of Rs. 63,380. The total area demarcated was 155,603 acres, as against 155,422 shown in the old papers, and 2,188 boundary disputes were settled by compromise. The circumstances under which it was decided to survey and resettle the Government estate of Angul in Cuttack were described in last year's report. The estate, comprising 503 square miles of revenue-paying lands, 138 of revenue-paying jungle, and 240 of forest reserve, is now under cadastral

survey and settlement, and by the close of the year 187 square miles had been completed at an approximate cost of Rs. 49,000, or about 63 annas per acre. The total cost of the survey is expected not to exceed one lakh of rupees. Another estate under survey and settlement in Cuttack is Banki, which came under Government management in 1843. This estate was settled in 1844 for 10 years, and again in 1854 for 14 years, this latter period being extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine. The cadastral survey of six square miles was completed by the end of March, and that of the whole estate, the area of which is 120 square miles, will probably be finished by the close of the season. The cost of the work done was Rs. 5,831, and the estimated cost of the whole operations is Rs. 40,000. The Calcutta survey was also reported in October 1887 to be far advanced, but some delay was incurred by a number of boundary disputes arising, for the decision of which a Deputy Collector had to be appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Survey.

The following were operations conducted under the Tenancy Act:—The Port Canning estate, consisting of 6,600 acres, the survey and settlement of which was ordered in 1887, was almost entirely measured by the close of March. A revision of the assessment of the Bhetia estate in Midnapore had been commenced as far back as 1882; in 1886 a survey and record of rights was sanctioned, but operations were not commenced till the year under review. As the lands had been measured in 1882, it was ordered that those measurements should be tested with a view of assessing any additional lands brought under cultivation since that time. With this object 360 acres were surveyed, and the measurements of the rest tested. The total charge of the operations since 1882 has been Rs. 2,400. Eight hundred and sixty acres of Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah had been surveyed by the close of the year 1888 at a cost of Rs. 140. The survey was ordered because there seemed to be sufficient evidence to support a demand for enhanced rent on the ground of a rise in prices.

SETTLEMENT.

There were 777 settlements concluded during the year with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,56,844, as against 812 with a revenue of Rs. 3,55,915 in the year 1886-87. The amount assigned for operations in the year was Rs. 1,37,560, of which Rs. 48,346 only were expended. The rents of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in Midnapore have now been finally adjusted, and the current demands reduced to Rs. 2,21,121 and Rs. 1,94,480 respectively. Negotiations have been set on foot to restore the management of the Jellamutta estate to its proprietors. The settlement of Mircha Diar in Rajshahye was brought to a close during the year. In Hazaribagh the settlement of Government villages in pergunnahs Kharakdiha and Chai was successfully completed at a cost of Rs. 10,995. Three other settlements of minor importance were effected in Lohardugga. The settlement of the Angul estate in Cuttack is being conducted under the old Regulations. The records of 80 of its villages, surveyed in 1886-87, were made over to the Settlement Department by the Survey officers, and the entries made by the latter have been attested and verified. The cost of operations up to the close of the year was Rs. 16,722. Other settlement operations under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act have been effected.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

The current demand of revenue from 3,058 estates under Government management was Rs. 22,32,370, or Rs. 3,831 less than in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,49,005, or Rs. 2,16,635 more than the current demand, and the outstanding balance of arrears, after the remission of Rs. 20,884, was Rs. 6,62,799. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 77.65 as against 78.95 in 1886-87, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 72.52 as against 69.7 in 1886-87.

The expenditure incurred on works of improvement was Rs. 53,434. Several tanks were excavated, some wells sunk, and considerable outlay incurred in drainage, irrigation, planting of trees, dams and embankments. A dispensary was established and maintained in Cox's Bazar khas mehal in Chittagong. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been granted for the construction of bunds, intended to form a fresh-water reservoir to the south of the Chilka lake in Pooree, where the crops often fail for want of water, and this work is now in progress. New staples have been tried with varying success. New ploughs, introduced for experimental cultivation, have in all cases been rejected as too heavy for the bullocks. The Beheea sugar-mill is in general use, and is much appreciated. The usual grants were made for education and roads. The condition of the ryots was for the most part normal, but serious injury to their crops by floods was reported in the Jehanabad estate in Hooghly, the Jellamutta estate, Bhagulpore, and Khoorda estate, while the ryots in Tipperah are said to have not yet recovered from the losses they sustained from this cause for two successive years. Eastern Bengal generally, and from Northern Bengal, accounts have been very favourable.

WARDS' ESTATES.

The number of private estates under Government management was 157; of these, 84 were wards' estates and 73 attached, including encumbered and The collection of rent and cesses due to estates under the Court of Wards amounted to 97.4 per cent. on the current demand. This is a larger percentage than has been attained for many years past. The large increase in the arrear demand of the year from Rs. 81,67,509 to Rs. 1,16,36,922 was due to the assumption of charge of the Bhowanipore estate with a balance of over 27 lakhs, of which 25 lakhs are practically irrecoverable. The Manager has now been instructed to apply for remission after careful enquiry. estate is another property in a similar condition, but until the settlement of each separate village is taken in hand, full particulars for the necessary remission cannot be supplied. In Soojamoota, owing to the fact that the ryots have taken advantage of a dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards to evade payment of rent, the collections amounted to only 9.8 per cent. of the demand. The whole question of the survey and record of rights in wards' estates has been under discussion during the year, and after amplest consideration the principle has been established that surveys shall be undertaken in those estates only which have no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears could be based. Action has already been taken in regard to four out of a programme of ten estates prepared by the Director of Land Records. a 4

The condition of the tenantry in wards' estates is reported as generally satisfactory, but the ryots of the Kanika estate in Orissa still suffer from the effects of the storm-wave of September 1885 and the cyclone of May 1887. The contribution in aid of schools and dispensaries increased to Rs. 98,209. The Board has given encouragement to agricultural experiments, which have been occasionally successful.

In connection with the Burdwan estate, the suit instituted in the High Court since the close of the year by the Dowager Maharani has been brought with a view to set aside the adoption of a son made by the late Maharani and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in July 1887.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the year 1887-88 the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had under consideration three Bills, all of which passed into law. The object of Act I (B.C.) of 1888 is to vest the Local Government with the power of excluding of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes. The more prominent alterations in the Calcutta Municipal Act introduced by Act II (B.C.) of 1888 are to extend the jurisdiction of the Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs, to recast the sections regulating the qualifications of voters, to minutely indicate the duties of the Corporation and to compel them, in case of neglect on their part, to discharge the same, to impose a duty on petroleum, to re-model the chapter relating to the imposition of rates, to enlarge the scale for the supply of filtered water, and to regulate the construction of houses and bustees on sanitary principles. The object of Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871—is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to reduce the income derivable from fees, tolls, and charges, to remit the tolls levied for the use of the bridge under section III, and to add the whole of the surplus to the reserve fund, in view of possible dangers which might arise from the temporary nature of the bridge.

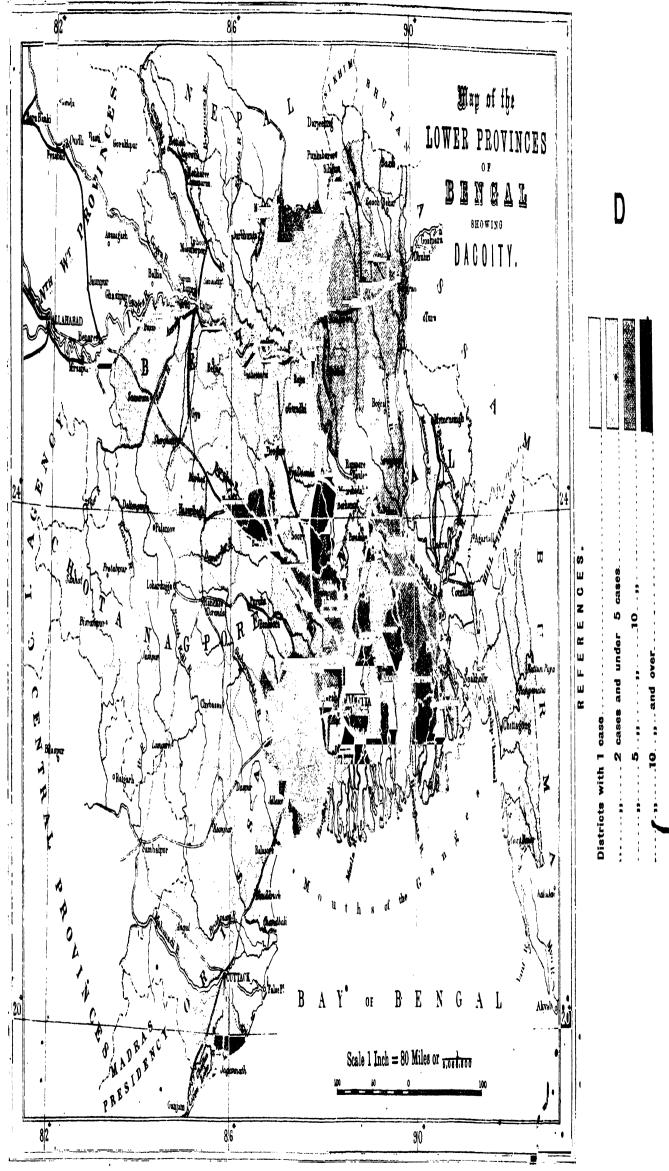
POLICE.

The actual expenditure for the year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968 as against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the Police, including the Railway force, was 23,356. The cost of the men who were employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7.6 pies per head of population. A statement, prepared by the Inspector-General, shows that during the past year Bengal had in its pay fewer policemen and had less cognizable crime in proportion to its population than any other province of India, and that the North-Western Provinces and Madras have a police establishment twice as numerous, and the Punjab and Bombay one three times as large in proportion to their respective populations, as that employed in these Provinces. The accompanying map A illustrates the proportion of police to population in each district.

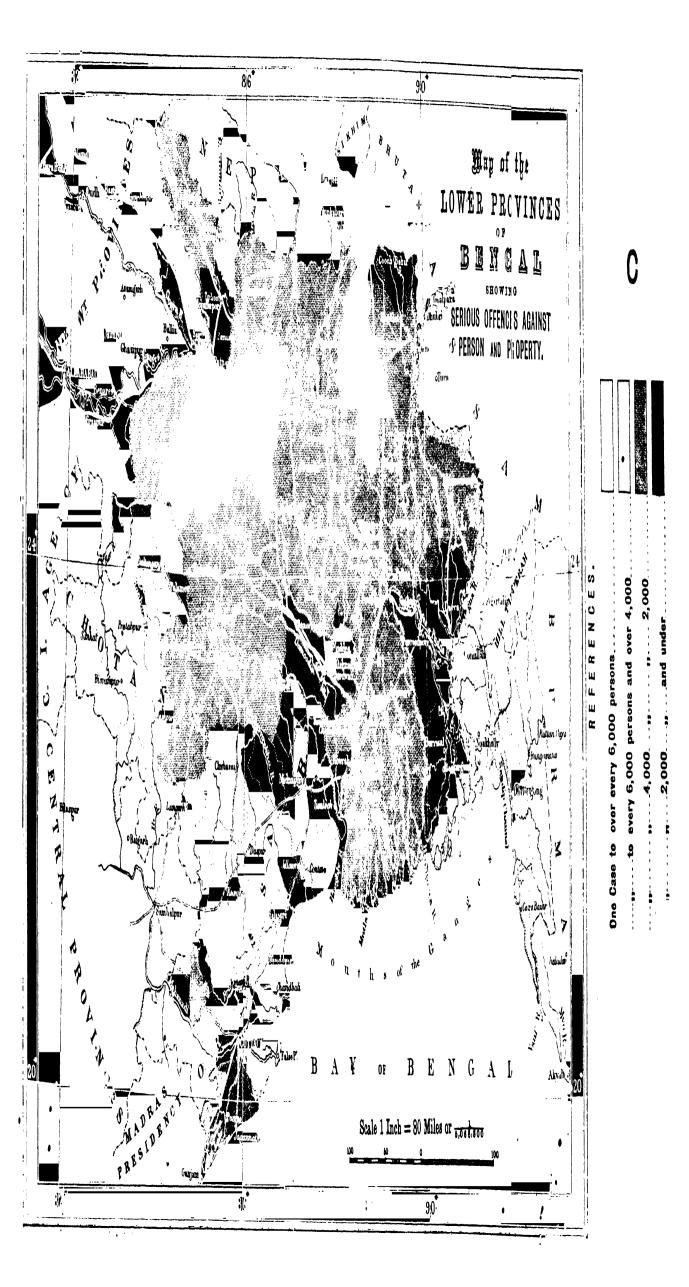
The working of the town police continues to be unsatisfactory. Town duty is very unpopular, and large numbers of resignations are reported on this account. The Inspector-General urges that the regular police force is an expensive agency in excess of what is wanted in municipalities, and



П



Printed in colors from a transfer to erona in the Todostevikie Office Survey of "nois Berattinent Calcutta, December 188



ringed in colors from a frankier to econe in the Laboraphic Office. Survey of India Department, Calcutta, December 1868.

should be replaced to some extent by a cheaper and more contented body. A special report on this subject is now under consideration.

• The amending Act, I (B.C.) of 1886, does not seem to have effected much improvement in the working of the village police. In order to bring this force into closer association with the regular police, it is now proposed that chowkidars should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent. With this object, too, a new system of chowkidari parades has already been introduced. Very unfavourable reports are given of chowkidars remunerated by the tenure of service lands. Two cases of torture and four of illtreatment of accused persons were brought against police officers. In only two of these cases were convictions obtained: in two others the offenders were dismissed or degraded, while in the remaining two cases the officers concerned were exonerated. Cases cognizable by the police decreased by 3,824. The percentage of false cases increased from 5.5 to 5.8 per cent. The percentage of such cases prosecuted was 22.4 against 23.6 in 1886, while that of convictions on prosecution rose from 29.7 to 30.2. These results are not satisfactory, and District Magistrates are particularly called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, and to see that Subordinate Magistrates do not save themselves trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Offences against the State and public tranquillity rose by 10 only. There was an increase of 7 cases under the head of rioting, but how few of these cases are really important is shown by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial only 305 appeared before the Sessions. The number of murders fell by 28; on the other hand, the number of cases of culpable homicide, 217, was larger than in any previous year since 1880. In future a separate note of each case in which a death has occurred will be submitted. however it may be shown in the returns. Convictions were obtained in the case of 23.5 per cent. of the persons charged, against 17.1 per cent. in 1886, and the percentage of convictions to cases rose from 21.9 to 28. was a decrease of 569 cases under the head of serious offences against property. Dacoities rose by 6, and were most prevalent in Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore. The percentage of convictions obtained in such cases fell 101, and of persons convicted 6.1. The total number of true cases of mischief by fire was 373, while as many as 121 of such cases were declared false. Eighty-six of such offences were committed in Dinagepore, this form of terrorism being employed by the professional criminals in that district to overawe villagers, and to prevent them from reporting crime and giving evidence. Not a single person was convicted, while only 17 persons were arrested for this crime. There was a decrease of 3,889 under the head of minor offences against property. Offences against the Opium Act fell from 390 in 1886 and 571 in 1885 to 335 in 1887, while those against the Arms Act rose 159. It is satisfactory to find that more use is made of the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; but more uniformity of practice in different districts is necessary to prevent bad characters moving from districts where the law is properly utilised to those where they are left undisturbed by police interference. The accompanying maps B, C, D, and E illustrate, respectively, cognizable crime, serious offences against person and property, dacoity, and minor offences against property.

Non-cognizable offences decreased by 3,410, principally cases of petty assault and mischief. This goes to show that less resort has been made to

litigation as a luxury, probably due to the fact that the crops were not as good in 1887 as in the preceding year. The percentage of re-convictions has increased considerably, and it is satisfactory to note that in 152 cases, as against 108 in 1886, accused persons were proved to have been convicted three times or more, thus showing that the antecedents of prisoners are more thoroughly investigated, and that the registers are better kept.

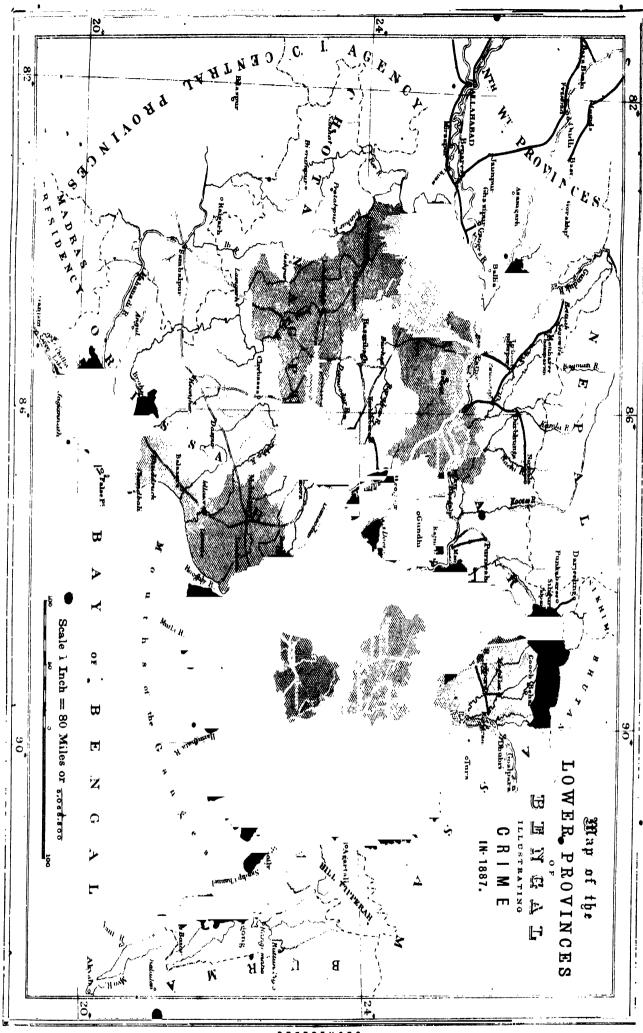
The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the town of Calcutta increased from 53,940 to 55,092. The increase falls mainly under the head of public and local nuisances and miscellaneous street offences. Of 55,175 persons arrested and summoned, 48,334 were convicted. Only 119 out of a total of 47,757 cases reported in the town were said to be false. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,32,351 as against Rs. 1,19,249 in 1886, while the percentage recovered, 51.50, was almost normal. The ratio of cognizable crime to the population was 1 to 18:71 per cent. There were 25 cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, a larger number than in any other year since 1880. There were, as in 1886, only two murders as against an average of six for the last five years. There were fewer cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass detected, and fewer convictions for these offences than last year. In the Suburbs there were 1,720 cases of theft against 1,607, and detection made in only 756 cases against 856 in the previous year. The number of suicides fell from 71 to 65; of these, 49 were Hindus and only 9 Mahomedans: 41 per cent. died from the effects of opium, and 32 per cent. by hanging. Accidental deaths increased by eight: there were 133 deaths from unspecified causes as against 91 in the previous year. The importation of firearms increased from 1,205 to 1,616, attributed to a belief that there would be a great demand in consequence of events in Burmah. Only 1,501 guns of native manufacture were sold in Calcutta, against 2,207 in 1886. There were 13 fires in the town and on the river, 5 in the suburbs, and 20 in Howrah, resulting in the loss of property valued at Rs. 67,355. A saving in the cost of the Town and Suburban Police of Rs. 8,887 was due to small economies effected under the head of establishment charges. The number of up-country men in the police force rose from 1,907 to 1,942, while that of Bengalis fell from 189 to 163.

The frontier police force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was 19 below its full strength of 647 at the close of the year, and 37 of the men were unpassed recruits. The Government of India have prohibited the enrolment of Ghoorkhas of the Goorung and Magar castes, and as these supply the main body of the Ghoorkha recruits, it is feared that this order will injuriously affect the working of the force. The coolie corps started in 1886 has not so far proved very successful, chiefly due, it is believed, to the fact that the men enlisted were not of the right kind. A special report on the subject is awaited.

The number of persons killed by snakes was 9,131, and is less than in any other of the five preceding years. The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 17,739 as against 11,621. The number of snakes destroyed rose from 31,204 to 35,054. In the Patna Division the increase was 6,826, but there was no appreciable falling off in deaths from snakes-bites. The question of the utility of paying rewards for killing snakes is still under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There was no change in the system of administration of Criminal Justice during the past year. The number of Sessions Judges was 30 at the close of the year as compared with 29 at the close of 1886, the increase being due to the



REFERENCES.

District in which 3 to	6 persons per 10,000 of population were convicted of offences	s under the Penal Gode.
	7 ₁	1 12/00/05/55/5/Au 1
	8	
8 to	9,	
9 to	12,	• 11
12 to	23	.,,

creation of the district of Bankura as a separate Sessions Division. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates was increased from 383 in 1886 to 384 in 1887, and the number of Honorary Magistrates from 1,606 to 1,673. Of Stipendiary Magistrates, 223 exercised powers of the first, 68 of the second, and 93 of the third class. The number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 196 as against 185 in the previous year.

In its Criminal Jurisdiction 169 persons came to trial before the High Court, of whom 45 were discharged or acquitted, 94 convicted, and 20 remained under trial at the end of the year: of those convicted, 30 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 48 to rigorous imprisonment, and 2 to simple imprisonment. In its Appellate Jurisdiction the High Court dealt with 3,246 cases, in 1,034 of which the appeals were rejected; the sentences were confirmed in 775, modified in 294, reversed in 666, and enhanced in 14 cases.

In Courts of Session in their original jurisdiction 1,141 prisoners under trial were discharged or acquitted, 1,525 were convicted, and 387 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 39 were sentenced to death, 142 to transportation. Out of the 339 cases tried by jury, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 263 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 33 cases, and partially in 43 cases. In 21 cases it was considered necessary to submit the proceedings to the High Court. The verdict of the jury was reversed in 5 only of cases so referred during the year. The number of persons who appealed to the Court of Sessions was 9,459 as compared with 9,270 in 1886. The appeals or applications of 2,408 were rejected, and the original sentences were confirmed in the case of 3,456 persons, modified in the case of 1,051, and reversed in the case of 1,921 persons.

In the Courts of Magistrates outside the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts, 182,041 persons were brought to trial, of whom 108,877 were convicted or committed to the sessions. Amongst those convicted, 75,133 were sentenced to fine alone, 22,072 to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,070 to whipping alone. Before Presidency Magistrates 40,940 were convicted out of 45,397 under trial, and of these 36,334 were sentenced to pay fines. Orders for detention in a reformatory school were passed in the case of 63 juvenile offenders, the number being the same as in 1886.

• Two hundred and thirty-nine European British subjects, involved in 194 cases, were brought to trial, as compared with 236 persons, involved in 199 cases, in 1886: of the persons tried in 1887, 169 were convicted and 72 acquitted. Offences against local and special laws were charged against 127 of such persons, and of assault and criminal force against 45. None of those who were so tried claimed trial by jury or by assessors of different nationalities.

The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 415,593 as against 425,275 in 1886. The number of persons whipped was 1,267, as compared with 1,652 in 1886 and 1,965 in 1885.

The accompanying map illustrates the comparative number of persons in each district who have been convicted of offences against the Penal Code, and is also to a certain extent a record of police success or failure.

PRISONS.

All the statistics of the year are affected by the releases and remissions granted on the celebration of the Jubilee, and, to a certain extent, this fact affects all comparisons with the figures of previous years. The death-rate fell

to 33·1 per mille, the lowest on record, against 37 2 in 1886 and an average of 59 2 per mille since 1863. The number of whippings was only 266, against 396 in 1896 and a yearly average of 364·25 from 1882 to 1885. The number of escapes fell to 13, as against 17 in 1886 and a yearly average of 25·4 from 1881 to 1885. This is due to the marked improvement in the paid warder establishment. The number of whippings as well as escapes is the lowest on record. Making every allowance for the effect on these figures of the Jubilee releases, they testify to the excellent administration of the Department.

The number of prisoners directly admitted to jail was 29,942, only 179 more than in 1883, which year shows the smallest figure on record, and is a satisfactory proof that there was no appreciable increase of crime in consequence of the Jubilee releases. The total jail population at the beginning of the year, 14,629, was reduced by the 31st December to 13,210, the lowest figure on record, and in great measure the result of remissions granted on the Jubilee day. The balance at the end of the year, 11,950, and the daily average number, 10,908, are the lowest on record, owing to the releases and the small number of admissions. The number of prisoners released was 30,760, as against 30,696 in 1886. Nearly 6,000 less were released on expiry of sentence, but the number set at liberty on other grounds, and chiefly on account of the Jubilee, increased considerably. The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 and 668 in 1886 to 797 in 1887. The number of Burmese prisoners increased by 20, bringing the total up to 284. The Government of India has under consideration a scheme for granting tickets-of-leave to this class of prisoners. Some such plan is required, as they will otherwise become a source of danger from their increasing numbers in the less secure district jails in this province. Their health is reported as excellent. Their conduct was good, but the number of offences increased from 174 to 450, of which 178 related to work. This is still far below the average reported in the case of other prisoners. number of female prisoners fell from 1,391 in 1886 to 1,280 in 1887. The application of the rules to prevent solitary confinement where there happens to be only one female in jail proved successful. Three hundred and fifty-one women were released on the Jubilee day, leaving a total of only 78 in all the jails. The number of re-convicted persons decreased from 3,589 in 1886 to 3,472 in 1887. New rules for the identification and classification of habitual offenders were introduced in 1887, but they have not been working long enough to allow of comparisons being drawn with the figures of previous years. The number of under trial prisoners was 26,240—the lowest number admitted since 1883. The average daily period of detention was 17.75 days, and was higher than in any other year of this decade. It is impossible to compare the figures for different subsidiary jails, as at present the figures do not distinguish prisoners in Sessions cases, where delay is more or less unavoidable, from those in Magistrate's cases.

The punishment of Jail offences decreased in its severer forms, the number of corporal punishments being a third less than in 1886, namely 266 as against 396. Reduced diet was given only in 820 cases as against 1,514 in the preceding year. The number of offences by convicts fell from 40,512 to 35,824. The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose from 299.9 to 328.4. On the other hand, only 59.8 per cent. of the whole number of individual prisoners committed offences, as against 65.5 per cent. in the previous year.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails fell from Rs. 10,93,361 to Rs. 9,68,033—the lowest figure ever reached. Owing to the fall in daily population from 14,806 to 12,250, the cost per prisoner has risen from

Rs. 73-13-6 to Rs. 79-0-4. The jail population of Bengal having steadily decreased until its daily average is now 12,250, the jail establishment has been diminished. Thus the Bhagulpore District Jail was abolished last year, and the reserve guards of 14 district jails, containing less than 100 prisoners, were *transferred: also sanction was given towards the close of the year to the reduction of 14 district jails to the new grade of intermediate jails. The result of these measures has been a nett saving of Rs. 44,958 per annum. The expenditure in central and district jails shows a decrease under every head, and gives a total of Rs. 8,12,576 as against Rs. 9,39,472 last year. Taking together the heads diet, hospital charges, and clothing, the average annual expenditure per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 30-4-6 in 1886 to Rs. 27-4-3 in 1887. These economies have been effected by improved management, an extraordinary instance of which was seen in Monghyr, where the average diet expenditure was reduced from Rs. 20-1-4 in the preceding year to Rs. 13-10-6; and figures show that such economy is not necessarily accompanied by increased mortality or sickness. The average cost per head of sick rose from Rs. 67-5-1 to Rs. 68-3-11. The average expenditure on clothing fell from Rs. 4-4-10 to Rs. 3-14-6. charges fell from Rs. 42,704 to Rs. 35,750. The average number of prisoners employed on prison service was 2,993, as against 4,078 in the previous year. The number employed on manufactures was 4,925, or 46.03 per cent. of the whole number sentenced to labour. The total profits from this source came to Rs. 2,42,741, or an eaverage profit of Rs. 22-11 per head sentenced to labour. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,10,099 and Rs. 23-4. The falling off is fully accounted for by the Jubilee remissions.

The number of subsidiary jails was increased from 83 to 84, one being opened at Thakurgaon in the Dinagepore district. The average number of inspections by Superintendents was 70, the same as last year. The condition of warder guards in this class of jails continues to improve. There were only 17 escapes from subsidiary jails—the lowest number on record during the last ten years. The average cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 189-10-2 to Rs. 178-1-8.

The health of prisoners presents the most satisfactory results, the death-rate from all causes being the lowest on record, the daily average number of sick being the smallest during the last ten years, and the death-rate from cholera being lower than in any year since 1880. There was a decided decrease in the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhea, as also from anæmia and general debility. The report of the Inspector-General of Jails shows clearly that strenuous efforts have been made to improve the health of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, and that marked success has crowned their measures. A test of the efforts made and of their success is given by the weighment results: statistics showing that only 19.3 per cent. of prisoners discharged from Bengal jails lost weight as against 31.8 per cent. in the North-West.

The Alipur Reformatory remained practically unchanged in population and administration during the past year, the year opening with 109 and closing with 108, there being 23 admissions and 22 releases. There were no serious offences, and the proportion of punishments to the number of boys shows a very slight increase. The health of the school was good. The reports regarding released boys compare favourably with those for last year. Out of 32 reported upon, 9 only were said to bear bad characters, and only 7 were following the trades they had learned at school. The manufacture account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 8,521-15-6 as against Rs. 9,180-12-11 in

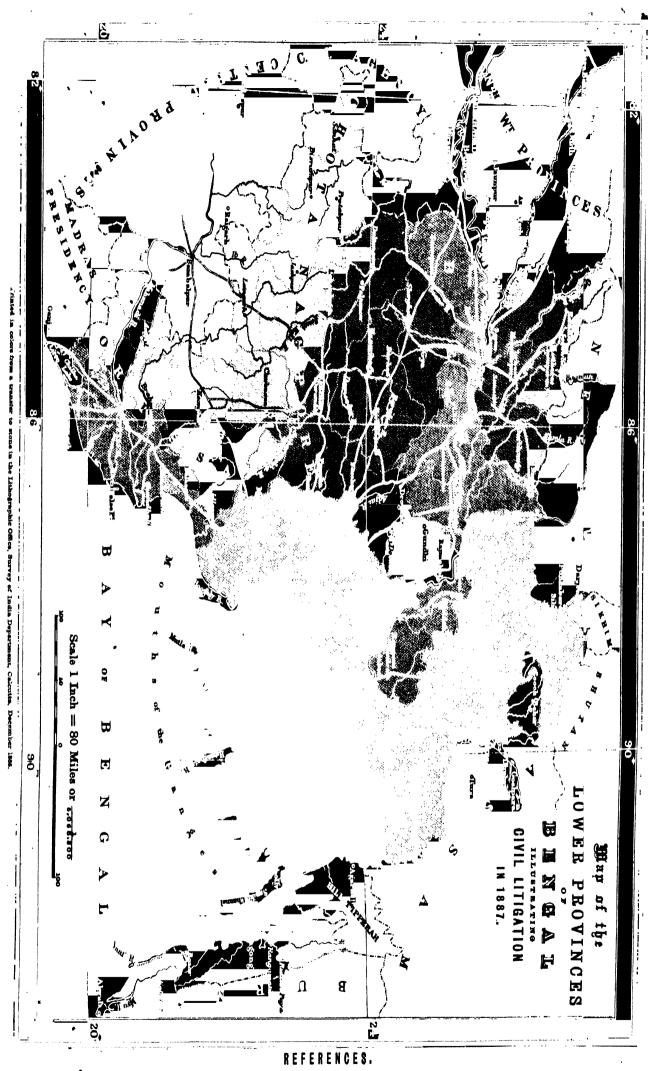
1886. The number of juvenile offenders confined in the Hazaribagh Reformatory rose from 227 to 232. The health of the school was good, only one boy, who had been sickly for years, having died. The discipline of the school improved, 124 boys being neither punished nor reported. Of 54 reports received, 42 were favourable, while 4 boys had been re-convicted and sent to jail. Only six continued to work at the trade they learnt at school. The expenditure fell from Rs. 108-10-7 per head to Rs. 77-9-5. The manufacture account shows a profit of Rs. 1,698-12-2 only as against Rs. 2,314-4-2 in 1886. The local market being very limited, the cost of carriage absorbs a great part of the profits; and for this reason the contract for work to be done for the Postal Department has been discontinued. The Inspector-General has been asked to consider the possibility of introducing the manufacture of objects for which a local demand exists.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Including 531 cases instituted during the year, there were 996 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1887, as against 964 in 1886 and 1,331 in 1885. The number disposed of during 1887 was 562, as against 499 in 1886 and 878 in 1885, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 56.42, against 51.76 in 1886 and 65.96 in 1885. There were 434 suits pending at the close of the year, against 465 in 1886. The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 262 days in 1887, against 250 days in 1886, and disposed of 5,192 appeals and applications, as compared with 6,679 in the previous year; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,859, against 2,318 at the end of 1886. The proportion of work undisposed of was 35 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side, as against 26 per cent. in the previous year.

The Courts in the interior disposed of 493,663 original suits out of 617,385 for disposal. Of the latter number, 509,703 were instituted in Munsifs' Courts, of which 402,820 were disposed of. Suits for money increased by 12,099 and suits for rent by 15,145, but there was a falling off of 333 in the number of suits under the Specific Relief Act, which, until the year under review, had maintained a marked advance. There was also a striking fall in the number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Bengal for small sums, there being 77,239 less cases for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50 and 308,569 less for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100.

In the Calcutta Court of Small Causes the decline in institutions has continued, a further fall of 2,405 having to be recorded—1,714 in respect of suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, and 837 in respect of suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 50. No other explanation has been given for this falling off in institutions than that it is due to the more elaborate procedure introduced in 1882, causing prolongation in heavy cases and more frequent adjournments in the minor ones, whereby suitors in the latter are discouraged. The decline is most noticeable in suits for goods sold, for work, wages and materials, and in suits on account stated. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,81,620, as compared with Rs. 20,68,380 in 1886. The total number of cases for disposal in 1887 amounted to 30,024, of which 2,850, were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 28,004 were disposed of, leaving 2,019 pending at the close of the year. Various questions connected



Districts in which 1 to 25 cases per 10,000 of population were disposed of in Civil Courts	
,	
150 to 200	

with the working of this Court have been laid before the Government of India, and their orders on the reference are awaited.

- In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts there was a decrease in institutions of 3,953 since the previous year, chiefly to be noticed in the figures rendered by the Suburban Courts and the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.
- There were 4,874 regular appeals for decision in the High Court, of which 2,461 were disposed of. In the Courts of the interior only 20,225 were decided out of 44,417 pending before them. As in the previous year, the arrears were most noticeable in District Judges' Courts, where out of 28,353 only 8,632, or rather more than a quarter, were decided.

The result of suits to which Government was a party was more satisfactory than either in 1885-86 or 1886-87, the percentage of cases decided in its favour having risen from $81\frac{1}{2}$ to 88. Taking litigation in the High Court only, the percentage rose from 28 to $97\frac{1}{2}$. In the Lower Appellate Courts the percentage was $82\frac{2}{3}$, as against 63 and 78 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively; whilst in Courts of First Instance it fell from 89 of the preceding year to 86 in the year under review. Out of the 56 cases decided against Government, 21 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judge awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Deputy Collector. The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 6,08,167 to Rs. 2,58,283. Of this amount Rs. 1,08,815 represented the value of suits in the High Court, Rs. 22,070 that of suits in the Lower Appellate Courts, and Rs. 1,27,398 that of original suits. The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realization was Rs. 48,884, against Rs. 50,449 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recovery fell from $26\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{3}$. There was a large decline of cases decided for and against the Court of Wards owing to two large estates having passed out of their hands. The percentage of successful cases rose from 77 to 791. The amount under realization rose from Rs. 11,07,579 to Rs. 13,20,600, and the percentage of recovery rose from 147 to 193.

There was an increase in the number of all suits, except title suits, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The total number of cases disposed of during 1887 was 18,493 as compared with 16,132 in 1886, while at the end of the year there were 3,115 cases pending as against 4,031 at the end of the preceding year. The receipts of the Courts fell from Rs. 72,025 in 1886 to Rs. 69,907.

The accompanying map illustrates comparatively the amount of civil litigation in each district.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registrations during the year under review was 717,993, as against 698,539 in 1886-87 and 723,901 in 1885-86; compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increasing by 10,248, and optional registrations by 9,399. The increase is attributed to the poor outturn of crops and the higher range of prices. The former cause must no doubt have contributed materially to the increase, but the price of common rice fell in all the selected districts except Hazaribagh. Receipts fell from Rs. 10,31,484-13-4 to Rs. 10,21,982-1-5. This is due to the fact that the receipts from search fees fell from Rs. 66,650-8 to Rs. 31,326-12 owing to the High Court having modified their rules requiring searches with effect from the 1st October 1886. Expenditure rose by about Rs. 15,000. There was an increase in all classes of compulsory registrations

affecting immoveable property, excepting perpetual leases. In the case of sales of immoveable property worth over Rs. 100, the increase appears to have been due to the state of the crops; in the case of sales of value below Rs. 100, to the fact that the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act are becoming better known. There was also an increase in the number of optional registrations affecting immoveable property, and chiefly in the case of instruments of mortgage of less value than Rs. 100. There was a slight decrease in registration of deeds other than those affecting immoveable property, viz. from 125,188 to 124,913.

The number of transfers of sale of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy rose from 82,873 in 1885-86 and 78,692 in 1886-87 to 88,337, and this is, to a certain extent, regarded as a measure of the increased facility for the transfer of ryoti holdings, as prices were far higher and crops poorer in 1885-86 than in 1887-88. The number of instruments of mortgage registered during 1887-88 was 144,184, against 131,003 in the preceding year. Generally throughout the province there appears to be a tendency to raise money on the security of petty holdings instead of, as formerly, on bonds: this is particularly seen in the case of Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Mozufferpore, and Bhagulpore, where mortgages of value less than Rs. 100 have risen by some 3,000, while obligations for the payment of money have fallen by about 2,000. The number of registrations under the *Tenancy Act* has fallen from 79,109 in 1886-87 to 76,324. This appears to be due to the fact that many deeds were erroneously registered on the introduction of the Act. The number of leases of all kinds fell from 266,029 in 1886-87 to 261,934. The falling off under the head of perpetual leases was 7,124, or 9.04 per cent., nearly the same ratio as in the previous year, and is attributed to the securer position conferred on the ryot by the Act, making him to a certain extent independent of such leases. There were 3,513 refusals to register, against 3,555 in 1886-87. Appeals were made against 425 such refusals, and registration ordered in 260 cases. Prosecutions for offences against the Registration Act rose from 58 to 83. Forty-three out of the 128 persons were tried for making false statements and 33 for false personation. The total number of deeds impounded was 2,001 as compared with 1,974 in 1886-87. The Government order authorizing Sub-Registrars at district head-quarters to exercise all the powers of a District Registrar except those of control under section 68 and of hearing appeals under section 72 came into force at the beginning of the official year, and is reported to have worked well.

The number of ceremonies under the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act rose from 7,252 to 7,668. There is nothing to add to what was said last year regarding the want of popularity of the Act. The Quazi's Act was introduced into Bogra during the past year, but was not understood or taken advantage of to any extent. Eleven new Companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 53,71,000, and one Company limited by guarantee, were registered, as against eight Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 27,88,000 in the preceding year. Of these, five were Banking and Insurance Companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 42,95,000, four were Trading Companies with a capital of Rs. 6,26,000, one a Tea Company with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, and two miscellaneous Companies with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000. The total number of Companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 228. The total receipts were Rs. 5,479-2, and the total expenditure was Rs. 632.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The attendance of the Commissioners for the town of Calcutta, both at the general meetings, the Committees, and Sub-Committees, was regular, and the interest they displayed in their work was one of the most satisfactory features of municipal government in the metropolis. The total income of the Corporation was Rs. 31,18,625 against Rs. 30,01,636 in the previous year, and the disbursements Rs. 30,33,567 against Rs. 29,96,189. The total loan liability of the Municipality at the close of the year was 177½ lakhs of rupees against 169½ lakhs at its commencement, the increase being due to large expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and town improvements. The year under review was the healthiest on record, the mortality being only 25·3 per mille.

Four new municipalities were created during the year, and one at Goalundo abolished, owing to the destruction of that town by the river Pudma, bringing the total number in the Province up to 141. The elective system has been introduced into all these Municipalities except 26, some of which have been only recently constituted. There were in all 2,028 Municipal Commissioners at the close of the year 1887-88, of whom 1,103 were elected and 925 nominated. They comprised 191 Europeans and 1,837 Indians, and were divided into 330 officials and 1,698 non-officials. The system of electing Commissioners by the votes of qualified rate-payers has now passed through the third year of its existence, and on the whole has worked well, the elected Commissioners as a body having taken an intelligent part in the affairs of their respective municipalities, and the electors having displayed considerable interest in the second general election which was held during the year under review. The total municipal income of the Province amounted to Rs. 29,22,637, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,25,354. The deficit in the revenue was met from the balance at the close of the last year.

The provisions of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were in force in 16 districts from the 1st October 1886, and were extended at the close of the year to all other districts in the Province save Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, and those specially excluded from its operation by section 1. District Boards were constituted in 38 districts, and Local Boards established in nearly all districts where there are subdivisions. In most cases one-half of the number of members of the District Boards were elected by the Local Boards, and again two-thirds of the members of the Local Boards were elected for the several thanas included within their respective jurisdictions. Fifty-one per cent. of the members of the Local Boards were zemindars, and 24.4 per cent. were pleaders. Successful candidates were for the most part considered as well qualified for election. The attendance at the polling booths was very satisfactory, and the voters generally displayed interest in the proceedings. The percentage of European and official members to the total strength of District Boards was 21.9 and 29.2, and for Local Boards 5.7 and 15.2. As a rule, Local Boards elected their own Chairman, while the Magistrate of the district was in each case appointed by Government as Chairman of the District Boards. Members of the District Boards attended on the whole satisfactorily, and took their due share in the disposal of administrative questions which came . before them, and Local Boards also are reported to have done fair work. The District Boards were invested with the administrative control and financial responsibility of all cattle-pounds, of Government middle English, middle

vernacular, and public primary schools, or, when there were none of the last named, their duties were confined to aiding primary schools under private management. Some charitable dispensaries, all bridges, roads, and other property hitherto under the care of District or Branch Road Committees, and most of the public ferries and their proceeds, were placed under their control and administration; and, lastly, the provisions of the Act which relate to sanitation were expressly extended to them by the Lieutenant-Governor. Local Boards were in most districts entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education. The total income for the 18 months ending the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 86,02,656, and the total expenditure was Rs. 61,27,606.

MARINE.

The Pilot Service consisted of 86 officers, of whom 67, or 7 in excess of the sanctioned number, were qualified pilots. Three leadsmen apprentices arrived from England, while two passed as first mates and three as second mates during the year. The gross tonnage of vessels visiting the port of Calcutta was the largest on record. The number of arrivals was 1,047 vessels with a tonnage of 2,222,374 tons, and of departures 1,061 with a tonnage of 2,244,595 tons. The number of inward and outward-bound steamers and sailing ships, drawing more than 21 feet of water, increased from 780 to 832. There were 50 groundings and 10 collisions against 52 and 11, the figures for the preceding year. The most serious loss was that of the Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal, in which case it was decided that the master of the vessel was gravely in fault. Pilotage receipts increased from Rs. 8,16,577 in 1886-87 and Rs. 7,59,771 in 1885-86 to Rs. 8,36,233.

The average number of European seamen in the port of Calcutta fell from 2,326 to 1,893. The death-rate fell from 45·14 in the previous year to 26·94 per cent., and total casualties from all causes from 105 to 51. The number of persons admitted to hospital suffering from scurvy has steadily fallen since 1884. Action is now being taken to prevent the pollution of the Hooghly by the throwing into it of corpses, carcasses, and other refuse.

The various Shipping Offices worked well throughout the year. In the Calcutta office the net profits, Rs. 5,465, exceeded those of any of the four years ending with 1886-87, owing to realization of fees under the system of continuous discharges, which has gained in popularity, and is said to have improved the condition of native seamen. There was a large decrease under the head of Deposit money by British seamen, owing to the fact that a large number were discharged and re-shipped on the same day, and that sanction is refused to the discharge of any seaman, whenever there are a large number on shore, unless he has already obtained some other employment.

The consolidated debt due to Government by the Calcutta Port Commissioners was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,18,504. The total debt of the Trust, exclusive of the advances received from Government for dock construction, amounted to Rs. 1,22,89,831. Against this, the assets of the Port Trust were estimated at Rs. 2,13,60,352. The income of 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 29,80,361 as against Rs. 23,08,183 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs 27,14,415, leaving a net balance of Rs. 2,65,946. Under capital accounts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,251. A sum of Rs. 50,365 was contributed by the Commissioners for the removal of the municipal

pumping-station from Chandpal Ghât, in order to render the frontage at that place available for passenger traffic. A further expenditure of Rs. 2,06,661 was incurred in completing the tea warehouse, which was said in last year's report to be already completed. At the petroleum wharf at Buj-Buj Rs. 46,701 was spent to provide better protection for the oil cargoes stored there. A sum of Rs. 2,37,121 was spent on the construction of a new light-vessel. There was an increase both in the income from and expenditure on jetties, mainly due in the former case to the working of the petroleum wharf at Buj-Buj throughout the whole year as against eight months in the previous year. The Inland Vessels' wharves yielded a net revenue of Rs. 32,165, and the Strand Bank lands one of Rs. 23,300 in excess of the figures for the previous years. There were ten accidents to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, one only of which resulted in damage to the vessel. Three cases of fire occurred, in one of which the cargo was injured. All moorings were examined during the year, and three new ones were laid. The management of the Commissioners' tramway, taken over by them from the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 1st April 1887, was satisfactory. Generally speaking, the channels leading to the port were kept in good navigable condition. It has been thought that the obstruction caused to navigation by the James and Mary shoal might be diminished by dredging or raking, and the subject is under consideration. Light-houses were kept in good condition. The Long Sand light-ship, which broke adrift in the cyclone of the 25th May, was finally replaced by the Foam, and the Eastern Channel light-ship, which was blown off the station, was towed back and placed in position. A Bill for the consolidation of the nine Acts which now regulate the working of the Port Trust is about to be placed before the Bengal Council.

The Port and Pilotage Funds of Chittagong were expected to close on the 31st March 1888 with credit balances of Rs. 71,406 and Rs. 1,487 respectively, against Rs. 71,086 and Rs. 994, the closing balances of the previous year. Light-houses were kept in good order, but the question of improving the lighting of the approaches to the port is still under consideration. There were five wrecks during the year, the most serious of which were those of the Earl of Jersey and the barque Haddington. Since the close of the financial year a Port Trust has been established under the law which came into force from the 25th April 1888.

• At False Point a decline in the rice trade caused a decrease of Rs. 1,708 in the receipts from port dues. The increase in these receipts at Pooree is ascribed to large shipments of rice to the Mauritius, and at Balasore to the levy of the dues at the enhanced rate of 3 annas per ton at Balasore and Chandbally and of 2 annas per ton at the minor ports.

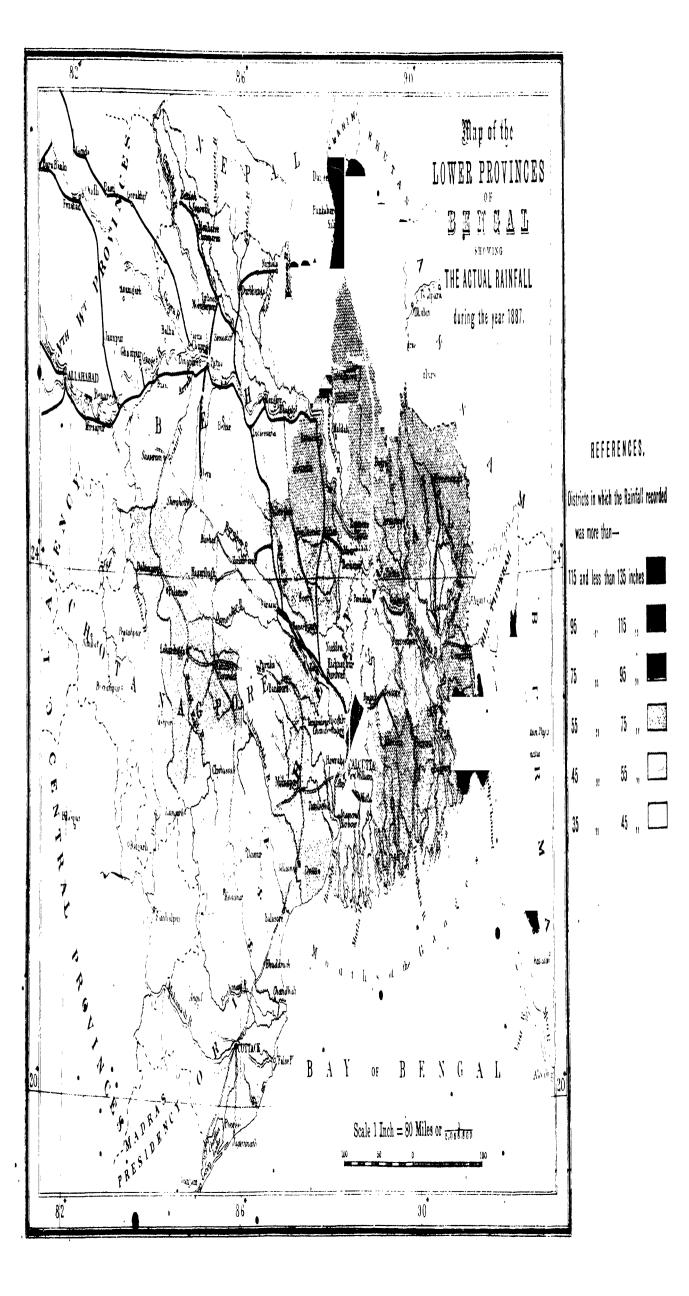
METEOROLOGY.

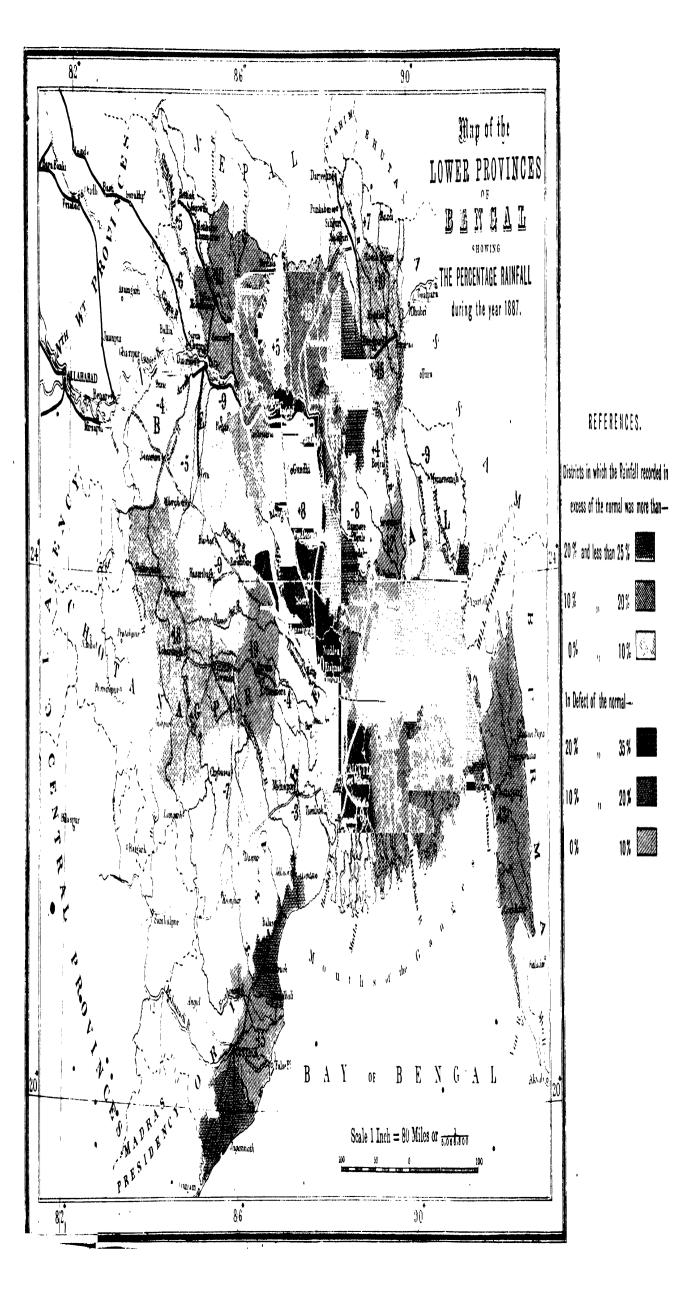
Generally speaking, the system of work in this Department has been maintained, but the storm-warning service has undergone much improvement, and the Bengal Meteorological Reporter has now under his sole protection the whole of the Bay ports from Tuticorin in the south of Madras to Tavoy in the south of Burmah, a coast line of about 2,400 miles. There were 1 first-class, 2 second-class, 49 third-class observatories, and 10 other stations, which reported for the storm-warning service only. Twenty-nine of the observatories were inspected, and the majority found in good order. The various reports of

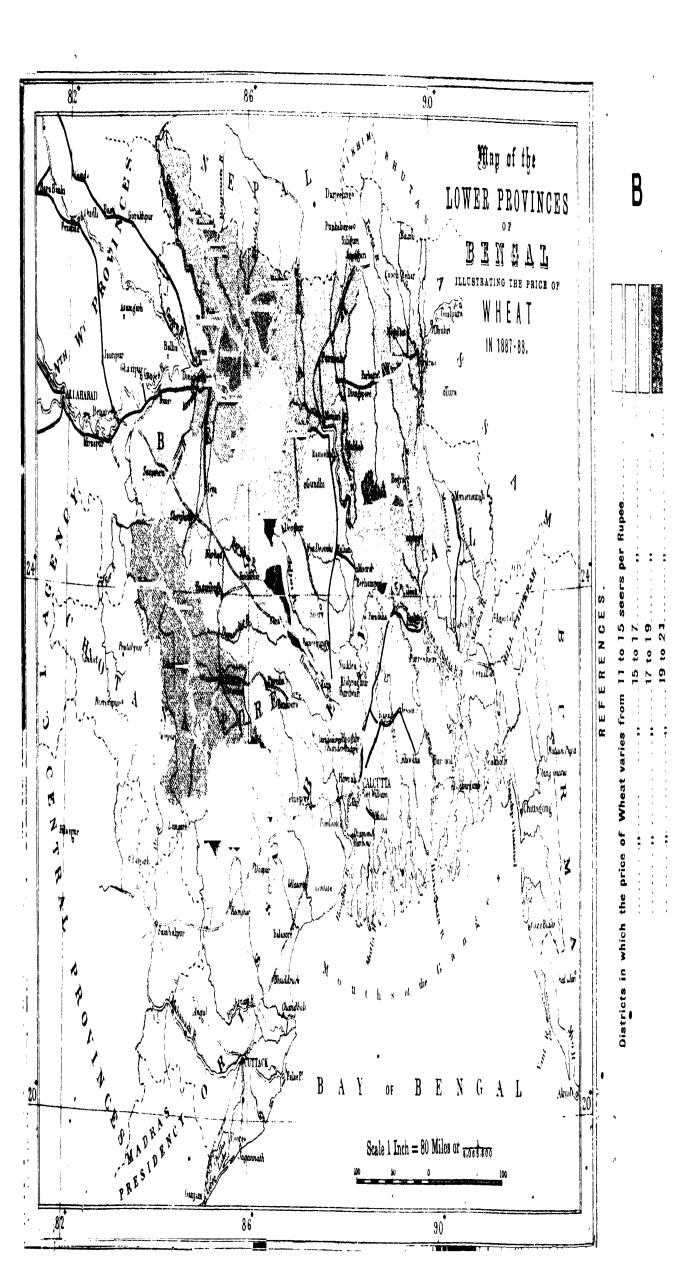
observations registered were published regularly during the year. As early as the 19th May a flerce cyclone formed in the centre of the Bay to the north of the Andaman Islands, afterwards gathering in strength and travelling in a north-westerly direction until it struck the Orissa coast near Balasore on the morning of the 26th. In consequence of this disturbance the rainfall for May was about twice as large as usual. The south-west monsoon rains were eventually ushered in by a second cyclone, which crossed South Orissa on the 13th. and 14th of June, causing rain throughout the province, but only to any great extent in North Bengal and North Behar, where the rainfall was considerably above the average. In July the rainfall was below the normal except in South-West Bengal, and also in August except in North Behar: in September it was remarkably light, and in October was largely below the normal in all districts except North Behar. Taking the rainfall of the whole year for the whole province, it is found to have equalled 93 per cent. of the normal. In North Bengal alone there was an excess fall of 7 per cent.; in Behar it was almost normal; in South-West Bengal there was a deficit of 8 per cent., in Chutia Nagpur of 10 per cent., in Orissa of 20 per cent., and in East Bengal of 22 per cent. of the normal amount. The accompanying maps illustrate, respectively, the actual rainfall during the year and the actual rainfall when compared with the normal values and expressed as a percentage of the same.

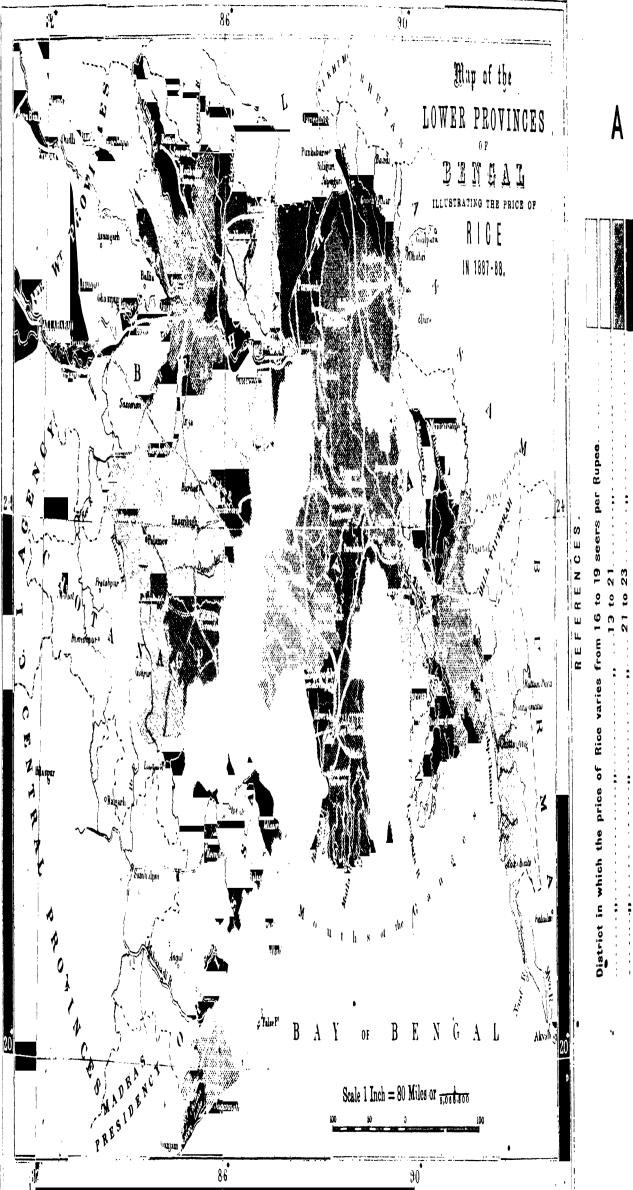
ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRICES.

The past year has been for the most part one of comparative prosperity. In the Burdwan Division, although the weather was unfavourable to agricultural operations, and the rainfall less than usual and unequally distributed, the abundant harvest of previous years effectually obviated any deficiency in the crops, and the material condition of the people was reported to be improving. In the Presidency Division the rainfall generally was deficient, but it fell opportunely. The prices of food were lower than for some years past, the labour market maintained a high rate of wages, and, generally speaking, the year was one of prosperity to all classes. In the Rajshahye Division the rainfall was more abundant than usual, and was on the whole well distributed and favourable to agriculture. Food was cheaper than in the five preceding years, and wages continued high. The railway has opened up the country, and the present generation is much better off than their forefathers, but there is not much thrift among them, and no margin is left to fall back upon in the event of distress. Reports continue very favourable from the Dacca Division. The facilities for communication and the opening up of trade have had a tendency towards the general equalisation of prices of grain throughout the division. Harvests from Chittagong were reported as decidedly above the average, the price of rice generally lower than in the previous year, and the condition of the people improved. In most districts of the Patna Division the harvest was fairly good, though the rainfall was less than usual and unequally distributed. In the Bhagulpore Division the crops were generally below the average, but owing to a succession of good crops in previous years there was no check to the material improvement of the people. In the Pooree district of the Orissa Division there was a complete failure of crops in some places, but the price of rice fell and little distress was felt, while in the rest of the division the harvest was not below the average. Though the crops in general were poor in the Chota Nagpore









Division, want was nowhere felt except in the Hazaribagh and Manbhoom districts.

At the instance of the Government of India a special enquiry has been made into the condition of the lower classes in Bengal, with a view to discovering what localities, if any, are, on account of the pressure of population and insufficiency of produce, in need of relief. The general result of this enquiry is that in the greater part of the Lower Provinces the industrious classes find no difficulty in supplying their primary wants, and are as a rule well nourished. Their prosperity is greatest in the eastern districts, and gradually diminishes as we carry the survey towards the west. It does not seem to be impaired even where endemic disease has reduced the population and left the survivors to some extent emaciated or enfeebled. On the contrary, the reports from districts so afflicted show that the inhabitants are rather better off than in neighbouring But the signs indicating prosperity cease when we reach Behar, where, though the cultivators, who have holdings of a size sufficient to afford full occupation to their families, are well-to-do, and the middle class enjoys exceptional comfort, wages are so low that those who depend for their living entirely or mainly on their daily labour earn a very scanty subsistence. of these labourers, including those who hold some land, is estimated at about forty per cent. of a population of over fifteen millions. The cause of the lowness of wages appears to be the multiplication of labourers in a healthy climate and under a social system founded on early marriages, up to the point at which employment can be found on the lowest terms consistent with the This cause is of a permanent nature, social and maintenance of their families. climatic conditions remaining unchanged. Its effects would not be counteracted by any conceivable development of local industry, for that could hardly progress in geometric ratio with the increase of population. Emigration can afford a sufficient and lasting remedy only if it be conducted on a large scale and continuously. If, after a system of emigration had been established, its operation were to be checked by the occupation of lands now waste, the existing difficulty would arise again. It is possible that popular education, which has hardly as yet touched this part of the population, might in the course of many years effect a permanent change for the better, by altering the views and habits of the people, and in the meanwhile it would greatly facilitate the application of partial and temporary remedies, such as the introduction of new industries and

The accompanying maps (A and B) illustrate comparatively the price of rice and wheat in the districts in which these grains are grown for the year under review. They are also to a certain extent an index of the facilities for communication between adjoining districts, there being a tendency towards equalisation of prices in proportion to the means of transport.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE.

The work done during the year by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the organization and maintenance of village records consisted in the supervision of surveys and settlements, which have been noticed in other chapters. Enquiries were made into the agricultural practices of Dinagepore and Rungpore, and a large area of cultivable land was found lying uncultivated on account of the scarcity of labourers. The Beheea sugar-mill is much used by cultivators in Rungpore. The planting of

trees along roadsides continued to receive much attention. An officer has been specially deputed to study the system of silk-worm rearing in France and Italy with a view to the eradication of a certain disease among silk-worms in Bengal, which has led to a serious decline of the silk industry. The total amount expended on agricultural experiments was Rs. 7,070, as against Rs. 6,860 in the previous year. A small farm has been recently established by Government at Seebpore, near Howrah, with a view to diffusing a knowledge of improved agriculture among ryots and others. With regard to ploughs, the wrought-iron inverting plough made at Seebpore seems to be much appreciated. Enquiries are still being made as to the possibility of improved sheep-breeding in parts of the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions.

Steady progress is reported to have been made at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. Large demands have been made for the rhea, the rain-tree, and the mahogany tree. Many valuable contributions were made from well-known botanists to the Herbarium during the year, while the library has been enriched by the correspondence of Dr. Wallich, extending from 1794 to 1849. Reports from the Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling, show that potato-disease has attacked the potatoes produced from English seed, and that they are deteriorating in quality.

FORESTS.

The forests in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year 1887-88 covered a total area of 7,314,153 acres, or 11,428 square miles, of which nearly a half was fully reserved forest, nearly one-fifth was under less complete protection, one-third had not yet been brought under the operation of the forest law, while 140,190 acres in Chota Nagpore have been proposed, but not yet finally gazetted, as reserves. In the Sunderbuns 3,305 acros were transferred to the civil authorities to be leased for cultivation, while in Khoorda 456 acres were transferred to the reserved forests. The total length of forest boundary was 3,515 miles, of which 2,165 have been demarcated by posts or pillars, and the remaining 1,350 miles are naturally defined. There were 44 miles newly demarcated, and 1,058 miles re-cleared during the year. The Working Plans Division, mentioned in last year's report, has been in aboyance since September 1887. The establishment has been brought up to its sanctioned strength. The service seems as unpopular as ever among the natives of India in these Provinces, many applicants having declined to accept the posts offered them when they heard that their headquarters were located in the forests.

The number of cases under the forest law taken into court fell from 839 to 516, but the number of those compounded rose from 882 to 1,867. The latter class of cases appears to have been such as could only be so dealt with, and the Conservator is satisfied with the working of this system. The area over which protection from fire was attempted was 1,134,646 acres, or 127,363 more than in the previous year, and the percentage of area which escaped fire rose from 80.9 to 89.9. The expenditure incurred on this account rose from Rs. 14,378 to Rs. 18,107. The average cost is only 3.4 pies per acre. In reserved forests an area of 92.6 per cent. escaped fire during the exceptionally dry season of 1888, as against 89 per cent. in 1887. The total revenue from grazing and the sale of fodder rose from Rs 6,680 to Rs. 7,737, nearly half of which was collected in the Darjeeling subdivision. Regeneration by means of natural reproduction

has generally succeeded well, especially in regard to sâl trees. Regular plantations were extended by 294 and cultural operations by 7 acres, chiefly in Darjeeling and Chittagong, at a cost of Rs. 7,283. The outturn of wood was 1,556,104 cubic feet more than in 1886-87. The receipts were greater and the charges less than in 1886-87, and the surplus therefore larger by Rs. 36,573.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The quantity of *indigo* exported during 1887-88 was 87,335 cwt., or 6 per cent. less than in the previous year, but the value has advanced 4.6 per cent., the average being Rs. 231 per Indian maund as against Rs. 219 in 1886-87. The greater part of the crop went to Europe, an increase being conspicuous in consignments to France, Russia, and Germany. The development of the direct trade with Russia is, without doubt, connected with the commencement of despatches of petroleum from that country.

The aggregate number of tea gardens under cultivation in Bengal at the close of the year 1887-88 was 395, or one less than in the preceding year. The total area under tea increased by 3,830 acres, and the outturn by 2,565,117tb, but the average yield per acre fell by 77th on account of red spider and mosquito blight, and the state of the tea market continued to be unsatisfactory. In the Julpigoree district the number of gardens rose by four, and the outturn was 1,905,367tb greater than in the preceding year, and the average per acre increased from 408.64lb to 423.54lb. Complaints have been made by planters in this district that free labour recruited for them from Chota Nagpore is intercepted en route and sent to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the question is now under Government consideration. During the rainy season the mortality from cholera was very great in the gardens east of the Juldaca river. In the Darjeeling district the outturn increased by 527,725tb, and the average yield rose from 300.82th to 396.1th per acre. Machinery has been introduced with marked success in all but the smallest gardens. Coffee was cultivated to a very limited extent in Bengal, only 740th having been produced during the year as against 1,060th in the previous year.

The weather during the year was very favourable for the planting of young cinchona trees; the policy of replacing the red bark or cinchona febrifuge-yielding plant by the calisaya ledgeriana and hybrid varieties, which yield quinine, was steadily pursued. The crop of the year amounted to 290,410lb dry bark, of which 221,090lb were red, 62,410lb were calisaya, and 6,910lb were hybrid bark. The successful introduction of three new varieties of cinchona from South America, which produce the hard Carthagena and cuprea barks, is considered to be one of the most important experiments ever made at the plantation. The year was marked by the discovery of a process for the manufacture of sulphate of quinine which, it is expected, will be undistinguishable from the best brands of European manufacture. The sales of medicine from the factory were larger than those in 1886-87 by 2,204½lb.

At the commencement of the current year rules were published to facilitate the granting of licenses to prospect for minerals on estates belonging to Government, and since then further rules have been promulgated for the grant of leases to mine for mica in the Gya and Hazaribagh districts, the only parts where mines are at present known to exist on such estates. Should, however, applications be received in respect of other metals, or in other

districts, the recommendations of the Government of Bengal to that of India will be framed with regard to the rules which, as above mentioned, have already been issued.

An account of the manufactures and mines of the several divisions of these provinces will be found in the main body of this report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the *foreign* and *coasting* sea-borne trade of Bengal, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 73,19,10,281 in 1886-87 to Rs. 76,06,20,355 in 1887-88, and is higher than in any other of the four previous years. The rise in *imports* was due to an increase of Rs. 33,75,397 in the value of merchandise from Indian ports. In the *export* trade there was an increase in value of more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees.

The value of the imports of the foreign trade of *Calcutta* rose by Rs. 18,09,909, and that of the exports by Rs. 1.16,41,163. The proportions in which the whole trade of Calcutta is distributed among foreign countries did not vary considerably. The percentage of its foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal declined by 1.6 per cent. There was a falling off of 83 laklis of rupees in the value of cotton piece-goods imported, due to the reaction in last year's imports, which were the highest on record. The participation of native houses of business in the direct trade with Manchester continues, and has a tendency to increase. The trade in metals recovered a little from a three years' decline, and the import of machinery showed an improvement of 26.4 per cent. in value. There was a further increase in the import of mineral oils, and Russian oil from Batoum was brought for the first time into Calcutta. There was an increase of 147,934 gallons in the quantity, and of Rs. 1,56,533 in the value, of malt liquor imported. Compared with the total value of staples of Indian produce exported, that of jute was 19 per cent., opium 16.75 per cent., tea 14.25 per cent., seeds 10.5 per cent., indigo 7.5 per cent., rice 7 per cent.. hides and skins 5.75 per cent., wheat 4.75 per cent., and raw cotton 4 per cent. The export of wheat declined 38.4 per cent. and that of raw cotton 19.8 per cent. owing to a poor outturn in the crops, while that of tea, the bulk of which was absorbed by the United Kingdom, rose 11.1 per cent.

The improvement in the trade of Chittagong continued, the value of its foreign trade rising 28_{10}^{7} lakhs of rupees, and that of its coasting trade 31_{10}^{3} lakhs. The export trade of caoutchout and raw cotton showed a considerable advance over the figures for 1886-87, the yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts being the best within memory. The advance in the imports of raw jute, as noted last year, was maintained and extended. The export of rice to foreign countries increased from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8_{10}^{7} lakhs of maunds, while that of paddy declined from 20 to 6 thousand maunds. The export trade of these grains to the different coast ports of India greatly improved. The value of the trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, declined Rs. 4,74,926. The principal staples of the import trade were European and Indian cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods, in all of which, save in Indian twist and yarn, there was a considerable advance. There was a marked increase in the export of hides, and a large decrease in that of oilseeds. The export trade of rice remained almost stationary. The trade of Naraingunge, owing to increased export of jute, rose 18.4 per cent.

INTERNAL TRADE.

No change was made in the system of registering internal trade, but a modified scheme for collecting and tabulating rail-borne trade was brought into operation from the 1st April 1888, and, irrespective of the block system of registration, separate statistics of the trade of each State Railway were compiled.

The total quantity of imports into and exports from Calcutta rose by 20 lakhs of maunds, while their value fell by about three and a half crores of rupees. While imports increased in quantity, they fell in value: on the other hand, while exports decreased in quantity, they rose in value. The most noticeable increase was in goods carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway and by country-boats. The trade of Calcutta in raw cotton decreased by six lakhs of maunds. imports show a decrease of 24.29 per cent. and the exports one of 20.59 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but increases of 20.01 and 42.41 per cent. as compared with those for 1885-86. There was a striking falling off of two lakhs of maunds exported to the United Kingdom. was an increase of 43,419 maunds of cotton twist and yarn of European and Indian manufacture imported into and exported from Calcutta. European imports increased by 5:13 per cent. Exports showed little or no change, but there was a remarkable falling off of 4,294 maunds of these goods sent to Assam. Indian imports fell 2,385, while exports increased 36,868 maunds. In return for twist, the value of country-made piece-goods sent to Calcutta from Midnapore rose from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,44,600. The import trade in European piece-goods decreased by 6.27 per cent. and the export trade by 1.77 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but increased by 15.94 per cent. and 8.19 per cent., respectively, as compared with those for 1885-86. There was a remarkable rise in the value of exports to Bengal of more than 46 lakhs of rupees, and a striking falling off in the value of exports to Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Assam. It is estimated that the surplus stocks in the hands of Calcutta merchants on the 1st April 1888 valued about $167\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs, as against $247\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs on the same date of the previous The imports of Indian piece-goods fell off by 6.07 per cent., and exports by 28.88 per cent. There was an increase of 4.19 per cent. in the import of indigo, and very little change as regards its export in the past as compared with the preceding year. The import of raw jute increased by 1805 per cent., and the export by 16.04 per cent. The trade in gunny-bags gave an increase of 13.09 per cent. in imports and of 9.66 per cent. in exports. There was a noticeable increase in the number of bags made by hand in Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs-from 965,896 to 2,311,087 in the former, and from 628,789 to 1,018,369 in the latter district. There was a decrease of 6,497 in the number of pieces of gunny-cloth imporetd, and an increase of 3,785 in the number exported by internal routes, while the traffic returns of the Nuddea rivers show that 505,689 pieces were sent direct up-country without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta was 22, against 21 in the previous year, and the quantity of jute worked up was 44,29,352, against 36,21,578 The export trade in food-grains, owing to a plentiful harvest, showed an aggregate increase of 4.79 per cent. The imports showed a slight falling off of .50 per cent., there having been a decrease of 37,41,275 in the

number of maunds of wheat brought into Calcutta. All common cereals, except wheat, which showed a slight rise of '76 per cent., fell considerably in price. It is noticeable that whilst imports of this grain from the Central Provinces advanced from 7 to 47,894 maunds, those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fell by about 30 lakhs of maunds, and the Punjab almost ceased to be. a source of supply. The import and export trade in gram and pulses showed increases of 26.37 and 48.03 per cent. respectively. The increase of 27 lakhs of maunds of rice and paddy imported from Bengal more than made up for a deficit in the imports from all the other provinces. The increase in the exports of rice amounted to 34.30 per cent. In the hide trade there was a decrease of 17.04 per cent. in imports and of 19.41 per cent. in exports, Behar alone consigning 757,998 pieces less than in the previous year. The salt trade fell off by nearly 4 lakhs of maunds, both in exports and imports. The decrease in the imports from Hamburg, amounting to 4 lakhs of maunds, and the total failure in consignment from the Italian ports, which last year supplied 123 lakhs, was replaced to a large extent by increased imports from other countries. There was a decrease of 3.76 per cent. in the exports of saltpetre. In the oilseeds trade the imports and exports of linseed rose 3.44 and 4.97 per cent., while those of mustard and rape seed decreased by 16.04 and 26.09 per cent. respectively. The raw silk trade remained almost stationary. Both the imports and exports of drained and undrained sugar advanced considerably. The imports of tea increased by 1,45,263 maunds, and the exports by 1,03,498 maunds. There was an increase of 1.75 per cent. in the imports of tobacco, while there was little change as regards the export.

The total value of the inland trade of Chittagong fell from 1192 to 974 lakhs of rupees, due to the great decrease in exports of 241 lakhs of maunds. There was an increase of 9.09 per cent. in the imports of rice and of 10.79 per cent. in those of paddy as compared with the figures for 1886-87. There was an advance in the imports of raw cotton, cocoanuts, and oils, and a decrease in those of mustard seed, betel-nuts, and spices. The total value of the trade on the Nadiya rivers shows a decrease of about 24 lakhs of rupees in value, of which 19 lakhs represent the fall in value of the down-stream merchandise. The value of the traffic on the Ganges, Bhagiruthi, and the Hooghly rivers, carried by the India General and Calcutta Steam Navigation Companies, declined about 23 lakhs, and that of the trade on the Megna rivers to and from Chittagong by country-boats fell about 15 lakhs of rupees. There was a decrease of 3,60,384 maunds of paddy carried by the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals, and a total fall in all goods of 46,628 maunds in quantity and of Rs. 9,44,584 in value. On the other hand, the value of the Orissa canals trade increased by more than 5 lakhs, and that of the Orissa Coast Canal rose from $16\frac{1}{5}$ to $29\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs of rupees.

The river-borne traffic on the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna, carried by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, was nearly 5 lakhs of maunds in quantity and about 86 lakhs of rupees in value more than in the preceding year. The steamers of the Eastern Bengal State Railway registered an increase of 6 lakhs of maunds and of nearly 20 lakhs of rupees. The imports from Assam by country-boats increased about 16 lakhs of maunds, while their value fell nearly 2 lakhs of rupees: on the other hand, while exports from Bengal to that country diminished 1_{10}^{-1} lakhs of maunds, their value increased more than 8 lakhs of rupees. The former consisted chiefly of mustard seed, timber, hides, lime, unhusked rice, jute, and

oranges; the latter of oils, salt, husked rice, tobacco, piece-goods, spices, undrained sugar, gram and pulse.

The external import trade of Bengal with other provinces in India, carried by rail, amounted to 104½ lakhs of maunds, as compared with 13810 lakhs in the previous year. At the same time, the exports by rail increased from 1434 to 1517 lakhs of maunds. The most noticeable fluctuations are observable in the trade with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the imports forming 90.51 per cent. of the whole trade, against 92.92 per cent. in the previous year, and the exports 85.52 per cent., as against 84.08 per cent. in 1886-87. There were increases of imports from Central India and the Central Provinces, and a decrease from the Punjab; while, as regards exports, Bombay shows a considerable falling off. There were no imports from or exports to Assam. The principal staples of increase among exports were husked rice, gunny-bags, salt, oils, raw cotton, wheat, gram, indigo, and shell-lac. total weight of the internal trade of Bengal increased from 580 to 626 lakhs of maunds. Traffic along State Railways decreased in weight, but increased in value. Noticeably the returns of Eastern Bengal State Railway show a fall of 41 lakhs of maunds and of 55 lakhs of rupees.

The returns of trade with the sub-Himalayan Independent States show a considerable increase, both as regards imports and exports. As regards Nepal, the increase was 9.31 per cent. in imports and 38.96 per cent. in exports. The rise extended to almost every class of goods, and especially to food-grains and piece-goods. The trade with Tibet fell in value nearly 2 lakhs of rupees owing to the existence of an uneasy feeling on the frontier, which culminated after the close of the year in the entire cessation of traffic. That with Sikkim showed a total increase amounting to 60 per cent. on the figures for 1886-87. The improvement noticed last year in the trade between Bengal and Bhutan was fully maintained, and still further extended, the total value of imports and exports rising from Rs. 2,31,797 to Rs. 3,09,590.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

Imperial works, civil and military, were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 6,45,667, which was a saving of Rs. 21,833 on their estimated cost. Provincial expenditure, on the other hand, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 21,075. Of original works of importance, the new Collectorate building at Khoolna, two subdivisional residences at Jehanabad and Rajbari, a circuit-house at Pubna, and several munsifs' courts, were under construction, while one munsifs' court at Oolooberiah, a combined subdivisional court and munsifi at Brahmanberiah, the circuit-house at Khoolna, and the Civil Court building at Mymensingh, were completed. Improvements in communications were confined to the widening, metalling, diversion, and extension of roads in different parts of the province. Of miscellaneous improvements, the Town Hall at Mymensingh and the main water-works at Bhagulpore were carried to completion. All works in connection with the light-house on Shortt's Island, at the entrance of the Dhamra river, were suspended owing to the cyclone of the 25th May 1887. Several important buildings at Hookeytollah were either completed or in an advanced state of construction, and work on the Chandbally revetment was nearly brought to a close. Owing to the very favourable season over 800 lakhs of bricks were manufactured at the Akra Factory, most of which were disposed of to the Kidderpore Docks. Six thousand tons of pig-iron

having accumulated by the end of January 1888 at the Burrakur Iron-works, the price was reduced, with the satisfactory result that all the iron that can be produced by January 1889 will be sold. The removal of the Public Works Department buildings and Railway-station from Goalundo to Rajbari was necessitated by an encroachment of the Ganges in the month of September; a portion of the Ranigunge and Midnapore road was injured by the floods of August; the right bank of the Ranchi river was breached by overflow from the Mahanuddy in July and August, and part of the Pooree road was carried away.

IRRIGATION.

The total capital outlay not charged against revenue on major irrigation works up to the end of the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 5,81,08,956. Simple interest on capital expended was Rs. 23,13,446 for the year under review. The direct revenue receipts of the canals were Rs. 11,03,229, and the working expenses Rs. 15,03,585, the result being a loss of more than four lakhs in the place of a profit of Rs. 54,029 in 1886-87. The decrease in receipts is found entirely with regard to the Sone canals. The apparent increase in the working expenses is due to the change introduced by the orders of Government in the allocation of establishment charges. Since the commencement of the year 1887-88 agricultural works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, hitherto classed as Imperial, have, under the orders of the Government of India, been provincialized.

In the Orissa circle the expenditure on capital account was Rs. 4,06,103, as against Rs. 4,34,753 in the previous year. The cost of working and maintaining the canals charged to revenue was Rs. 4,81,314, as against Rs. 5,01,932 Establishment charges increased by Rs. 20,000. The damage done to the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs in 1886 was finally made good at a cost of Rs. 3,358 in the case of the former and of Rs. 1,16,622 in that of the latter weir. The length of canal for irrigation and navigation and irrigation only was 2321 miles, as in the two preceding years, but there was an addition of $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles in distributaries and village channels, and of 25,470 acres in the area provided with means of distribution. The area protected from flood was 375,808 acres, the same as last year; while that under command shows a great decrease, from 577,451 to 412,421 acres, owing to the fact that this year, for the first time, only the areas under command of such lengths of the canals as have been completed up to date have been shown. The total area under irrigation was 105,036, as against 89,978 acres in 1886-87. water-rates in demand increased from Rs. 1,25,676 to Rs. 1,50,297, and realizations from Rs. 96,976 to Rs. 1,37,869. The revenue from tolls also increased from Rs. 57,120 to Rs. 67,985. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,044, as against Rs. 1,79,611 in 1886-87, the financial result of the working of the Orissa canals being a net deficit of Rs. 2,58,270, as against a similar loss of Rs. 3,22,321 in 1886-87.

In the South-Western Circle the total expenditure increased from Rs. 14,24,320 to Rs. 16,75,982. There was an actual capital outlay of only Rs. 1,353 on the Midnapore canal. The revenue of this canal rose by Rs. 193, and the working expenses by Rs. 13,694. The receipts under the head of water-rates were reduced from Rs. 1,08,834 to Rs. 90,837, which is explained as due to the fall in the price of paddy, the ryots being unwilling to part

with their crops at the prevailing rates, and therefore unable to meet the demand. The increase in navigation receipts from Rs. 1,09,693 to Rs. 1,26,574 was the result of activity in the rice export trade. The increase in expenditure is due to the excess in the sum charged to cost of establishment. The net result is a deficit of Rs. 5,688. The falling off of receipts from the Hidgellee Tidal Canal and the heavy increase in the working expenses were due to the bad state of the channels and to the length of time, viz. from January 1st to April 27th, 1888, during which the canal was closed, the result being a deficit of Rs. 23,037, as against a profit of Rs. 31,569 in the previous year. The capital expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal amounted during the year to $3\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, and to end of the year to Rs. 40,56,262. The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 43,46,873, is Rs. 2,90,611 over the total expenditure up to the end of the year 1887-88. Although the receipts advanced more than Rs. 24,000, the working expenses, chiefly in consequence of damage done by the cyclone of May 1887, increased by more than Rs. 21,000, and left a deficit of Rs. 27,031 compared with one of Rs. 30,216 in the preceding year. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals showed a clear profit of nearly 3_{10}^{7} lakes of rupees on a capital outlay up to the end of 1887-88 of 51_{5}^{4} lakes. The working expenses of the Nuddea rivers during the year 1887-88, chiefly in consequence of an endeavour to keep open a navigable channel at the head of the Bhagiruthi, increased by nearly Rs. 32,000, and the net profit fell by about Rs. 37,000. The Public Works Department took over charge of these rivers from the 1st April 1888 from the Collector of the district. There was a saving of Rs. 6,655 in the maintenance of the Eden canal, which was reserved entirely for the water-supply of the town and district of Burdwan. The Surpai drainage works were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,15,374. The financial success of the Bullea Bheel drainage scheme has been great, and the estate benefited has been resettled at increased rentals. Work on the Rajapore drainage scheme, which was finally sanctioned during the year under review, was commenced after the rains, and fair progress made. The Government embankments in the Burdwan estate and elsewhere, as well as the tuccavee embankments under contract in this circle, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,66,118, as against Rs. 4,69,466 in the year 1886-87.

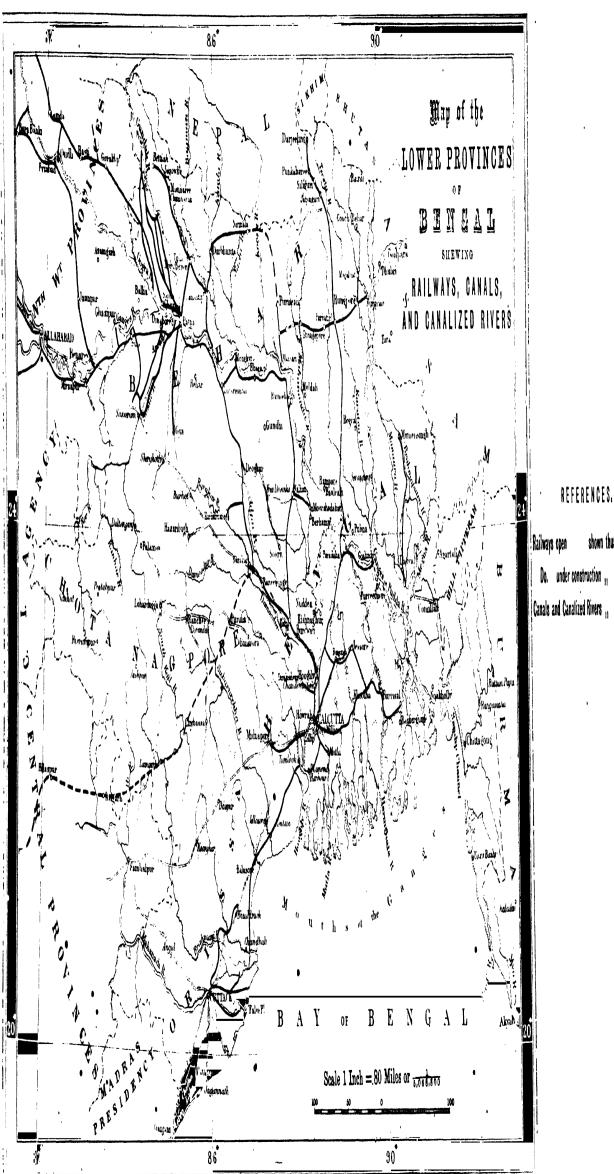
In the Sone circle Rs. 1,38,172 were spent on account of capital outlay on the Sone Canals. There was no addition to the length of navigable and branch canals, and only $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new distributaries were constructed. The net revenue account shows a deficit of Rs. 1,13,361, as compared with a profit of Rs. 3,36,968 in the preceding year. The falling off is due chiefly to an excess of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees in expenditure, and to a decrease in the collection of water-rates amounting to nearly 3 lakhs. The high cost of establishment accounts for $1\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs increase in expenditure, and the decrease in the receipts from water-rates was partly owing to the demand statements not reaching the Collectors as early as usual, and partly to the sittings of the Irrigation Committee, which had a prejudicial effect on the realizations. There was a slight increase of Rs. 1,606 in tollage earned. The Sarun canals were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,120, the net revenue being a deficit of Rs. 7,455 only, as against Rs. 15,476 in the year preceding. The remodelling of the head works of the Madhubani canal, taken up in 1886-87, was completed, and the total outlay amounted to Rs. 9,821. The tuccavee embankments under contract in this circle were maintained at a cost of Rs. 76,644, as against Rs. 44,331 in the preceding year.

RAILWAYS.

There were $80\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new line opened for traffic on State Railways under the control of this Government during the year 1887-88.

The total net revenue from all the railways from which the Government of Bengal have accepted financial responsibility amounted to Rs. 55,78,373, and, deducting interest at 4 per cent., showed a sum of Rs. 25,02,676 as the total profits. As the net revenue of the broad-gauge portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway attained the sum of Rs. 32,09,936, Rs. 2,09,936 was returned to the Government of India under the terms of the Provincial Contract, leaving a balance to the credit of this Government of Rs. 22,92,740.

In the early part of 1887 the Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharla, Dacca, and Diamond Harbour State Railways were amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Since then the completed portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway has been added to the list, and the combined lines are now called the Eastern Bengal Railway System. This system, which is divided for working purposes into five sections, has a total mileage of 981 miles. In the Eastern section two bridges on the branch line to the Kidderpore docks were completed, and the low-level branch to Chitpore was nearly finished. In the Assam-Behar section 70\frac{3}{4} miles were opened during the year—39 between Munihari Gh\tantat and Kushba and 31.75 between Dinagepore and Raigunge. The chief works in this section in progress were the Mahanuddy and Kunkur bridges, the latter of which has been a source of a great deal of trouble owing to the presence of hard clay at the foundations. With the exception of these two, all the bridges have been completed. On the Kosi extension the earthwork is nearly completed, and brick manufacture has been put in hand. A steamer service, worked by a private Company, in connection with the railway between Damukdia Ghât and Rampore Beauleah was opened on the 1st June 1887, and another of a similar kind between Kooshtea and Pubna on the 15th September of the same year. There were 10 new stations added during the year to those already in use. The goods traffic on the Eastern section was in excess of any previous record. There has been, contrary to expectation, but little passenger traffic over the Hooghly bridge. The experiment of running two through passenger trains a day between Howrah and Calcutta each way proved a failure, and Howrah station remains the terminus for East Indian Railway passenger traffic. With the exception of coal, the goods traffic has also been disappointing. Traffic on the Bengal Central State Railway has much improved. Rates have been lowered and every effort made to try and attract consignments which have hitherto been sent by boat. The goods traffic on the Northern Section was heavier than in previous years, but was checked through shortness of stock. The gross receipts for the year 1887 were Rs. 11,56,481 in excess of those for 1886. The net revenue was Rs. 45,04,782. The earnings of the entire system, with the exception of those of the Dacca and Diamond Harbour lines, have been satisfactory. On the Tirhoot State Railway a portion of the second section of the Kosi extension, viz. Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, a length of 10 miles, was completed and opened for goods traffic and passengers. The construction of the remaining 14 miles, from Bhaptiahi to Pertabgunge, was taken in hand and is progressing rapidly. The total mileage open for traffic at the end of the year was 259. The earnings were 2½ lakhs of rupees, the working expenses Rs. 29,781



more than in 1886, and the net profits Rs. 1,94,536 in excess of those of the previous year. There was an increase in all classes of passenger traffic, especially in third class, which shows an improvement of 14.78 per cent. in number and of 21.40 per cent. in receipts over the figures for 1886. Owing to the extension of the line on the Eastern branch, and the development of through traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, there has been an improvement in goods traffic of 52,349 tons lifted and of Rs. 1,02,092 in receipts. On the Nalhati State Railway the net profits were Rs. 14,911 more than in the preceding year. The increase under the head of coaching was due to larger 3rd class passenger traffic, and under that of goods traffic to a greater transport of rice and coal.

As regards guaranteed railways not under the control of this Government, the net earnings of the East Indian Railway were slightly above the average of the last five years. There was a decrease in the receipts of first and second class passenger traffic, and an increase in those of the two lower classes. The total earnings of the Ganges ferry on the Bengal and North-Western Railway show an increase of Rs. 12,935, notwithstanding a great decrease in the goods traffic. Work is being pushed forward fast, and construction is in progress throughout the entire length of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway. It has been finally decided to make the junction with the East Indian Railway at Assensol.

With regard to State Railways not under the control of this Government, there has been a decrease of Rs. 7,759 in the total earnings of the Patna-Gya State Railway, an increase of Rs. 12,823 in passenger traffic and of Rs. 1,978 in goods traffic on the Tarkessur Railway, a falling off of 13.04 per cent. in the net profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and a slight improvement in the net revenue of the Deoghur Railway.

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES.

Three hundred and eight miles of telegraphic lines were opened during the year 1887-88, and four removed, the total at the end of the year being 5,388 miles. The number of messages despatched was 445,455, and shows an increase of 23,755 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of collections on account of these messages amounted to Rs. 6,82,941-1. There were 52 new offices opened and 11 closed during the year under review.

The postal system and postal facilities show a continuous extension during the past year. Post-offices increased from 2,181 to 2,339, letter-boxes from 4,873 to 5,126, postmen from 1,584 to 1,612, and village postmen from 2,031 to 2,067. The postal lines already existing were increased by 308½ miles. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1887-88 is estimated from the periodical enumerations at 63,558,950 as against 59,922,554 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of nearly 6.07 per cent. The number of insured articles which passed through the post-office was 47,909, and they were valued at Rs. 1,62,11,199. Value-payable articles, numbering 396,935 and worth Rs. 40,42,577, were 26.81 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886-87. The number of money-orders paid for, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders, was 2,035,249, and their value Rs. 3,75,97,368—an increase of Rs. 28,52,177 since the preceding year.

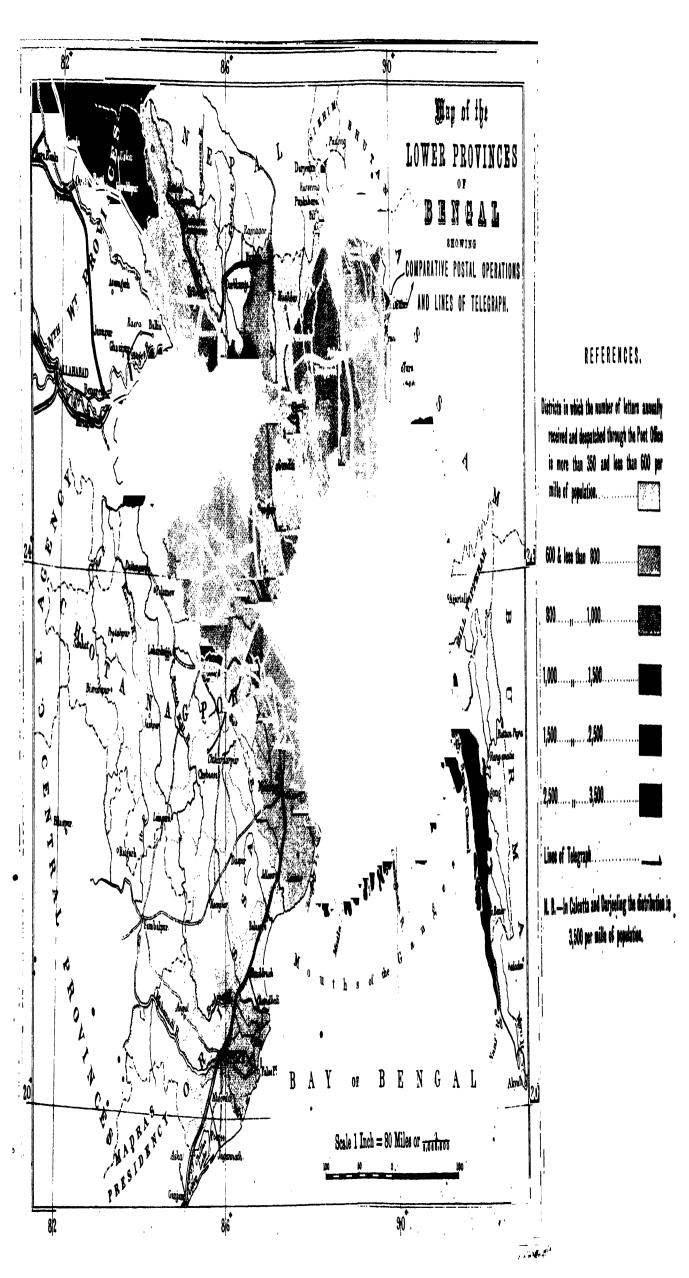
From the 1st May 1887 the revenue money-order system, by which land revenue, road cess, and public works cess may be remitted to the Collectorate by a special form of money-order, was extended to the whole of the Lower Provinces, the restriction being maintained that the system should apply only to estates paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 50. Notwithstanding this restriction and the novelty of the system, the number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 51,611, of the value of Rs. 2,44,230, and the number paid for was 47,282, valued at Rs. 2,14,371. From the beginning of the current year the revenue money-order system has been extended to the zemindari dâk cess and to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their annual land revenue. British postal orders rose from 2,140 to 2,200.

In the Savings Bank Department the amount of deposits was Rs. 84,88,438 as against Rs. 82,23,101 of the previous year. Seventy-three stock-notes to the value of Rs. 2,900 were sold, as compared with 43 of the value of Rs. 3,600 in 1886-87. The total value of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited was Rs. 1,82,200. Policies of insurance to the number of 62, amounting to Rs. 67,800, were issued, as against 57, of an aggregate value of Rs. 47,450, in the previous year. The number of privileged nowspapers increased from 132 to 193. There were 112 combined post and telegraph offices open at the close, as against 107 open at the beginning of the year. There were only 43 prosecutions of postal servants, as against 73 in the previous year, and the decline is ascribed to the working of a system introduced in 1885, by which postal employés are required to give security, and to the extension of that system from the beginning of the past year to sub-postmasters, branch postmasters, and post-office clerks.

The accompanying map illustrates the extension of telegraphic communication and the degree in which people avail themselves of postal facilities.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

There was a net increase in *Imperial revenue* of Rs. 5,98,319, the total receipts in the past year being Rs. 12,73,22,498. The increase occurred in six major heads-Land Revenue, Excise, Customs, Interest, Stationery and Printing, and Miscellaneous; but there was a decrease under the six heads of Opium, Salt, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Registration, and Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. The increase in Land Revenue, amounting to Rs. 27,86,797, was due to a redistribution of these receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract, which expired on the 31st March 1887. The increase in Excise, Rs. 30,86,388, was due to the same cause. Customs revenue advanced Rs. 5,37,099, chiefly by reason of a larger shipment of rice than in 1886-87, and consequently larger export duties. increase of Rs. 3,41,363 under the head of Interest arose principally from the payment of Rs. 4,00,000 by the Calcutta Port Trust on account of the Kidderpore Docks loan, due since 1884-85. Larger receipts from stationery supplied to State Railways caused the increase under the head of Stationery and Printing. The decrease under 'Opium' was due to the average price having fallen Rs. 64 per chest; under 'Salt' to short clearances owing to a rise in the price caused by speculation; under 'Stamps' to the change in the distribution of receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract; under 'Assessed Taxes' to the same cause; under 'Registration' to a diminution of searching fees resulting from the cancelling of an



order of the High Court which required search to be made. Imperial expenditure decreased from $317\frac{1}{3}$ to $283\frac{1}{4}$ lakes of rupees. There was an increased outlay of $2\frac{9}{5}$ lakes under six major heads of expenditure, but a much larger decrease of $36\frac{9}{5}$ lakes under thirteen heads. The increase under 'Excise' was due to the revision of the Provincial contract; under 'Registration' to commission to Sub-Registrars and ex-officio Registrars; under 'General administration' to increment of salaries. The only noticeable decreases were those under the heads of Land Revenue and Stamps, which were due to the revision of the contract of 1887, and that under the head of Opium, Rs. 30,32,048, caused by larger payments in 1886-87 in consequence of the large crop of 1885-86.

31

The statistics of the circulation of currency notes are given in the body of this report, and show that their use in Bengal is extending. Under orders of the Government of India the circulation of stock notes has been discontinued.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The year under report was the first of the quinquennial period for which a new contract has been made with the Government of India. In this contract no material advance in the system of decentralization has been made, but by a redistribution of receipts between 'Imperial' and 'Provincial' under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in disbursements which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted on the 'Ruling Account' in settling the contract. This Ruling Account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this sum the Government of India appropriated to 'Imperial' through the Land Revenue head, leaving the province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. under the new scheme the Government of Bengal has been admitted to a quarter share in the land revenue collections, except those from Government estates, in the place of 32.2284 per cent. on the entire collections; whilst under 'Stamps' and 'Excise,' its share has been changed from one-half to three-fourths and one-fourth respectively. The cost of surveys and settlements under Land Revenue, as well as of agricultural works and embankments, has been made Provincial. The Patna-Gya State Railway is now Imperial, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway has, with certain reservations, been provincialized.

The total land revenue collections for the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 3,80,01,027, against Rs. 3,82,50,000, the estimate on which the assignment in the contract was based. Of these collections, Rs. 3,83,896 represented a sum of 10 per cent. on the collections from Government estates, which is assigned to the local Government for management and improvement of these estates, and the balance, Rs. 3,76,17,131, was the divisible revenue, of which one-fourth, or Rs. 94,04,283, belonged to the Provincial Government. This latter sum was, however, raised by further assignments and payments made by the Government of India to Rs. 1,02,39,445, from which was deducted Rs. 6,90,000 as the surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure under the terms of the contract. A decrease under 'Salt' was due to the diminished importation of kurkutch salt. An increase of Rs. 2,75,028 under the head of 'Stamps' is chiefly due to the gradual extension of the system of levying

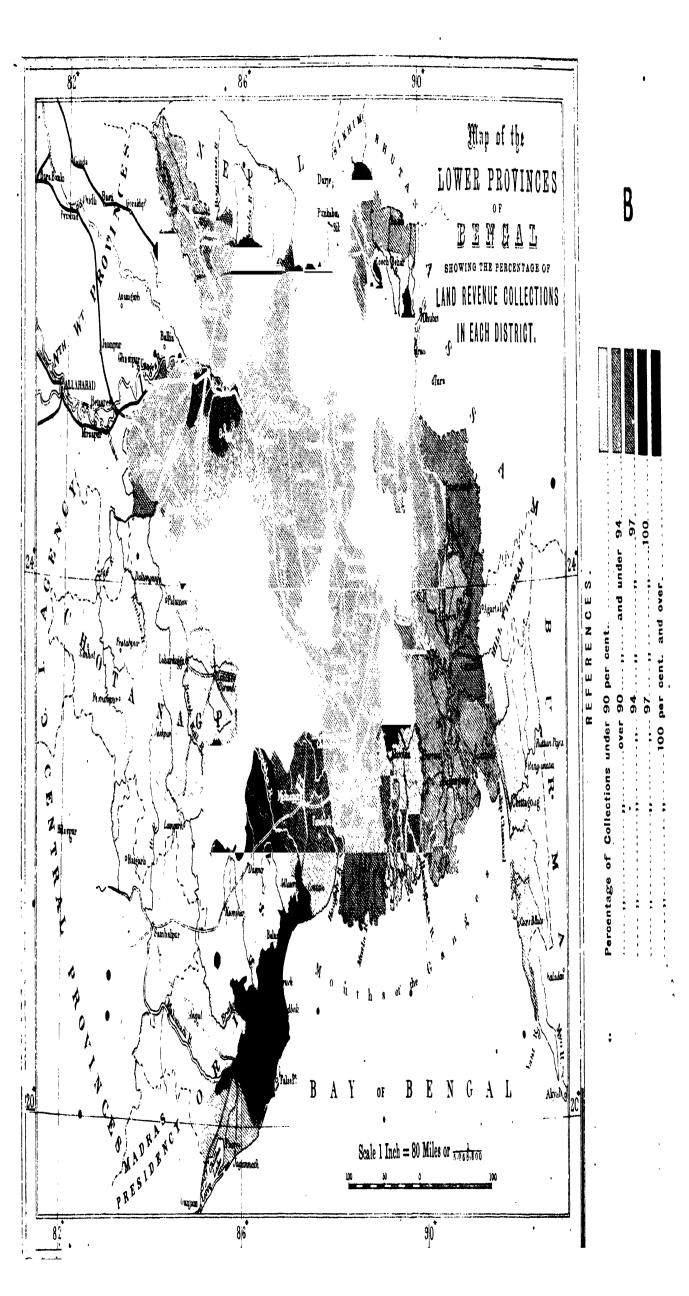
copying-fees in court-fee stamps, instead of in cash, and to the increase of litigation under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The increase under 'Excise' was due to favourable settlements. That under 'Provincial rates' was due to a change made in the adjustment of the collection charges of road and public works cesses, the share debitable to the district funds being shown as receipts. The decrease under 'Forests' was principally due to the falling off in the supply of sleepers to railways. The decrease of Rs. 3,91,652 under 'Police' was wholly due to the transfer of pound receipts to the District Boards. The increase under 'Marine' was due to the adjustment of the Chittagong pilotage receipts under this head, and to greater activity in trade. There was an increase of Rs. 12,15,843 under 'Railways,' caused by increased traffic in jute. The decrease under 'Civil Works' was due to the transfer of ferry receipts to the District Boards.

As regards expenditure, there was an increase of Rs. 20,565 under 'Malikána,' subordinate to Assignments and Compensations, due to the payment of arrears in three districts. The increase under 'Excise' was owing to the revision of establishments and the adjustment under this head of the salaries of Assessor-Inspectors of Income-tax and Excise. The new charge shown under Provincial rates represents the cost of collecting the cesses in the districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been extended. The decrease under 'Education' was due to the transfer of a considerable portion of the charges to the District Boards, while that under Working expenses of State Railways was due to the grouping of all Eastern railways under one system of management. The increase under 'Irrigation' was Rs. 7,68,480, against which an additional assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 was received from Imperial revenues for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal.

The general financial results of the year may be summarized thus:— The total revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000 in the contract, rose to Rs. 4,81,09,997, showing an increase of Rs. 16,62,297, while the total expenditure exceeded the assignment by Rs. 3,22,739. The surplus was added to the accumulated balance of the province, which was Rs. 19,98,926 at the beginning, and rose to Rs. 33,39,184 at the close of the year. The chief branches which contributed to the increase in receipts were Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Income-tax, while the total expenditure would not have much exceeded the assignment in the contract but for the new mode of adjusting the collection charges of road and public works cesses.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL FUNDS.

The Local Self-Government Act was extended to 16 districts in 1886-87, and to 22 in the year under report. The balances at the credit of the district road funds in these 22 districts were on the 31st March transferred to the district fund, which, opening with a balance of Rs. 19,42,855, shows receipts amounting to Rs. 63,79,726, an expenditure of Rs. 60,85,049, and a closing balance of Rs. 22,37,532. The district road fund, which now exists only in four districts, shows an opening balance of Rs. 5,339, receipts amounting to Rs. 4,24,910, an expenditure of Rs. 3,26,190, and a closing balance of Rs. 1,04,059. The district road account, which is kept solvent by contributions from provincial revenues, shows a closing balance of Rs. 17,067. The district post fund, with an expenditure of Rs. 3,58,679, shows a closing balance



District in which the Land Tax varies	1 to	4 annas per acre	
	.4 to	6	
	6 to	8	
<u>",</u> 1	0 to	15	

amounting to Rs. 1,44,684. The receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund exactly equalled the expenditure. Those of the Excluded Local Funds amounted to Rs. 7,13,558, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,45,013, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,68,545.

LAND REVENUE.

The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 3,80,16,403, or a decrease of Rs. 78,895 from that of the preceding year, attributable to reductions allowed in Midnapore on account of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates, and partly to items, hitherto accounted for as remissions, being now shown as reductions The arrears amounted to Rs. 19,17,014, making the total demand Rs. 3,99,33,417. The remissions, which were of grace only, were Rs. 23,820, against Rs. 83,390 in 1886-87. Remissions of right and nominal remissions are now shown as reductions of demand. The collections were less than those of 1886-87 by Rs. 5,67,732, in consequence of the steady tendency to reduce arrear balances, and of the fact that the 30th and 31st March were closed holidays, which prevented the realization of revenue remitted from one district to another and the adjustment of accounts until after the year had closed, and also to a considerable extent checked the payments of revenue, which are frequently made after the 28th of that month, which is the last day of payment for the spring instalment. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,69,556, or Rs. 46,282 more than last year; it was heaviest in Government Estates, being 22.87 per cent. of the gross demand. In permanently-settled estates the percentage on the gross demand rose from 2.37 to 2.84, while in temporarily-settled estates it fell from 15.19 per cent. to 12:86 per cent. The collections in Government estates fell from 102.6 per cent. to 98.7 of the current demand, and were smallest in Orissa. Thus in Khoorda, in the Pooree district, it is stated that owing to the failure of the crops Rs. 32,000 will be reported for remission. The accompanying maps A and B illustrate, respectively, the incidence of the land tax and the percentage of the collections in each district.

The total amount of revenue remitted by postal money-orders during the year was Rs. 2,07,156. The system, which has been extended so as to apply to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as road and public works cess, has worked well, and is very popular. The proposal to allow payments of rent under the Tenancy Act to be made in this way is still under consideration.

The sale law has been administered with great leniency, the proportion of sales on the number of defaults being only 12 per cent., whereas four years ago it was 17 per cent. This moderation has not, however, in any way affected the revenue, the percentage of collections on the gross demand having risen each year consecutively. The total number of certificates filed during the year was 176,608, as against 177,618 in the previous year. The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale was reduced from 9,112 to 4,797.

The registration of mutations under Act VII of 1876 is still very incomplete, the percentage on the total number of interests registered being only 3.8 in 1887-88. In Jessore the percentage was only 1.6, while in Khulna it was 12.6 and in Burdwan 11.1. No explanation of these divergencies can

be furnished, and the Board are doubtful if the rules for the improvement of registration which they have prepared will be efficacious. With regard to partitions, it is to be noticed that the number of disposals in the Patna Division by no means keeps pace with the number of institutions.

It is still too early to say what influence the operation of the Bengai Tenancy Act will have on the land-holding classes. Upon the whole the relations between landlord and tenant were satisfactory, though here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. Thus in Burdwan an increment of rent assessed thirty years ago and waived by the landlord during some bad seasons is now a source of dispute, because the prescribed form of receipt requires it to be permanently shown or abandoned. The same thing has happened in Midnapore, where the landlord's claim has always been a fluctuating one on account of floods; and also in the Sujamutta estate, where the amalgamation of illegal cesses with the demand many years ago has caused uncertainty in the demand of rent from the ryots: but in this latter case the disputes will no doubt be settled by the survey and record of rights to be effected next cold weather. The use of the form of rent receipt and of annual accounts appears to have become general. There has been a marked increase in the number of notices of transfers of tenures from 67,565 to 89,564. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept fees for transfer continues to prevail, and the Board again suggest that as the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has been allowed to drop, there is no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15, which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of the law which it was understood would be introduced in the Bengal Council. Facts seem to show that these sections are not appreciated by zemindars, and it remains only to ascertain the feeling of tenure-holders on the subject. There were 66 applications for survey and settlement of land-40 for Government or temporarily-settled estates under direct management, 6 for wards' estates, and 20 for private zemindaries.

CUSTOMS.

The net receipts from customs duties show a decrease of Rs. 4,56,192, or 2 per cent., notwithstanding that the rate of duty on salt was raised by 8 annas per maund and an import duty was imposed on petroleum at the rate of 6 pies per Imperial gallon. The whole of the decrease has been under import duty. The receipts on account of general merchandise diminished by 1.4 per cent., and the duty realized from salt by 9½ lakhs of rupees, the falling off under the latter head being, it is said, due to the operations of a single dealer, who raised the price of the article by speculative purchases, and thus checked the clearances during the latter part of the year. The increase in the duty on exports, amounting to 33 per cent., was due to larger shipments of rice after a favourable harvest.

OPIUM.

The most recent report of the administration of the Opium Department refers to the year 1886-87. The season, which promised to be a good one, turned out to be a little above the average, and towards the extreme east the crop was poor. In Behar, while the area under net cultivation increased by 4,753 bighas, the outturn decreased by 10,283 maunds, the hot winds having

dried up the poppy-juice. In the Benares Agency, though there were 57,343 bighas less under net cultivation, and though about 2.34 per cent. of the area, for which settlements were concluded, was not in fact cultivated owing to the failure of the first sowings, the outturn was smaller by only 3,639 maunds. The average yield per bigha was 5 seers 4½ chittacks in Benares, and 4 seers 5½ chittacks in Behar. The instructions given to refrain from adding to the area under cultivation have been duly carried out, and the Agents concentrated their operations in the most profitable districts to get rid of outlying stations, to weed out unsatisfactory cultivators, and in some instances to stop cultivation near towns where the opportunities for smuggling were great.

It is satisfactory to observe that the quality of the Benares drug has generally improved, there having been a much larger proportion of good opium than in any previous season save that of 1883-84. Rs. 16,435 was the unrecovered balance of advances made to cultivators. Rs. 48,653 were advanced for the construction of wells, and it is reported that 500 bighas of new land have in this way been brought under poppy cultivation in Behar. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the opium law decreased by 131, the falling off being found in the Behar Agency, where the new rules to prevent malicious or frivolous accusations were introduced. Three important cases of smuggling from Nepal were detected.

The number of *chests* sold in 1887-88 was 2,250 in excess of those sold in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,10,07,463 as against Rs. 6,21,24,044, and the charges to Rs. 2,42,13,472 as against Rs. 2,72,26,485, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,67,93,991, or Rs. 18,96,432 in excess of that of the previous year, an improvement entirely due to the saving of $22\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs under cultivation charges and of $7\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs in the cost of manufacture. The average price realized per chest fell Rs. 63.7-1\frac{1}{4}. The accounts for 1887-88 not having been finally closed, these figures are open to correction.

SALT.

Two important administrative changes were made during the year—the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and the extension of Act XII of 1882 to the Orissa Division, together with the formal transfer of the Salt Department to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras.

The results of the year as compared with those of 1886-87 show a decrease of Rs. 10,66,523 or 5.3 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 2,179 or 9 per cent. in the charges. There was a decrease under all the heads of receipts; that under the head of duty was due to smaller clearances, and that under the head of rent of warchouses to the reduction of the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds. The total quantity of salt in stock in the commencement of the year was 10,14,529 maunds. During the year 1,00,89,635 maunds were imported or manufactured, against 1,04,46,171 in the preceding year, and 11,75,347 maunds remained in stock at the close of the year. Importations of salt into Calcutta and Chittagong, to which ports this trade is confined, decreased by 3,93,349 maunds. The clearances of salt from ship-board showed a decrease of 4,35,806 maunds or 5.5 per cent. in Calcutta, and an increase of 23,197 maunds or 28 per cent. in Chittagong. The chief sources of supply were the United Kingdom, Bombay, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Aden. The trade

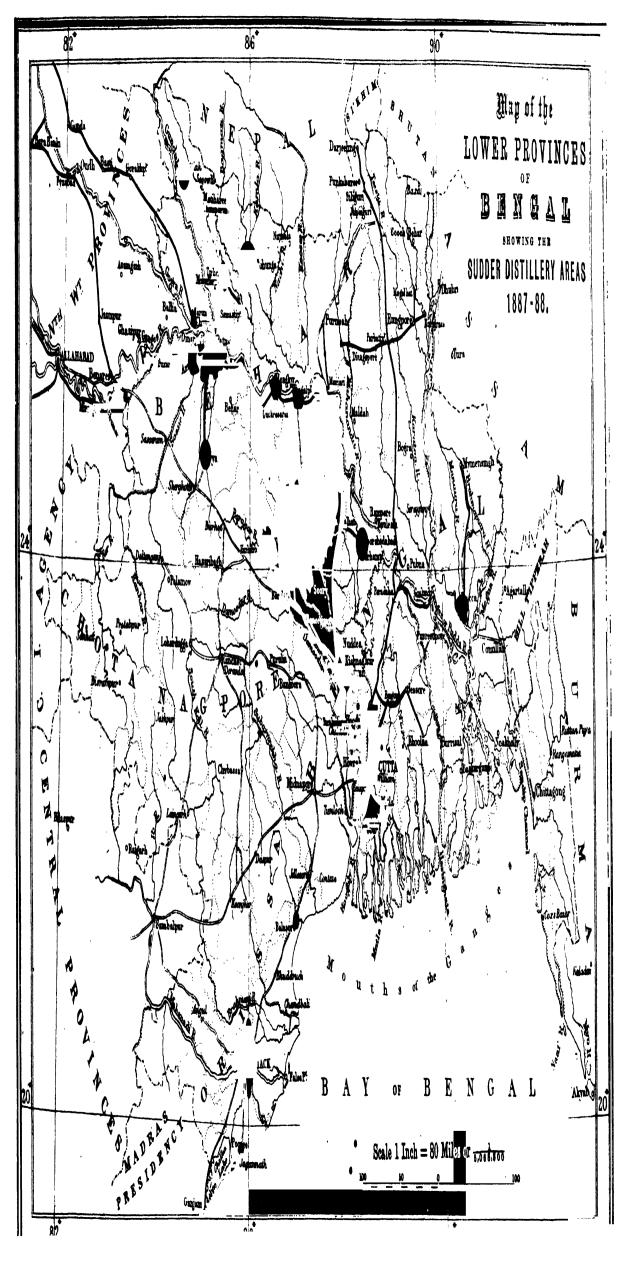
with Italy has ceased entirely, owing, it is said, to the growth of transactions with Aden and other Arabian ports.

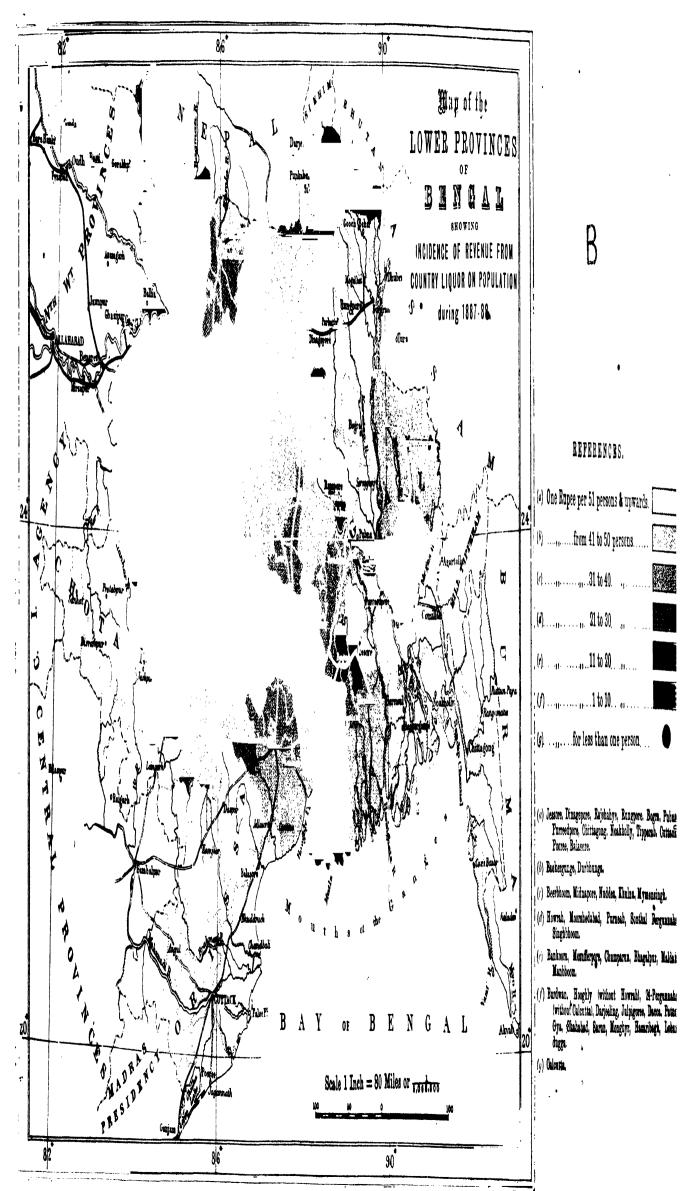
Salt was manufactured under the excise rules only in Orissa, and the quantity produced during 1887-88 was 37,076 maunds in excess of the manufactures of the preceding year. The increase was entirely due to the resumption of business by manufacturers of the Pooree district, who, being apprehensive of the Madras rules, had given up the industry in the previous year. The sale of excise salt decreased by 52,797 maunds. The number of offences against the salt laws was 501, as against 425 in 1886-87, but fines decreased from Rs. 2,327 to Rs. 2,300.

EXCISE.

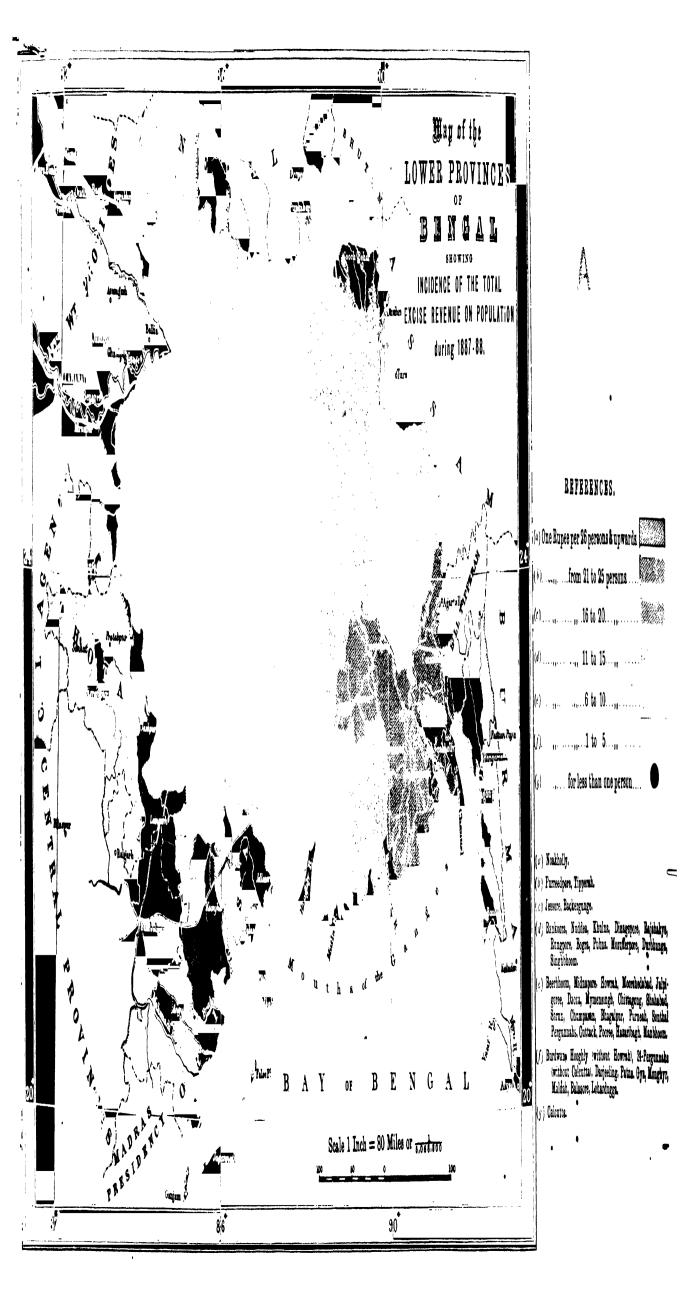
It is the object of the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect, as far as possible, to the recommendations of the Excise Commission of 1884 in regard to the outstill system, and every effort is now being made in Bengal to render the description of that system, given in paragraph 8 of the Government of India's despatch of the 25th June 1887 to the Secretary of State, strictly correct. That description is as follows:—"The outstill system, as understood in India, is not a system by which, on payment of a lump sum, the distiller is free to brew as much spirit as he likes and sel! it whenever he likes. The duty is levied upon a strict calculation of the number of gallons which the still can produce, and the conditions, both of distillation and sale, are carefully regulated with reference to the existing local demand."

The system is still on its trial, and in the face of all the difficulties which have accompanied its introduction, it cannot be alleged that it has everywhere been successfully enforced. Enquiry has indeed shown that it has lamentably failed in the metropolitan districts of Hooghly and Howrah, in which, as is now seen by the light of experience, it would probably have been better if it had never been tried. In such a tract the central distillery system is probably preferable to the outstill or contract system, and the question whether it would not be better to restore the sudder distilleries in this locality is still under consideration. But as a general rule the system is understood to have met with a fair measure of success. The operations at the outstills, though liable to inspection, testing, and correction at the hands of Government officers, are not yet absolutely under control, and the transition from a system of unrestricted outstills to one of rigid regulation admits only of gradual accomplishment. It is manifest that the success of the system depends a great deal on the tact and intelligence displayed by the officers engaged in the administration of excise, and that, without very close supervision and personal attention to details, there is every risk of the revenue being sacrificed without in any way checking drunkenness. The policy pursued throughout the year has been the steady reduction in the liquid capacity of outstills in accordance with the local demand in each district, the prevention of the undue cheapening of liquor by obtaining the highest possible fees from shops by fixing the upset prices with reference to the quantity of liquor produced and the profits derived therefrom, and the maintenance, as far as possible, of a minimum price for the cheapest kind of liquor made in each district Thus the liquid capacity of the stills in all districts for 1888-89 is 62,363 gallons, as against 111,538 gallons in 1886-87, and the average amount of monthly license fee has within the same period risen from Rs. 820 to Rs. 1,011. The number of shops





Princed in orders from a transfer to mone to the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, September 1999.



under the sudder distillery system fell from 655 in 1886-87 to 570 in 1887-88, and that of outstills fell from 3,608 to 3,535. The regulated outstill system has not been enforced in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, in Darjeeling, and in Lohardugga. The consumption of country spirit in the Chittagong Division, which is mostly inhabited by Mahomedans, is very small, while the circumstances of Darjeeling are altogether exceptional. The extension of the new system into Lohardugga is under contemplation. The sudder distillery system is in force throughout the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in Calcutta, and in the following towns:—Berhampore, Lalbagh, Dacca, Patna, Arrah, Gya, Bettiah, Chupra, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, Jamalpore, Monghyr, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Howrah, and Giridi.

The financial results of the year show an increase of Rs. 7,39,269, contributed by all the Divisions, but chiefly by those of the Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore. The charges for the year show an increase of Rs. 45,883, the chief part of which sum represents the cost of that portion of the establishments of Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors which was employed on incometax work under the orders of Government. The net revenue derived from country spirits gave an increase of Rs. 4,14,389, while that from rum fell Rs. 19,175, attributable partly to large quantities which were passed into consumption during 1886-87 in anticipation of the enhancement of duty which took place at the close of the year, and partly to a real decline in the trade owing to the competition of cheap spirits imported by sea. The revenue from imported spirits and wines rose Rs. 23,287, that from tari Rs. 38,518, that from pachwai Rs. 22,953, and that from ganja Rs. 1,69,293. The number of licenses issued for the sale of opium increased by 279, and the net revenue by Rs. 79,165. There was a decrease in the consumption in the Hooghly district, probably owing to the smuggling of contraband opium into Chandernagore. The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 4,739, or 367 more than in the preceding year, and of these 87.4 per cent. were convicted, as against 88 per cent. in 1886-87. The accompanying maps A, B, and C illustrate, respectively, the incidence of the total excise revenue on the population, the incidence of revenue from country spirits on the population, and the area in which the sudder distillery system is in vogue.

STAMPS.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department show a net revenue of Rs. 1,32,00,315, or Rs. 3,50,315 in excess of the preceding year. The net receipts under the Indian Stamp Act increased by Rs. 7,565, and those under the Court Fees Act by over three lakhs. There was an increase in charges and refunds under the two Acts of Rs. 4,474. The revenue from non-judicial impressed sheets showed an increase of Rs. 41,586, while that from one-anna receipt stamps declined by Rs. 10,285, the heavy falling off under the latter head in Patna and parts of Bhagulpore being partly due to the exemption from stamp duty of receipts granted by opium cultivators. There was an increase in impressed one-anna stamps for cheques of Rs. 4,666, and in hundi stamps of Rs. 9,568. Receipts from probate duty have increased, but there is reason to fear that the practice of undervaluing estates is very common, and that this source of revenue is capable of considerable development.

INCOME-TAX.

The only important administrative change introduced during the year was the amalgamation of the posts of Income-Tax Assessor and Excisc Inspector in twenty of the less important districts.

The total demand amounted to Rs. 38,08,762, as against Rs. 39,36,958 in the previous year. The receipts for 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 37,35,621, or Rs. 1,05,641 more than in the preceding year, while charges fell from Rs. 2,84,219 to Rs. 1,57,485, due to the transfer to Excise of the pay of Assessor-Inspectors, and to reduced establishment after the close of the first year of the working of the Act. The result was an increase of Rs. 2,32,375 in the net revenue. The percentage of final to original demand was 92.4 as against 82.02, and that of collections to final demand was 98.8 against 98.4 in the previous year. As this was the second year of the operation of the Act, the number of Assessors was reduced from 82 to 50, while the average length of the period during which they were employed increased from 9 to 11 months. During the year there were 12,507 less villages visited, but 1,937 more persons finally assessed, the percentage of exemptions on revision being 5.2 against 8. The number of petitions of objection was 19,975, of which 8,199, or 41 percent, were wholly or partially successful.

Leaving out of calculation the assessments on the salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, the *incidence* of the tax on the whole population was Re. 1 to every 20·3 persons, as against 20·7 in the previous year, and, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 37, as against 39. The proportion of assessees to the whole population was 1 to 663, as against 1 to 677 in 1886-87. Coercive measures were rarely resorted to, property being sold in only ·4 per cent. of the total number of final assessments, as against ·8 per cent. in 1886-87. It is satisfactory to note that in Calcutta the number of warrants issued fell from 4,425 to 2,283. Of total collections, money-lenders and changers paid 16·1, Government servants 10·7, and general merchants 10·4 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

Births were registered in 100 towns as against 45 in 1886, and the birth-rate fell from 21.04 per mille to 19.35. The great variations in the rates recorded show that sufficient attention has not been paid to this subject by Municipal Commissioners. The death-rate per mille amongst the rural as well as the urban population is 23.46 against 21.99 in 1886, and these figures indicate some improvement in registration, which, however, cannot be considered altogether real, for, if allowance were made for the probable increase in population since the census of 1881, the corrected death-rate for 1887 would be about 21.41 per mille. The variations in the rates recorded lead to the belief that in many cases the results shown are deplorably inaccurate, and the figures supplied quite worthless for comparison or as a basis for sanitary action. The death-rate in urban circles was 24.12, and in rural circles 23.44, thus showing a rise in rural circles of 2.79 above the quinquennial mean, and a remarkable fall below it in urban circles of 4.86.

Recorded deaths from cholera rose to 172,578 against 118,368 in 1886. The severity of the disease varied greatly in different parts of the province. The bad sanitary condition of Raneegunge, due, according to the Sanitary Commissioner,

39

to neglect of duty by the Municipal Commissioners, afforded a breeding-ground for the disease, which was thence transmitted through Northern Bengal. In Behar the number of deaths was 84,530 against 25,709 in 1886, the districts most affected being Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad. The epidemic was associated with an absence of west winds, replaced by damp winds from the east, heavy rain at the end of May, and generally insanitary conditions of the towns and villages. The Pooree district had a death-rate of 9.75, the highest in the province. Sanitary improvements at the principal halting-places have now been recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner along the Pooree and the Grand Trunk Road. number of deaths from small-pox is the smallest on record, being only .05 per mille: 47 per cent. of the mortality is due to the Patna Division, where vaccination has only been extended to three districts, and 32 per cent. to Orissa, where it is backward and inoculators active. On the other hand, the death-rate from fever is 16.44, the highest on record; but this high figure appears to be due to improved registration, as the year under report was not an unhealthy one. There has been a satisfactory increase in sanitary expenditure of Rs. 1,04,994, but in many towns the outlay under this head is still inadequate, and in particular the sum allotted for the disposal of the dead is quite insufficient.

The total number of vaccine operations increased by 108,378 as compared with that of the previous year. Steady progress is being made in the introduction of vaccination, though there is still much opposition in many districts. The number of licensed vaccinators employed throughout the province was increased by 130. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was extended to 40 towns during the year, but is not sufficiently taken advantage of in many places. Thus in Patna the Municipality is said to be indifferent to its proper working, and in Motihari only 240 persons were vaccinated out of a population of 10,307. It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate of vaccinated areas contrasts very favourably with that of other areas.

EMIGRATION.

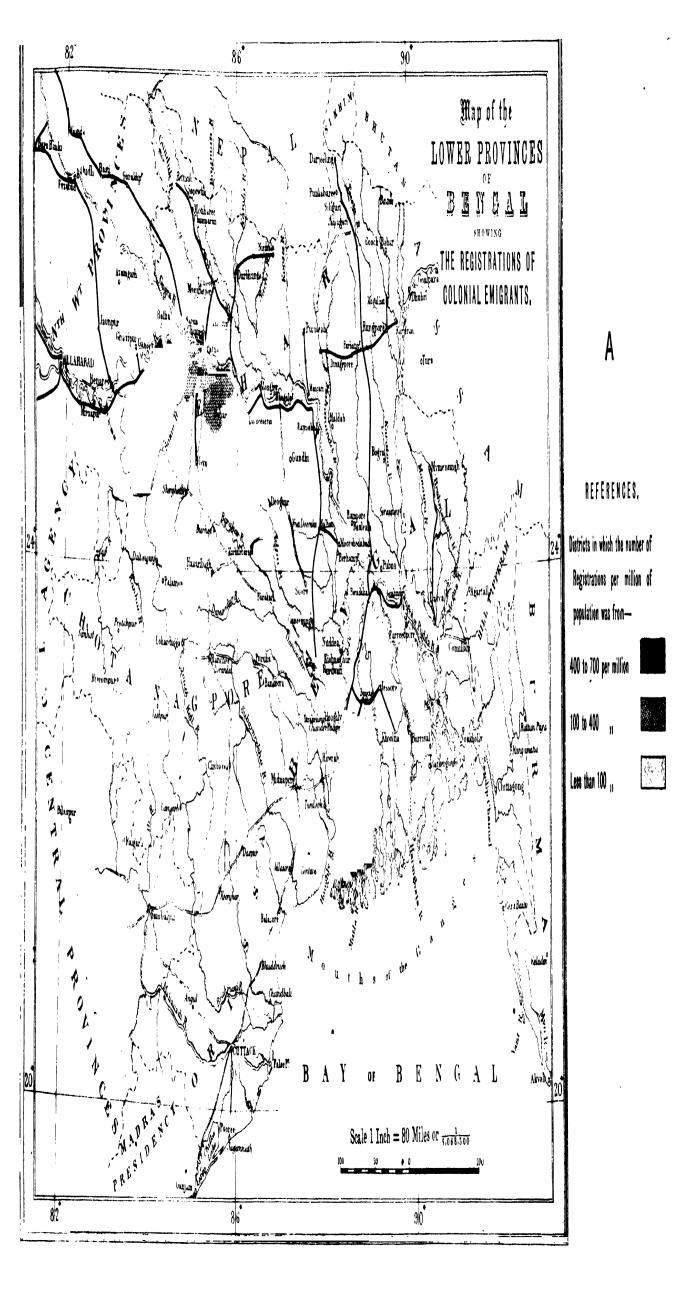
The decline of the sugar industry continued to check the flow of emigration to the colonies, and from Demerara and Trinidad only were requisitions made during 1887—from the former for 2,625 and from the latter for 2,000 adult labourers, a total of 4,625, as against 7,010 during 1886. We may, however, in the current year look for improvement, as Demerara has already indented for 3,350 labourers; the Fiji and Guadeloupe Governments have also made requisitions, and there is reason to believe that the Government of Jamaica will shortly apply. The recruiters for the Demerara and Trinidad Agencies enlisted 6,882 persons, male and female: of these 2,607, as against 4,002 in 1886, were registered in Bengal and Behar, and 4,275, as against 4,271, in the North-West and Oudh. This extended recruitment remarked in the North-West is in accordance with the experience of former years, that the natives of Lower Bengal generally, the Province of Behar excepted, are, unless pressed by privation, reluctant to emigrate to the colonies, notwithstanding the very favourable terms offered.

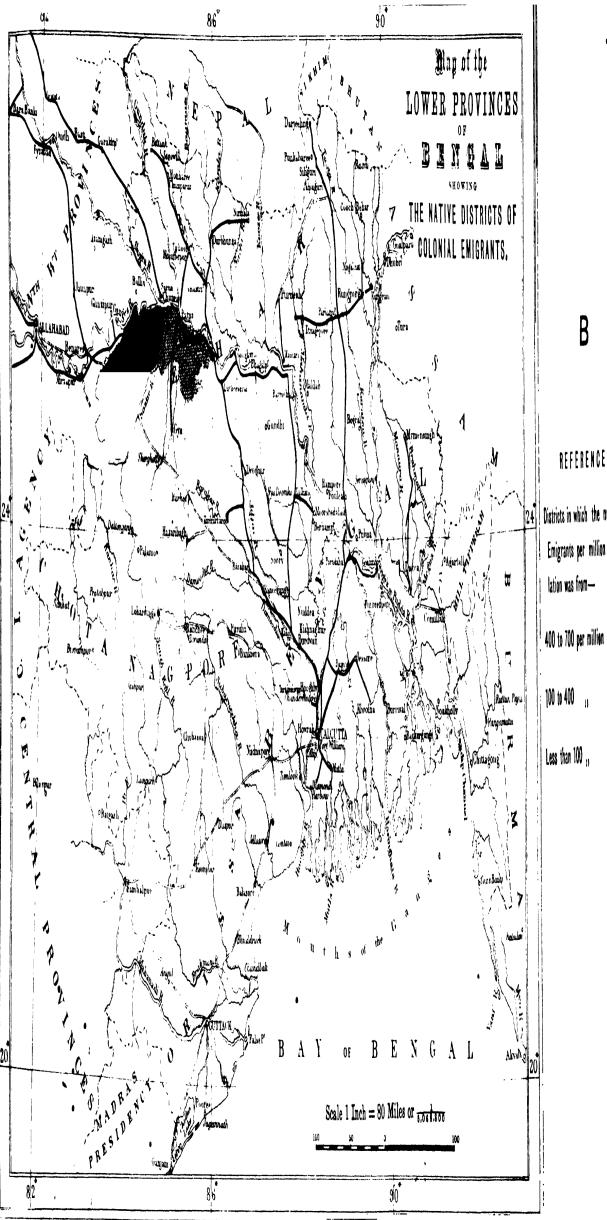
Inclusive of the balance of 1886, there were in the depôts 7,264 persons, but of these 17.86 per cent. were eventually struck off the lists. This high percentage was due to the large number of rejections, viz. 703, to be accounted for by the fact that the dismissal of one person frequently involved

the refusal by other members of his family to emigrate. The general sanitary arrangements of the depôts were excellent, and due care was taken of the health of the inmates. Of the total number of persons who actually embarked, viz. 5,966, or 82·13 per cent. of those recruited, 3,639 were men, 1,518 women, and 809 children; while 565 of both sexes and all ages were returned emigrants of previous years. Full compliance was made with the rule regulating the proportion of females to males in each ship. The number of persons who returned from the colonies was 6,406, bringing with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,06,458, or an average of more than Rs. 110 each. Those from Demerara (1,844) and Trinidad (546) had, as usual, amassed the largest sums. The death-rate on outward-bound voyages was 1·34 of the whole number embarked, and on the return voyages was not excessive, in only one instance exceeding 3 per cent. The accompanying maps A and B illustrate, respectively, the districts where the registrations took place and the native districts of the persons so registering.

Regarding inland emigration, the only administrative change of importance was the revision of the form of way-bills for contractors and sardari emigrants, so as to dispense with the inspection formerly insisted upon at Mugra, but now rendered unnecessary by the opening of the Hooghly bridge, and the consequent free passage of emigrants from the East Indian to the Eastern Bengal line. The principal feature of the year was the great increase shown in the number of emigrants recruited without reference to Act I of 1882, the total being 21,851 for Assam as against 13,134 of the preceding year; and though no information could be obtained as to its extent, there was considerable emigration to Cachar and Sylhet. A virulent outbreak of cholera, which occurred since the close of the year among coolies travelling by the line most frequented by these unregistered emigrants, has led to suggestions for the sanitary supervision of all coolie traffic, whether registered or unregistered, passing to Assam. agencies are employed for recruiting under the Act—that of licensed contractors, and that of garden-sardars. The former recruited 2,945 labourers as against 2,924 in 1886; the latter 6,748 as against 10,121. Only one license, that of a recruiter, had to be cancelled for misconduct. Ten female sardars were employed in recruiting, and are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

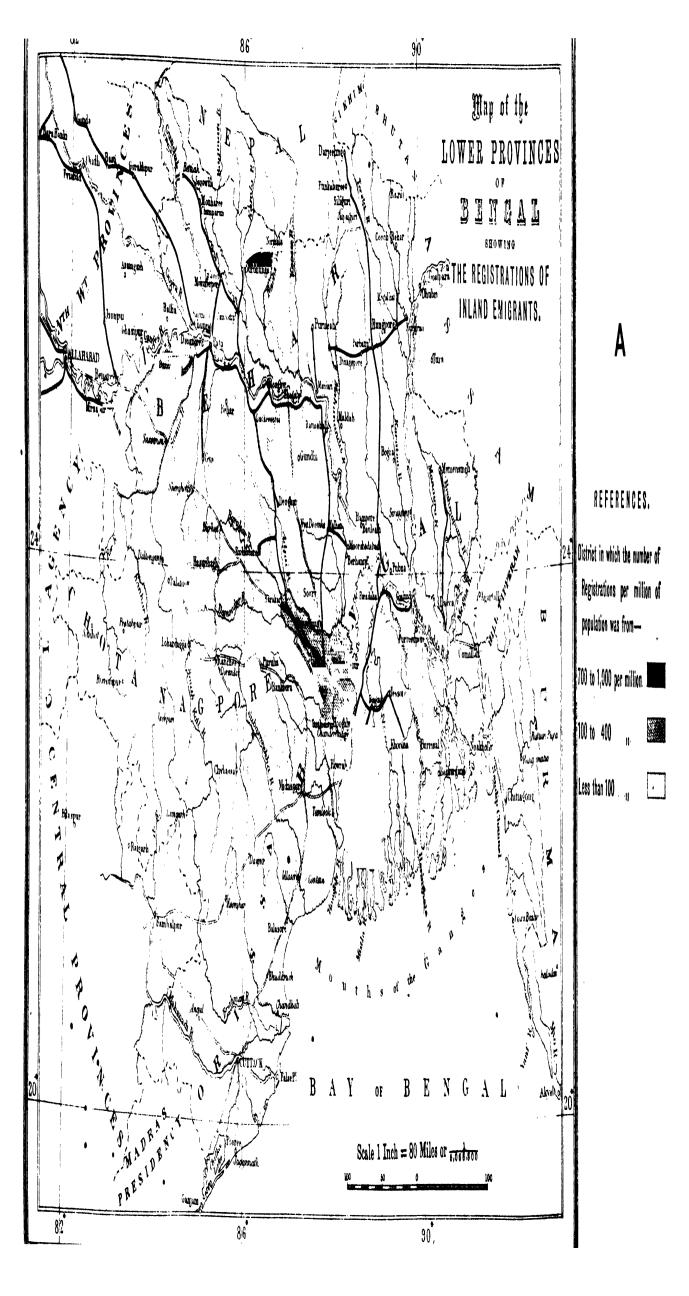
The aggregate number of contractors' emigrants and their dependents was reduced, prior to arrival at Calcutta, by the low percentage of 1.70, there being no deaths, and the results at this stage comparing favourably with those of previous years. The depôts were maintained in a condition favourable to health: the food, drugs, and all other necessaries were good and sufficient. All coolies received into the depôts were vaccinated, and were not allowed to leave before the operation had been successfully performed. The death-rate showed a reduction from 2.4 to 1.3 per mille of the total number of admissions. During transport on board the river-steamers to Assam only two deaths, one of which was due to cholera, occurred; while the mortality among coolies travelling to Cachar and Sylhet was less than in 1886. In general, the sanitary arrangements, water-supply, and accommodation during the voyages are shown to have been satisfactory. The particulars of the journeys of sardari emigrants are again incomplete, accounts having been received of only 2,280 out of 2,802 whose contracts for Sylhet and Cachar were registered in the recruiting districts. The percentage of total casualties was 7:19 as against 6:77 in 1886—an increase due exclusively to the number "left behind." The accompanying maps A and B illustrate, respectively, the districts where the registrations took place and the native districts of the persons so registering.

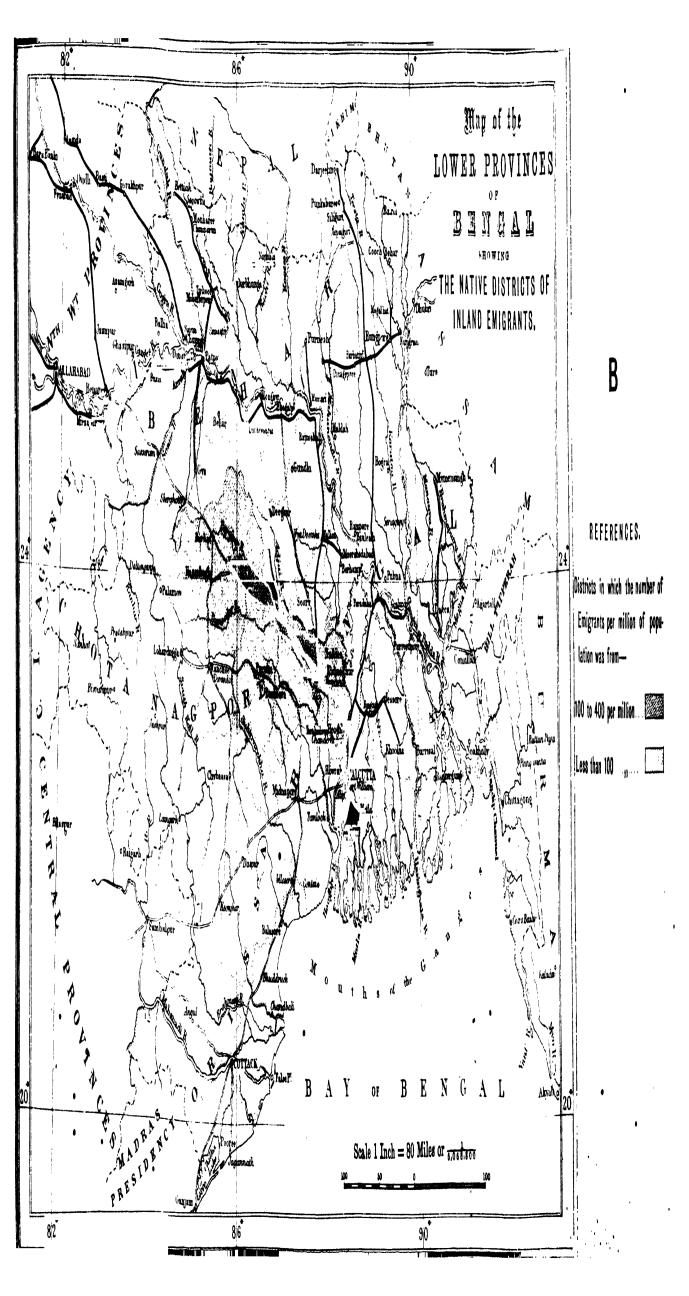




REFERENCES.

24 Districts in which the number of Emigrants per million of population was from—







MEDICAL RELIEF.

The public health of the town of Calcutta during 1887 was unusually good. The death-rate fell from 2642 per mille in 1886 to 25:34, the lowest on record during the last 12 years.

The total number of in-door patients at all the Calcutta Hospitals fell by 1,296, while that of out-door patients rose by 684. The total death-rate for all the hospitals was 116 per mille, the same as in 1886, and lower than in any other year since 1880. That the attendance at the hospitals does not bear any relation to the death-rate among the general population is shown by the fact that the total attendance was larger during the last two years than in 1884 and 1885, when the rate was much higher. Of the total number of persons under treatment during the year, 157,269 were males, 41,217 females, and 65,003 children. Classified according to race, there were 7,540 Europeans, or 2,699 less than last year, 29,116 Eurasians, 91,975 Mahomedans, 125,665 Hindus, and 9,550 of other races. The falling off in the attendance of Europeans is due probably to the smaller number of sailors who visited the port. The number of admissions for dysentery rose by 102. There were 612 cases of cholera treated, 341 of which proved fatal. Cases of small-pox have decreased, probably due to the successful operations of the Vaccination Department. There were 1,488 major surgical operations performed during the year, as against 1,561 in the previous year; and of these only 50.81 per mille proved fatal, as against 64.07 in 1886. In the Eden Hospital the total number of obstetric cases increased from 1,541 to 1,607. The number of confinement cases was 439 with 25 deaths, against 445 in the previous year with 17 deaths. The increase in the number of deaths was due to the prevalence of septicæmia in the hospital, but measures are now being taken to prevent this from occurring again. employed in the hospitals continued to give great satisfaction, and the superintendence of the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood is recognized as of the utmost value. The total invested capital of the institutions rose from Rs. 5,49,300 to Rs. 5,80,200. The total income amounted to Rs. 4,45,839, of which sum Rs. 2,53,419 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,37,671 to Rs. 3,99,069.

The number of patients admitted into the Eden Sanitarium during the year was 344, and the number of attendants was 84, as against 273 and 120, the figures for last year. This does not include infants in arms, who are benefited quite as much, if not more, than any other class of patients. The steady increase in the number of admissions during the past five years, and the great distances from which patients came, testify to the growing popularity of the institution. The daily average number of patients admitted during the year, including the cold weather, was 27:30, as against 21:82 in the previous year, and during the actual working season was 35.67 as against 28.69. Most of those admitted were suffering from malarial fever and its complications. The total receipts from patients increased by Rs. 3,740. The net profits, after deducting Rs. 1,250 due on account of municipal taxes, were Rs. 682-8-10. Committee are obliged to defer the payment of the Superintendent's allowance till they have sufficient funds in hand. They have succeeded during the last two years in paying off Rs. 7,400 of arrears under this head.

Nine new charitable dispensaries were opened during the year, raising the

total number to 243. The number of in-door patients treated in the several

dispensaries shows a decrease of 346, and that of out-door patients an increase of 49,008. The death-rate among the in-door patients shows a decrease from 14.48 to 12.71 per cent., while that of the general population rose from 21.99 to 23.46 per mille. This leads to the conclusion that these institutions are not resorted to by the people at large as much as might be wished. The number of major and minor operations increased from 3,454 and 52,620 in 1886 to 4,139 and 54,189 respectively. The total receipts, inclusive of the Government contribution of Rs. 21,548, decreased from Rs. 4,44,858 to Rs. 4,28,506, while total expenditure fell Rs. 12,852.

There were 922 persons in the lunatic asylums at the end of 1887, or 34 less than at the commencement of the year. Of these, 168 were new admissions and 13 re-admissions: 88 were discharged cured, 39 committed to the care of friends, 2 otherwise disposed of, and 86 died. The insane population at the end of the year included 384 criminals, or 13 less than at the close of the preceding year. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions under which it becomes safe to release criminal lunatics, whose numbers have of late years increased, has been received since the close of the year, and rules for guidance in such cases have been promulgated. Of the total number confined for mental disease, 116 were classed as suffering from mania, 32 from melancholia, 16 from dementia, 3 from epileptic insanity, and 5 from toxic insanity. The excessive use of ganja accounted for 247 cases, and is the most potent factor in the production of insanity in these provinces. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 9,113, partly due to the diminution in Public Works charges, and partly to economies in dieting. In the European asylum at Bhowanipore 53 lunatics were confined, of whom 21 were admitted and 3 re-admitted during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 20,709, against Rs. 20,271 in 1886.

At the voluntary lock-hospitals the number of admissions for venereal diseases increased by 559, while the number of in-door patients fell by 26. Some improvement was seen in the results of the Dinapore and Barrackpore cantonment lock-hospitals, while at Darjeeling there was a considerable increase in the number of treatments for venereal disease.

There was an increase of 116 cases of analysis by the Chemical Examiner, mainly under the heads of articles tested for blood and seminal stains, petroleum, opium confiscated, Commissariat and other departments. Poison was detected in 44.6 per cent. of the human viscera examined, as against 42.48 per cent. in 1886. Arsenic was detected in 118 cases during the last three years, as compared with 72 cases between 1880-81 and 1882-83, and this increase is probably due to the fact that post-mortems are now for the most part conducted by highly qualified officers only. There was an increase in the number of cattle-poisons detected in suspected substances, and also in the percentage of animal viscera found to contain arsenic.

EDUCATION.

The most important administrative change effected during the year under review was the transfer of the control of primary education from District Magistrates, acting under the advice of Local Committees, to District Boards. This has taken place without appreciable friction, but on the general character of the work done by District and Local Boards in this connection, judgment cannot at so early a stage be passed.

The history of University education is marked by the development of private enterprise in the founding of four new colleges, and the increased attendance at all colleges. The latter fact is due to the large number of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1887, consequent upon the reduction of the required number of marks. It has long been the policy of Government to give a more practical bent to education in the direction of scientific knowledge, and yet the tendency would seem to be opposed to this, the Presidency College alone being excepted. It is in distant parts, such as Patna, Orissa, and Chittagong, that the Government colleges are particularly useful in fostering the study of science—a work which private enterprise would have failed to accomplish.

As regards secondary education, the number of schools rose from 2,147 to 2,226, and that of pupils from 176.839 to 189,103, the increase extending to high English, middle English, and middle vernacular schools.

The number of primary schools increased from 45,483 to 48,621, and that of pupils from 1,080,085 to 1,103,422, but here the gain in numbers is comparatively small, and does not compensate for the great loss noticed in 1885-86. Primary education appears to have reached a stationary stage, and has not, as is the case with English education, a spontaneous tendency to develop irrespective of Government assistance. The expenditure under this head from Provincial and District Funds was Rs. 6,82,089, as against Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease being apparently due to delay in payments, which will cause large sums due for 1887-88 to appear in the accounts for the current year.

As regards special instruction, for the imparting of which there are 37 institutions, it is very noticeable that the law students are far the most numerous, that, excepting a small and decreasing minority, not constituting a ninth of the whole, they read in unaided schools, and that, even when they attend Government schools, they cost the public nothing. The study of medicine, on the other hand, is mostly confined to Government institutions, and is expensive to the State. The number of pupils in the Medical College fell from 172 to 160, although there has been an increase of 10 in the free female class. On the other hand, the schools where instruction is given in the vernacular are advancing in number and reputation. There has been an increased attendance at the Engineering College at Seebpore, but only one student passed at the B.E. examination. A special report on the condition of this important school, with special reference to its lack of success at the University examinations, is awaited by Government. Industrial schools, which are conducted on a small scale, aiming at little more than the teaching of ordinary mechanical arts to a limited number of pupils of the artisan class, are reported to have done well.

The education of women at the Medical College made a decided advance during the year. A class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular was opened in June 1886 in the Campbell Medical School, and is attended by 15 students. The number of girls' schools increased from 2,198 to 2,247, and that of the pupils attending them from 43,290 to 46,038. The number of girls attending boys' schools remained almost stationary. A great advance on the number of girls under instruction is noticeable in the Dacca and Patna Divisions, counterbalanced to a certain extent by a falling off in some other divisions.

The number of *European* schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 72, but there was an increase in attendance from 6,391 to 6,541. The efforts which have been made for some years to give a more practical

turn to the education of Europeans, by substituting a special examination for that of the Entrance to the Calcutta University, has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate. This is an additional argument in favour of introducing an alternative standard at the Calcutta University, adapted to the requirements of those who do not need merely a literary education. It is satisfactory to be able to record a great improvement in the work of the high schools.

The total number of Muhammadan students rose from 366,886 to 401,671. Three scholarships of Rs. 20 a month were founded in July 1886, thus raising the total number of special Muhammadan scholarships to 134. The number of students at the Calcutta Madrassa rose from 1,119 to 1,183. A change has been effected in the College Department of this Madrassa, which, it is hoped, will give the students the advantage of the superior tuition of the Presidency college without depriving them of the special attraction of a denominational institution.

The accompanying maps illustrate, respectively, the extent of collegiate and secondary, primary, female and Muhammadan education during the year under review.

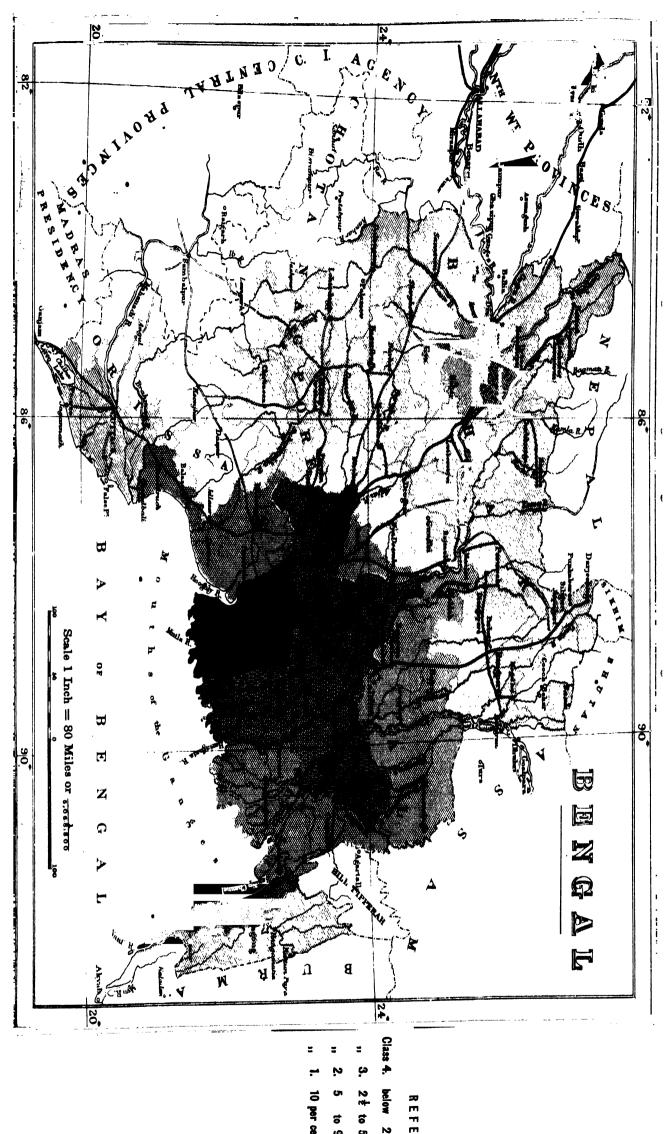
ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

None of the publications received under the name of Art call for special notice.

As regards pure literature, a large number of translations of well-known works have been published, and a few original books have been produced, details of which will be found in the main body of this report.

The principal English newspapers published in these Provinces were twelve in number. Of these nine were published in Calcutta, one in Darjeeling, one in Patna, and one in Dacca. The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two published in Assam, was 66, as against 63 in the preceding year. Twelve newspapers came into existence, while nine were either discontinued or incorporated with other newspapers. Of the 66 newspapers, 7 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 44 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—daily papers—one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers—one in Urdu; weekly papers—one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, five in Urdu, and five in Uriya; monthly papers—two in Hindi and three in Uriya. Twenty-five newspapers were published in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, seven in the Dacca, three in the Burdwan, six in the Patna, four in the Chittagong, three in the Rajshahye, seven in the Orissa, and two in the Bhagulpore Divisions. Of those remaining, two were published at Chandernagore, and two were published in the province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of daily journals, the Dainik maintained its circulation of 7,000, and of weekly papers, the Bangabasi that of 20,000: of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 700.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1887 was 2,255, or 316 less than in 1886. Of these publications, 266 were in English and 1,989 in other languages. Of the total number 211 were periodicals; while of the remaining 2,044 books, 298 were bi-lingual and 1,746 uni-lingual; those published in Bengali numbering 934, those in English 188, those in Hindi



REFERENCE.

Class 4. below 2 to per cont.

3. 2 to 5 , ,

2. 5 to 9 , ,

1. 10 per cent. and upwards 1

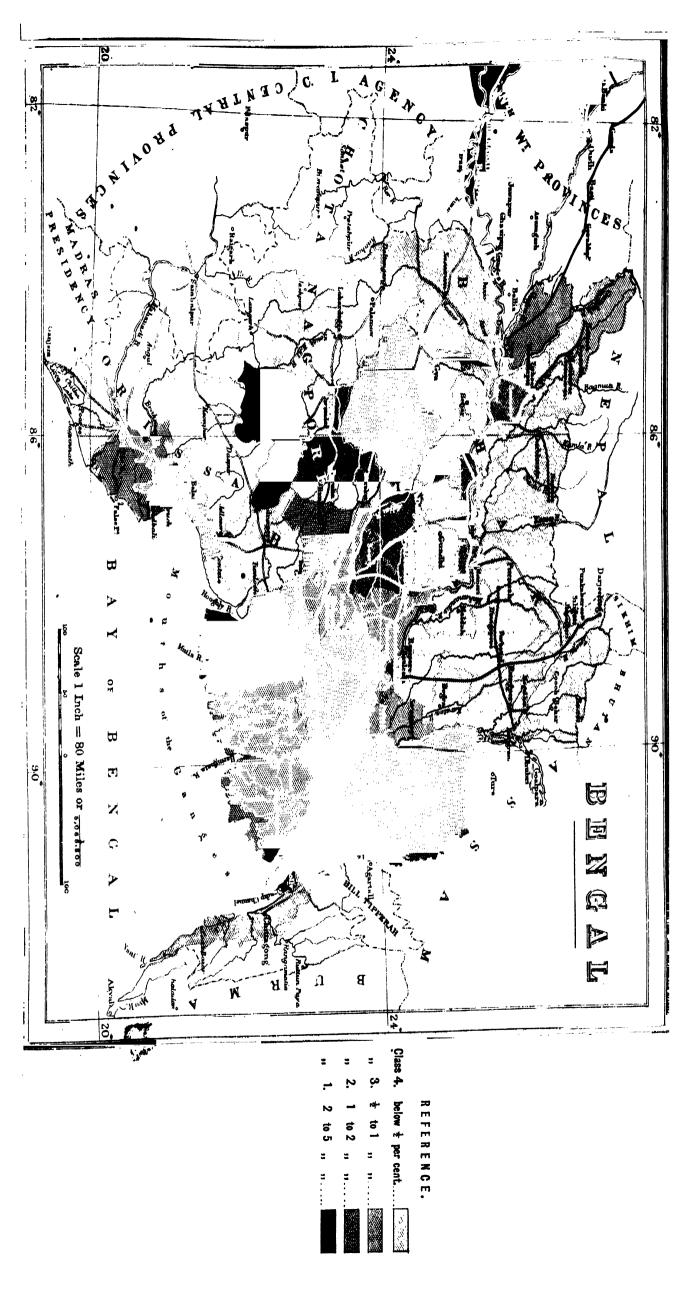


REFERENCE.

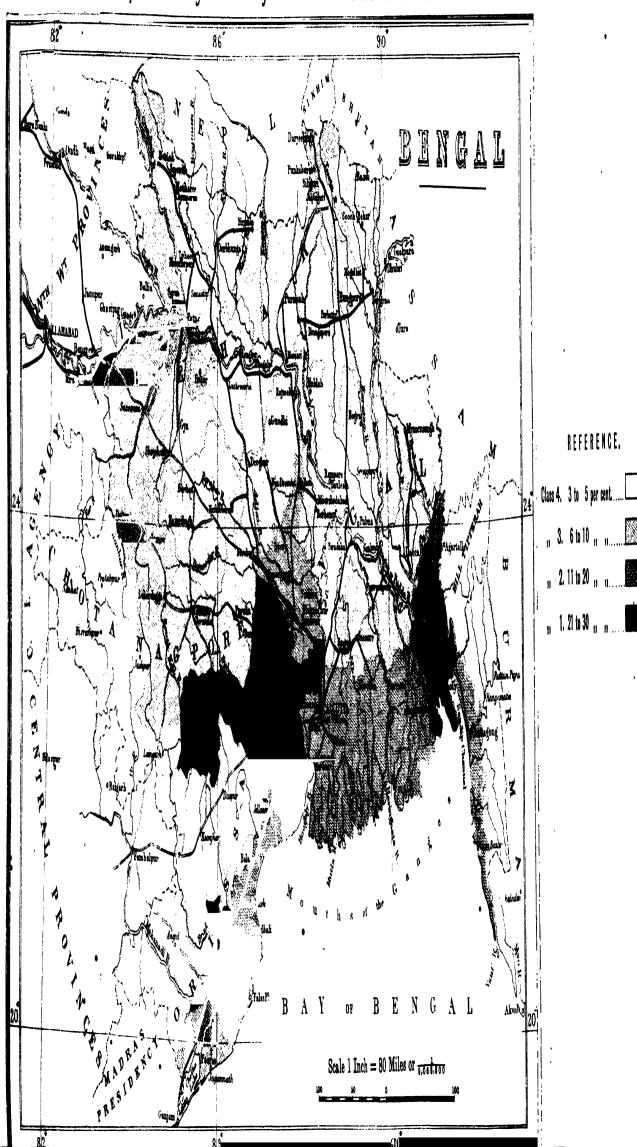
Class 4. below 20 per cent. ...

2 90 to 26

, 1. 50 per cent. and upwards



Map 4.—Showing the extent of Mahomedan Education 1887-88.



101, and those in Uriya 88. The subjects chiefly treated were language 412, religion 171, and poetry 150.

The Bengal Secretariat Press issued some important publications other than annuals, chiefly connected with administration.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Owing to want of funds, but little progress has been made in the conservation of ancient monuments. Works were undertaken with a view of preserving the temple at Konch, a Hindu Saivic temple, dating probably from the eighth century: the tomb at Maner has also been conserved; and besides these two important buildings, an old Christian tomb in Chupra, dated A.D. 1712, and a Mahomedan tomb in Shamshernagar in the Gaya district, were repaired to some extent so as to preserve them from destruction. Some progress has been made in archæological research, and 100 inscriptions have been classified, bringing the total number of recorded Bengal inscriptions up to three hundred and eighteen.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment was almost the same as last year. Ten marriages were registered under the Brahmo Marriage Act, against eighteen in the previous year. Rules for the management of cemeteries under the control of the Calcutta Burial Board were revised. On a representation being made by the National Mahomedan Association, it was determined to close all public offices and courts in Bengal on their most important and sacred festivals.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The values of stationery stores received and issued during the year were Rs. 17,94,324 and Rs. 20,20,351, and showed increases of Rs. 1,07,909 and Rs. 1,32,311 over the figures for the previous year. There was a decrease of Rs. 23,987 in the purchase of articles of English manufacture in the local market, the rule having been enforced that only such articles as are ordinarily kept in stock should be supplied. The value of paper received from the local mills increased from Rs. 7,95,784 to Rs. 8,30,650, owing partly to the rise in the prices of country-made paper, and partly to an increase in the quantity of white printing paper supplied to the presses. There was a large reduction of Rs. 40,261 in the value of all kinds of stationery supplied to officers under the Bengal Government, due to increased care in the checking and submitting of indents. Government officials in Bengal may now indent for newspapers and periodicals on the Superintendent of Stationery, who has been authorized to receive subscriptions and submit accounts to subscribers.

The value of the printing operations carried out at the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjeeling presses increased from Rs. 4,07,134-13-2 to Rs. 4,07,361-3-10, and the expenditure from Rs. 2,90,081-11-0 to Rs. 2,97,753-7-5. The charges of the Jail Press showed a large increase, mainly owing to the release of convicts on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee and the consequent introduction of a paid establishment. The falling off in the profits of the Secretariat Press due to the fact that several heavy publications were incomplete at the end of the year, and consequently were not brought into account.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The total income of the Gardens, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 45,279, as against Rs. 47,541 in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 40,650 to Rs. 43,992, of which the heaviest item was the purchase of some valuable animals from the menagerie of the läte King of Oudh. Donations and subscriptions fell Rs. 4,959, but entrance fees increased Rs. 1,154. The principal works undertaken were the construction of a snake-pit and a deer-kiosk, and the reconstruction of the peafowl-house. As many as 131 presentations were made, two of which, a leopard and a man-eating tiger, were important acquisitions.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

Under the provisions of Act IV of 1887, the Trustees of the Indian Museum received charge, on the 1st April of that year, of the collections of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum. They mainly devoted their time during the year to the arrangement of the collections in classes and sub-classes under the three main heads of Art Manufactures, Economics, and Ethnology. Three hundred and seven articles, some of them being of considerable interest and value, were added to the Museum, the greater number of which had been exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. The Trustees are now in communication with gentlemen in Europe and Australia for the purpose of obtaining specimens of art manufacture and economic products, and they have also asked the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a list of wholesale prices of the least-known products in all parts of India.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL

	Page.		PAGE								
CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION-		Registration	8								
35 :: 1 17 10160 ·	_	Stamps	9								
Municipal and Local Self-Government . Changes in the Salt Department and a	1	Excise	g								
new customs duty	1	Education	10								
new customs duty	•	Postal communications	10								
ment of India	1	Forest conservancy	10								
ment of India. Money-order system	2	The Tributary and Political States of Chota									
Sanitary laws	2	Nagpore— Tour Rainfall and crops Health and material condition of the	10								
		Reinfell and arong	11								
RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES, AND FRON-		Health and material condition of the	**								
TIER AFFAIRS-		people	11								
		Education	11								
Tributary States of Orissa— Weather and crops	_	Criminal and Civil Justice	11								
Weather and crops	3	Tributary Chiefs	11								
Public health and vaccination	6	Chittenana Will Treets	11								
Trade and commerce	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts— Raids	11								
Public feeling	8	Trade	12								
Police	6	Frontier police	12								
Administration of justice	6	Coolie corps	12								
Revenue	7	Roads	12								
Survey	8	Cooch Benar	12								
II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.											
Survey-		GOVERNMENT ESTATES-									
Survey of ghatwali lands in Bankura .	13	Sale and alienation of Government land .									
Angul survey	13	Management and Improvement Fund .	18								
Angul survey Banki survey Calcutta survey Survey of Port Canning estate in 24-Per-	13	Miscellaneous works of improvement Cultivation of new staples Agricultural improvements, implements,	18								
Calcutta survey	13	Acricultural improvements implements	10								
Survey of Port Canning estate in 24-Per-	14	machinery. &c.	18								
gunnahs	14 11	machinery, &c	19								
gunnahs	14	Roads and communications	19								
Just Datassual in Tibbersu	1.0	Roads and communications	19								
		WARDS' ESTATES-									
Settlement—											
A 1 A . A A Chuddo . In	16	Demand, collections, remissions, and ba-	90								
Angul estate in Cuttack Settlement operations under the Tenancy	10	Surveys and record of eights	20								
Act	16	lances	22								
1200											
III.—	PRO'	TECTION.									
Course of Legislation-		Refusal of enquiry	27								
		Sessions trials	27								
Act I (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the		Property stolen and recovered	27								
Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884	23	Analysis of crime by classes	27								
Act II (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to		Offences againt the State and public tranquillity	28								
the municipal affairs of the Town and		Serious offences against the person	28								
Suburbs of Calcutta	23	Serious offences against the person and									
Calcutta Municipal Act	23	property or against property only	28								
Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend		Minor offences against the person	28								
the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871 .	24	Minor offences against property	28								
Por row		Other offences not specified above	29 29								
Police—		Non-cognizable crime	29 29								
Cost and numbers of Police Force	25	Remands	29								
Town Police	25	Reconvictions	30								
Rural Police	25	Crime and Police in Calcutta and the									
Cases of torture by police	26	Suburbs	30								
Criminal statistics	26 27	Cognizable crime in the Town	31								
Crime of the Province	27 27	Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs	31 32								
Tated capas	41	·	32								

	Page.	1	Page
Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs .	32	Working of the Municipal Act, III (B.C.)	
Suicides and accidental deaths	32	of 1884, during the year	64
Arms Act		Extraordinary occurrences during the year	66
European Vagrancy Act	33 33	Working of District Boards— Working of District Boards in Bengal dur-	
Fire-Brigade Act	33	ing the eighteen months ending 31st	
Police	==	March 1888	66
Old offenders	33	Election of Members of District Boards .	70
Destruction of noxious wild animals and		Chairmen of District and Local Boards .	'70
venomous snakes	33	Meetings of Boards	7Ö 71
Chittagong Hill Tracts—	34	Powers and duties of District Boards .	71
Recruits	A 4	Management of cattle pounds	72
Caqualtica	94	Education	72
Cost	35	Education	73
Coolie corps	35	Public Works ,	73
Conduct	35	Ferries Powers specially conferred on the Boards.	73 73
CBIMINAL JUSTICE—		Powers of Local Boards	73
High Court-General Jurisdiction	36		••
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.	36		
Courts subordinate to the High Court .	36	MARINE-	
Courts of Session-Original Jurisdiction .	37	m	
Courts of Session—Appellate Jurisdiction		Strength of the Pilot Service	76
Courts of Magistrates	37 38	Leadsmen' Quarters	76 76
Courts of Presidency Magistrates Results of the trial of European British		Condition of the Pilots	76
subjects		Accidents	76
Witnesses		Pilotage receipts	77
Statistics of offences and offenders	38	Shipping Condition of the Pilots Accidents Pilotage receipts River channels Covernment vessels Certificates of competency Registration of vessels Inspection of vessels in the Port of Cal-	77
Criminal Justice—Sonthal Pergunnahs .	39	Government vessels	77
Prisons-		Certificates of competency	77 77
Prison population	40	Inspection of vessels in the Port of Cal-	"
Releases		cutta	77
Burmese convicts	41	Number of European seamen in the Port.	77
Religion, length of sentence, and character		Sickness and mortality among European	
_ of imprisonment of convicts		seamen	77
Female prisoners	41	Deaths at sea	77
Reconvicted prisoners	41 41	Venereal disease	77 78
Education	41	Sickness and mortality among the native	10
Jail buildings	42	floating population	78
Guards and escapes	42	Water-supply	78
Jail buildings Guards and escapes Prison discipline Expenditure Employment of prisoners, and manufac-	42	floating population Water-supply Comparative mortality of the native popu-	
Expenditure	43	lation on the river and of the town in	
Employment of prisoners, and manufac-	46	respect of cholers	78 78
tures	9 0		
Vital statistics	47	Cornses and carcasses floating in the river.	79
Alipore Reformatory	49	Conservancy	79
tures Subsidiary Jails Vital statistics Alipore Reformatory Hazaribagh Reformatory	50	Conservancy	79
CIVIL JUSTICE-		Financial results Seamen shipped and discharged Remittances by seamen Payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate	79
High Court—Original Jurisdiction	£1	Seamen shipped and discharged	79 70
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction	61	Payment of seamen's wages at a fixed rate	
Courts in the interior	51	of exchange	79
Courts in the interior	52	of exchange	79
Execution of decrees. Mofussil Courts of Small Causes	52	Orissa Shipping Offices	80
Mofussil Courts of Small Causes	54	Calcutta Port Trust-	
Appellate Courts	54	Financial condition	80
_	00	Complies	82
Registration—		Casualties	82
Registrations of all classes	57	Surveys of vessels and boats	82
Ryoti holdings	68	Tramway	82
Deeds of mortgage of immoveable property	58	Port approaches	82
Registrations under the Bengal Tenancy	E 0	River channels	83 83
Act	60 60	River surveys	83
Refusals to register, prosecutions, &c	59	Railway communication between Calcutta	00
Registration offices and inspections	59	and the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-	
The Mahomedan Marriage Registration		Budge	83
Act Act W. of 1990	59	Consolidation of the Calcutta Port Trust	00
The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 .	69	Acts	83 83
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-		Chart of the river	99
GOVERNMENT-		Shipping	83
		Trade	83
Calcutta Municipelity	60	Financial condition	84
Municipalities in the interior of Rengal	2 ^	Ship-building	84
Rlective system.	89	Casualties to shine	94 94
Number of Municipalities Elective system Constitution of Committees Extension of the various Parts of the	63	Port of Chittagong— Shipping Trade Financial condition Ship-building Light-houses Casualties to ships Port Trust Orissa ports—	84
Constitution of Committees	63	Orissa ports -	
WELLOWSING OF AUG AGIIOUS THING OF ITH		False Point	
Municipal Act and Bye-laws sanctioned	40	False Point	
during the year	03	j Dalasore	%

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

	PAGE.	}	Pag
Meteorology-	•	General account of the manufactures an	d
Working of the Meteorological Depart-		mines in the different divisions— Presidency Division	. 129
ment		Presidency Division	. 124
Storm-warning service Observing stations	. 86	Rajshahye Division	. 124
Meteorological summary for 1887	. 86.	Dacca Division	. 124
Cold-weather period—January and Febru-	. 87	Patna Division	. 120 . 125
ary	. 87		. 125
Hot-weather period-March to May	. 8 8	Burdwan Division	. 125
South-west monsoon period—June to Oc-		Chota Nagpore Division	. 125
tober North-east monsoon period—November	89		
and December	90	Thin	
and December Pressure Temperature Humidity and cloud preparties	91	TEADE-	
Humidity and cloud proportion	. 91 . 91	See home trade of Dengal	127
** ATMINITO ATMIN CIONAL DEODOLLION	01		. 127
Winds Storms	92	Imports—	•
Kainfall	95	Cotton piece-goods	127
Monsoon period—May to October Cold-weather period—November and De-	95	Metals, machinery and mill work	127
comber	97	Mineral oil	128
		Exports—	
WEATHER, CROPS AND PRICES, AND MATERIAL).	Jute and gunnies	128
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—		Rico	. 128
Burdwan Division	00	Whoat	100
Progidency Division	99 99	Indigo	129
Raishahve Division	100	Cotton, raw	129
Dacca Division	101	Hides and skins, raw	129
Chittagong Division	102	Saltpetro	129
Rajshahye Division Dacca Division Chittagong Division Patna Division Bhagulpore Division Orissa Division Chota Nagpore Division	103	Treasure Coasting trade of Calcutta	129
Origina Division	104	Minor Ports—	140
Chota Nagnore Division	105	Chittagong Port	129
Statement showing the average retail price		Orissa Ports	129
of common rice in each district during	•		129
	106	System of registration as regards the in-	190
Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.	107	ternal and external trade of Bengal. Trade of Calcutta with the interior.	130
Statement showing monthly variations in	107	Cotton, raw—	100
the retail prices of food-grains and salt		Imports	130
in selected districts of Bengal from		Exports	130
April 1887 to March 1888	112	Quantity not exported before the close	101
Time December Agreement was Working		of the year	191
LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE AND HORTICUL- TURE-		Imports—	
1088		European twist and yarn	131
Survey and Settlement	114	_ Indian twist and yarn	131
Analysis of districts	114	Exports— European twist and yarn	101
Planting of trees along roadsides	115	Principal river marts	132
Eradication of disease among silkworms . Agricultural experiments, &c	115	Principal river marts Indian twist and yarn	132
Sheep-breeding	115	Comparison of imports with exports.	132
Botanical Gardens, Calcutta	116	Cotton piece-goods	132
Botanical Gardens, Darjeeling	116	European piece-goods—	199
		Imports Exports Comparison of imports with exports.	133
Porests-		Comparison of imports with exports .	133
£VB8615		Indian piece-goods	134
Area of forests	117	Indigo —	104
Demarcation	117		134 134
Working plans	118	Exports Quantity not exported before the close	104
Establishments . Gunduck Drift Timber Rules	118	of the year	134
Breaches of the forest law.		I I I	
Protection from fires	118	Imports Principal supplying districts Exports	135
Grazing	110	Principal supplying districts	135
Yimharm and animana a Landa and	119 119	Quantity not exported before the close	100
Outturn	119	of the year	135
Fillending tesures	•••		
		Imports Principal supplying districts Exports	135
MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUS-	l	Principal supplying districts	136
TRIBS-		Exports Comparison of imports with exports.	190
Man	121	Gnnny cloth-	
Chittagong Division	121	Imports	136
Chota Nagpore	122	Exports	137
Dacca Division	122	Comparison of imports with exports.	137
Tea Chittagong Division Chota Nagpore Dacca Division Rajshahye Division Coffee Cinchona plantation and febrifuge	122	Outcurn of the mills in the vicinity	197
Coffee	128 123	of Calcutta	137
CINCUOUS DISTURNED SHE TERLINGRA			

Wheat-	GE.
	Exports
Imports	Rice and paddy
Exports	Traffic on the Nuddea Rivers— Down-stream traffic Up-stream traffic
Quantity not exported before the close	Down strong traffic
Cillianian 19	Down-stream trame
of the year	Up-stream trame
Gram and pulses—	I rame on the Ganges, the Bhagiruthee.
Imports	and the Hooghly rivers carried by
Imports	O Inland Steamers
Quantity not exported before the close	Trade by country best on the Many
of the many	Trade by country boats on the Megne
of the year	oriver to and from Chittagong 15 Traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee
Rice and paddy—	Traffic on the Midnapore and Hidgellee
Imports	O canals
Rice and paddy— Imports	
Stocks of rice in Calcutta	1 Traffic on the Origon conels
Miscallaneous enring and rain arona	Trans on the Oriesa Canals
Miscellaneous spring and rain crops— Imports	Traine on the Orissa Coast Canal . 15
imports	Miver-borne trainc carried by the River
Exports	2 Steamer Companies 16
Quantity not exported before the close	Traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna
of the year 14	Rivers carried by the Steamers of the
Hides—	Eastern Bengal State Railway—
	Dean service
Imports	Dacca Bervice
Exports	Dacca service
Comparison of imports with exports . 14	I Cachar servico 149
Salt—	Trade of Bengal with Assam carried by
Imports 14	country boats.
Exports	country boats
Comparison of imports with exports . 14	External trade of Dames 1
	Takendal trade of Bengal 164
Clearances from ship-board and bond. 14	Internal trade of Bengal 166
Principal salt-importing marts 14	Traffic along the State Railways-
Saltpetre-	Eastern Bengal State Railway . 160
Imports 14	Lalcutta and South-Rastern State
Exports	Railway
Quantity not exported before the close	Northern Rengel State Pailman
of the year 146	Done State Deller
	Dacca State Railway 172
Linsoed-	Nalhati State Railway 172
Imports 145	Tirhoot State Railway
Exports 146	Patna-Gya State Railway 175
Quantity not exported before the close	Railway
of the year 146 Mustard and rape scod—	External trade of Bengal with Nepal,
Mustard and rane sced-	Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan—
Importa 146	Trade hetween Dennal and Mr.
Imports	Trade between Bengal and Nepal . 177
Exports	Trade between Bengal and Tibet and
Quantity not exported before the close	Sikkim
of the year 146	Sikkim
Silk, raw—	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Imports	Public Works-
Exports	Buildings and Roads—
Quantity not exported before the close	Militant
of the year 148	Military
Q	I Postal 100
Sugar—	Postal
Sugar— Imports 147	
Sugar—	Telegraph
Sugar—	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar—	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar—	Telegraph
Sugar—	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph 182 Surveyor-General's Office 182 Government of India offices 182 Land revenue and magisterial 183 Excise 183 Museum 183 Judicial 183 Churches and cemeteries 184 Jails 184 Lock-ups 184 Educational 184 Medical 184 Miscellaneous 185 Communications 185 Accommodation for travellers 185
Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph 182 Surveyor-General's Office 182 Government of India offices 182 Land revenue and magisterial 183 Excise 183 Museum 183 Judicial 183 Churches and cemeteries 184 Jails 184 Lock-ups 184 Educational 184 Miscellaneous 185 Communications 185 Accommodation for travellers 185 Irrigation and navigation 185 Miscellaneous public improvements 185 Akra Brick Factory 186 Seebpore Workshops 186 Burrakur Iron Works 186 Floods, storms, accidents 186 Administrative changes 187
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Sugar— Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph
Imports	Telegraph

	PAGE.	1	Page.
Sone Circle—		Statement showing all Bengal State Rail-	
Sone Canals Minor works and navigation	203	way Capital Expenditure, Imperial and	238
Madhuban Canal	206	Provincial, since the commencement . Gross Railway Receipts on Revenue Ac-	200
Madhuban Canal Agricultural works	206	count	240
PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS-		Railway Working Expenditure on Reve-	240
		nue Account	200
General Review Eastern Bengal State Railway	207	Railway Expenditure	240
Eastern Bengal State Railway	209	TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES-	
Tirhoot State Railway Assam-Behar State Railway Nalhati State Railway Bengal Central Railway East Indian Railway Tarkessur Railway Patna-Gya State Railway Bengal and North-Wostern Railway	219	Telegraphs	241
Nalhati State Railway	220	Telegraphs	
Bengal Central Railway	221	Post offices, letter-boxes, &c., &c	242 242
Tarkessur Railway	228	Postal lines Correspondence Insurance and value-payable post	242
Patna-Gya State Railway .	228	Insurance and value-payable post	243
Bengal and North-Western Railway Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Deoghur Railway Synopsis of mileage of Railways within	230	Money-orders British postal orders Savings Banks Stock-notes Government securities Postal Life Insurance	242 243
Deoghur Railway	231	Savings Banks	243
Synopsis of mileage of Railways within		Stock-notes	243
the boundaries of the Province of Bengal on the 31st of March 1888	į	Postal Life Insurance	243 249
Statement showing Provincial Profit or	202	Privileged newspapers Combined post and telegraph offices	243
Loss upon the Bengal State Railways		Combined post and telegraph offices	244
during the current and previous Finan- cial Contracts	294	Offences in connection with the post office.	
	403		
V.—REVEN	TUE A	AND FINANCE.	
		Notice of transfer and landlords' fees	288
(a)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—		Surveys, settlements, and record of rights.	20 6
Statement showing the Imperial receipts	040		
in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87 . Statement showing the Imperial expendi-	246	Sources of Revenue other than Land-	
ture in 1887-88 as compared with that	ł	Customs	267
of 1886-87	247	Opium— Quantity of opium obtained	268
Stock-notes	248 250	Breaches of Opium Laws	269
		Salt	270
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE-	l	Financial results	272
Provincial	251	Financial results	273
Road and Public Works Cess	256	The outstill system and the result of Mr.	070
Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works		Westmacott's enquiry	27 4
Cess on Lands and Mines for the year	1	Imported spirits	275
ending 31st March 1888	257	Tari	275 275
LAND REVENUE-		Ganja	275
	I	Ganja	275
Demands, collections, remissions and ba-	283	Opium	275 275
lances Estates under direct management	263	Mr. Buckland's deputation to Madras and	
Redemption of land revenue	264	Bombay	275
Remittance of land revenue by postal	284	Stamps	275
money-orders Sales Certificates Land registration Partitions Miscellaneous revenue Land acquisition Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and	264	Results of the tax	76
Certificates	265	Demands, collections and balances 2	76
Partitions	265	Assessments	277
Miscellaneous revenue	265	Incidence of the tax	77
Land acquisition	266	Coercive measures 2	77
relations between landlords and tenants.	266	Classification of incomes	78
Form of rent receipt	266	Popular feeling	78
TT TTMAT OMAMICONI	00 A1		
VI.—VITAL STATISTIC	US A.	ND MEDICAL SERVICE.	
VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VACCIN-	1	Depôts	83
ation—		Outward voyages 2	83 84
Registration of births	279	Estates of deceased emigrants	84
Registration of deaths	279	Inland Emigration—	
Small-pox .	280	Recruitment 2	54 84
Fever	280	Recruitment	84
Mortality from other causes	181	Transport	85
Registration of births Registration of deaths Cholera Small-pox Fever Mortality from other causes Expenditure on sanitation Sanitary works Extension of sanitary laws Vaccination operations	281	MEDICAL RELIEF-	
Extension of sanitary laws	281		0.0
Vaccination operations	182	Eden Sanitarium	88 88
Emigration-		Charitable Dispensaries	88
Colonial Emigration—	1	Calcutta Medical Institutions Eden Sanitarium Charitable Dispensaries Lunatic Asylums Voluntary Lock-hospitals Cantonment Lock-hospitals Chemical Examiner's Department	289
Colonial Emigration— Requisitions for labourers	883	Cantonment Lock-hospitals	92 292
Recruitment	83	Chemical Examiner's Department	392
•			٠.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Pag	32.	Page
Education—	Art Biography Drama Fiction History Language Law Medicine Miscellaneous Philosophy Poetry Politics Religion Science Travels and voyages Periodical literature Jubilee publications Act XXV of 1867	. 301
	Biography	. 301
Controlling agencies	1 Drama	. 301
University education	4 Fiction	. 301
Secondary education	B History	. 302
Primary education	Language	. 302
Special instruction	7 Law	. 302
Female education	Medicine	. 302
Education of Europeans 298	Miscellaneous	. 302
Education of Muhammadans 299	Philosophy	. 302
General summary 299	Poetry	. 302
	Politics	. 302
ART, LITEBATURE AND THE PRESS-	Religion	. 302
	Science	. 302
English Press	Travels and voyages	. 302
Publications of the Bengal Secretariat . 300	Periodical literature	. 302
Vernacular Press	Jubilee publications	. 303
Vernacular Press	Act XXV of 1867	. 303
VIII.—AI	RCHÆOLOGY.	
Arch mology		. 304
IX.—MISC	ELLANEOUS.	
Ecclesiastical—	The Form Store Department	. 308
	Indents for newspapers and periodicals	. 308
Ecclesiastical administration 306	Jail Press	. 308
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act . 306	Santatariat Propa	. 308
Burial Board under Act V (B.C.) of 1881 . 306	3	
Mahomedan holidays 306	5)	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING-	Zoological Gardens	. 310
Stocks, receipts and issues 307	ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM	. 311

ADDENDA.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1887-88.

I.—POLITICAL

Changes of Administration.

During the year 1887-88 the Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, was introduced into four towns. The provisions of the Bengal Municipal and Local Self-Local Self-Government Act, 1885, were extended to Government. 22 districts. The Act is now in force in all the districts in the Province, except Darjeeling, Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, and the three districts of Singbhoom, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are specially excluded from the operation of the Act by section 1. District Boards were constituted in 38 districts, and Local Boards established in nearly all districts where there are subdivisions. Committees for the administration of Road Cess and Public Instruction were abolished, and their functions vested in the District Boards. were likewise entrusted with the administrative control and financial responsibility of all cattle pounds, of some charitable dispensaries, of most of the public ferries; and, lastly, the provisions of the Act which relate to sanitation were expressly extended to them by the Licutenant-Governor.

During the year under review there were two important administrative changes in the Salt Department—(1) the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and (2) the extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to the districts of the Orissa Division, and the formal transfer of the control of the Salt Department to the Commissioners of

formal transfer of the control of the Salt Department to the Commissioners of the Salt Revenue, Madras. A new import duty on petroleum at the rate of six pies per Imperial gallon was also imposed in this year from the 10th February 1888.

The year under report was the first year of the new Financial Contract with the Government of India. No material advance in the system of decentralization was made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and

Imperial Government under the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the ruling account in settling the contract. The ruling account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this surplus the Government of India decided to appropriate to the Imperial revenue through the Land Revenue head, leaving the province with a revenue and expenditure exactly equal. To the Provincial charges were added the cost of maintenance of agricultural works and embankments which was Imperial under the preceding contract. The Patna-Gya Railway was made Imperial, and the Eastern Bengal State Railway provincialised with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net revenue would be credited to Imperial revenues, and that any deficiency below 20 lakhs would be made good by Imperial to Provincial.

The privilege of remitting revenue by postal money-orders was etended to all districts from the 1st April 1887. The system having become popular, the rules have been revised so as to apply to all estates irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as road and public works cess. It has also been decided that other public demands may be paid at the option of the payee by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned.

paid at the option of the payee by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act, V (B.C.) of 1880, was introduced into 40 municipalities, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to seven than in Backergunge and six than in the Gya district. It is now in force throughout Lower Bengal, excepting Chittagong, the greater part of

Orissa, and part of Behar.

Relations with Tributary States, and Froutier Affairs.

NEITHER the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa nor his Assistant was able, from various causes, to make tours of any length. The Managers of Mohurbhunj, TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA. Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur and the Tehsildar of Angul made useful In the Khondmals, Baboo Haradhone Ghose, the tehsildar, who had for some time been in bad health, died towards the end of January. He and Moonshee Mahomed Ali, who succeeded him temporarily, spent only 52 days on

The Rajah of Nilgiri, having recovered the power of speech and reason,

was restored to the administration of his State in August 1887.

The anxiety caused at present by the irregularity and deficiency of rainfall in Orissa makes the subject of the weather and Weather and crops. crops during 1887-88 of such interest that it is desirable to reproduce here the excellent resumé of the facts contained in the report submitted by the Superintendent:-

The year was marked generally by deficient rainfall, and there was consequently a partial failure of crops in most of the States. Rain gauges are kept and rainfall is recorded in Angul, Khondmals, Keonjhur, Mohurbhunj, Talcher, Dhenkanal, Daspalla, Narsingpur, and Runpur, and the statement given below shows the quantity of rain that fell in each of those places during each month of the year under report:-

Statement showing the Rainfall for each Station in the Tributary Mehals during the year 1887-88.

		Angu	1.	Biss Kho	iparr ondm	in uls.	Ke	o n jh	u r.	Baripada in Mo- hurbhunj.				Talcher. Dhenkanal.			al.	Daspalla.			Narsingpur.		Runpur.				
Монтив.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	Inches.	Tenths.	Centa.
April May June July August September October November December 1888.	 1 9 9 4 4 1 1	9 8 1 1 8 6 2 6	6 4 9 2 6 6 5	1 4 17 7 8 4 	7 2 4 9 1 5 3 3	4 5 8	3 9 10 2 2 	2 5 6 2 8 5 	3	1 5 5 13 8 8 2 	7 4 6 8 7 7 5 1	7 3 8 4 2 1 3 9	2 7 8 7 4 1 4	6 6 9 1 5 9 1	4 6 3 7 5 4 7	3 10 13 11 4 1 	 3 1 6 9 2	 4 5 7 3 4 5 	2 8 6 13 14 8	.: 8 9 ::	 9 5 2 7 4	 7 8 6 5 1	 8 9 9 2 5 7 	5 2 7 4 3 	 887 53 	8896926	3 9 5 3
January February March '	1 1 	4 7 6	4 2	2 46	8 7 8	2 5 2		5 6	8	2 40	4 3 3 9	1 1 1	1 1 	7 9	1 6 7	2 2	7	7 5	49	6 8	5 	1 32	2	1 6 7	35	3 1 4 8	1 3

From the following table it will be seen that the total rainfall during the year under report was everywhere much less than that of the preceding year, and as a necessary consequence the crops were poor :-

	•			Total rainfail in i	nches and tentas
Name of Killai	r.			1886 87.	1887-88.
Angul		•••	•••	57·5	36·6
Khondmals	•••	•••	•••	59·1	4 6· 3
Daspalla	•••	•••	•••	59.7	49.8
Talcher	•••		•••	48.6	39.9
Dhenkanal	•••	•••	•••	77·8	48.7
Mohurbhunj	•••	•••	•••	61·3 63·5	49·9 35·8
Runpur	•••	•••	•••	31·5	30·1
Keonjhur	•••	•••	•••		32·4
Narsingpur	•••	•••	•••	*****	JW 1

Dhenkanal, Pal Lehara, Keonjhur, Talcher, Angul, Athmalik, Khandpara, and Daspalla suffered most from shortness of rain, and the rice harvest in these States was considerably below the average. Narsingpur, Runpur, Nayagurh, and Khondmals suffered less; while in Mohurbhunj, Nilgiri, Hindole, and Baramba the rains, though scanty, fell opportunely, and little loss was sustained. No reports have been received from Boad, Tigiria, and Athgurh; but from enquiries it has been ascertained that in Boad the harvest was bad, and in Athgurh and Tigiria there had been average crops.

Ordinarily, the Gurjat States produce a much larger quantity of the autumn and winter crops than is required for local consumption, and a greater part of the excess quantity is exported to Cuttack and other places of trade, but during the year of report there was no excess produce. The export of oil-seeds and other cold weather crops has greatly diminished, and rice has been for some time, and still is being, imported to some States from outside.

At one time there were serious apprehensions entertained of a scarcity, and measures of relief were advocated by the local officers of Angul and Dhenkanal. But the resources of the people, who are accustomed to the use of edible roots and jungle produce, aided by a good mango crop and constant importations of food-grains, have enabled them to tide over the worst months; and, provided that the shortness of the early rains of this year is not followed by a failure of the later rains, I do not anticipate any change for the worse.

I give below a short account of the state of weather and crops in each State as far as is

available.

Mohurbhunj.		The rainfa	ll for 1883 t	to 1887 is	given below:-
					Inches.
1883	•••	•••	•••	•••	56 ·09
1884	•••	•••	•••		61.99
1885	•••	•••	•••	•••	69.95
1886	•••	•••	•••	•••	64·24
188 7			•••	•••	4 9· 18

The rainfall of 1883 was the next lightest to that of 1887; but whereas in 1883 very serious damage to rice crops was caused, the rice harvest of 1887 was an average 12-anna one all over the State. In 1883, as well as in 1887, there was a total absence of rain from the middle to the end of October. In 1883 the rainfall for October was 0.02 inch; in October 1887 the rainfall up to 16th was 2.53 inches, and none fell during the rest of that month. Light showers, however, in November 1883 and 1887 sufficed to prevent an extensive failure of rice crops on high lands. The rubbee crops throughout Mohurbhunj did not exceed 12 annas, except on alluvial tracts, where full crops are annually secured. There was a cyclone on the 25th and 26th May, during which 3.47 inches of rain fell, but no damage was done to the crops, though many trees were blown down and houses unthatched.

The rainfall of the year was 68.37 inches, against 79.66 inches in the preceding year.

The largest quantity of rain fell in May, and on the 25th and 26th of that month the effects of the cyclone

Much damage was done to houses and trees, but the crops were felt here, as in Mohurbhunj. sustained little injury. Towards the end of the season the fall of rain was very scanty, and the crops suffered to some extent, but a few well-distributed showers in October prevented any material loss. The Manager estimates the average outturn of the year at about 13 annas.

The total rainfall was 48.75 inches, against 77.89 of the preceding year, and an average fall of 60 to 63 inches in ordinary years. There were heavy falls of rain in May, which did not allow the cultivators The sowings were delayed, and the transplansufficient intervals for ploughing and sowing. tation of seedlings had not been completed when a break in the rains occurred in September. During September and October, the most critical time of the year, the rain was altogether insufficient, and a partial failure of crops necessarily ensued. The Manager has estimated the outturn of the late and early rice crops at not more than eight annas on the average The rainfall of 2 07 inches in January last did a little good to some of the rubbee crops, but was injurious to oil-seed and tobacco crops. The deficiency of rain at a time when it was most wanted not only injured the staple rice crop, but (through want of good moisture in the soil) also affected the rubbee crops, the outturn of which was below the average. In Dhenkanal sugarcane is cultivated to a large extent, and the outturn of this crop was an average one. During the last two years experiments were made in the cultivation of potatoes, and the results were promising.

The rainfall of the year was almost the same as that of the previous year, being 30.18 inches against 31.58, and, as in the preceding year, the

autumn crop was a poor one.

The rain commenced late in May. The falls during the months of June, July, and August were very deficient, and entirely ceased in September. Pal Lehara. Want of seasonable showers seriously damaged the paddy crop, which has been estimated at four annas only, while the outturn of rubbee and other

miscellaneous crops is reported to have been eight annas on the average.

The total rainfall registered during the year was 39.97 inches, against 48.6 of the previous year. The rains commenced late in June, and were
insufficient in July, August, and September. The Chief of
this State has estimated the outturn of the paddy crop at 10 annas on the average. The
outturn of the rubbee crops, such as moong, biri, arhar, and kulthi, was good, and there was a bumper crop of sugarcane.

The rainfall during the year was very scanty, being 36.62 inches against 57.59 of the preceding year. Want of timely showers in seven out of the ten pergunnahs comprised in the estate retarded agricultural operations, and the rice crop suffered severely in many places. The outturn of the beali or early rice crop was only two annas, and that of the saradh or late rice crop was not more than six or eight annas on the average. The rubbee as well as the oil-seed crops of the year were similarly affected, and the outturn of these crops did not exceed four annas on the average. Applications for remissions of rent have been made, and are now under consider-

In the neighbouring State of Athmalik the rainfall was also insufficient. There was no rain in the months of April, May, October, February, and March. The rainfall in June was insufficient for commencing agricultural operations. Copious rain fell during the month of July, and agricultural operations were pushed on with vigour; but owing to insufficient rain during the months of August, September, October, and November, the crops yielded a poor outturn. The estimate of the rice harvest was only six anuas, and the outturn of the rubbee and miscellaneous crops is reported to have been 8 annas on the

The rainfall was not less than that of an ordinary year. The outturn of the rice crop has been estimated by the Rajah at 12 annas. The rubbee

crop was an average one.

The weather during June, July, and the first-half of August was very favourable for sowing, transplanting, and weeding the paddy crop; but owing to the absence of rain during the latter half of August and the first week of September, the early rice crop grown on high lands suffered for a time; but fortunately rain fell in the second week of September. During the latter half of September and the first fortnight of October there was a second long break in the rains. There arose then a general cry for water, and artificial irrigation, wherever possible, was largely resorted to; but subsequently rain fell in sufficient quantity towards the end of October, and the crops were saved. The outturn of the rice crop was 12 annas. The outturn of other crops is reported to have been good.

The rainfall registered during the year was 32.57 inches. About two-thirds of the cultivated area of this killah lie near the hills, and the remaining one-third is on the bank of the Mahanuddy river. The crops both on high and low lands promised well for some months, but owing to want of rain in October their good condition could not be maintained. Artificial irrigation, wherever possible, was adopted. The average outturn of the rice crop was about eight annas. The outturn of

the cold weather crops was also not more than 8 annas on the average.

The total rainfall during the year was 35.83, against 63.59 in 1886-87 and 45.97 in 1885-86. This quantity, though less than the average of the previous two years, fell at fairly seasonable times, and an average 10-anna rice crop was harvested. The rubbee crops were excellent, with the exception of moong, which suffered for want of rain in December and January. The mange crop helped Runpur. the people to a great extent.

The rainfall was rather less than that of an ordinary year, but on the average a 10-anna crop was reaped. There were bumper crops of sugarcane,

castor-oil seed and linseed, and mango.

There was no rain in April, May and June, and the falls in July and August were insufficient. There were, however, heavy showers in September and October, a few light ones in November and December, but none during January, February and March. Want of sufficient rain in July and

August seriously damaged the crops, and the outturn of the rice crop and also of the rubbee crops was only 6 annas on the average.

The total rainfall of the year was 49.89, against 59.78 of the preceding year. want of seasonable rain injured the crops. The outturn of the rice crop was 8 annas on the average. The other crops

almost failed, the average outturn being only 4 annas.

The total rainfall registered was 46.30, against 59.18 of the previous year. The rainfall was insufficient in June, and also in August and September 19.20 and 1 tember, when rain is specially wanted for harrowing, weod-

The result was that there was only an 8-anna crop, against ing and transplanting operations. a full outturn in the preceding year.

The Gurjat States are hilly and undulating, and artificial means of irrigation are easily and cheaply provided by damming rivers and rivulets, and reserving the water that comes down from the hills and high lands. In most of the prosperous States numerous reservoirs have been formed, and others are being daily added—some at the cost of the Chiefs and some at the cost of capitalists; but in Khondmals, where the residents are chiefly aborigines, and have not been in the habit of living by regular cultivation, no such reservoirs existed, and none have been formed by the Government since it has taken charge of the mehal. Such reservoirs are needed not only for the crops, but for the supply of good drinking water, the want of which is everywhere felt, and is probably one of the causes of the unhealthiness of the place. I intend henceforth, with the canction of Government, to devote a portion of the Khondmal Road Fund to the formation of such reservoirs, and will shortly submit separate proposals regarding the same.

в 3

Public health appears to have been fairly good. In Dhenkanal, Baramba, Narsingpur, and Runpur, however, there were a good Public health and vaccination. many cases of cholera. In Dhenkanal medicines were distributed to people in the affected tracts, but the mass of the people declined to use them, believing the disease had been sent by a certain goddess and could not be averted by any earthly power. The superstition of the people interferes greatly with the popularisation of vaccination. The number of operations reported, however, has greatly increased in Dhenkanal, Mohurbhunj, Narsingpur, and Talcher. In the Khondmals the operations are said to have been mostly unsuccessful, and the cause of this will be enquired into, as there can be little hope of the prejudices of the people being overcome if their objections to vaccination are strengthened by seeing it frequently fail.

The partial failure of the crops in some States in 1886-87 and the recurthe rence of short harvests in 1887-88 has caused some Material condition of privation among the poorer classes, who were, however, as noticed above, saved from severe distress by an excellent mango crop and their habit of making use of jungle roots, fruits and leaves. The aboriginal tribes, as a rule, live on these jungle products for six months every year. Angul, Athmalik, and Baramba are the only States in which the price of paddy and rice has risen considerably, while in some States, such as Mohurbhunj and Narsing-pur, they have fallen in price. The great difference in prices between the different States, ranging from 13 seers of rice per rupee in Angul to 26 seers in the Khondmals, are due to the absence of cheap and easy communication; hence neighbouring tracts may show plenty in one district and privation almost amounting to famine in another. There is no change to note in the price of labour, for which there is little demand, except for agricultural work, in which the labourers are employed by the year, receiving wages in cash or kind, amounting to about Rs. 15 per annum, a share in the produce of the lands in which they are employed, and an advance of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20, repayable without interest on the expiry of the term of service.

Owing to the short crops exports have fallen off, while, as noted above, in some cases it has been necessary to import food-Trade and commerce. grains. One of the chief articles of import is salt. Owing to its mode of conveyance on pack-bullocks its price has always been high, but there has been a rise in Angul from Rs. 6 per maund in 1886-87 to Rs. 13-8 in the corresponding month of 1887-88—an almost prohibitory price,

into the cause of which the Superintendent is enquiring.
In Pal Lahera a panic was caused in April 1887 by the dacoit gang of Coles, but it has subsided, the dacoits having been dispersed or arrested. The two ringleaders Public feeling. were lately caught and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The excitement caused in Baramba and Narsingpur by the new Forest Regulation and Stamp Rules is said to have subsided. A further report as to the agency by which the Forest Rules are to be administered has been promised by the Superintendent.

Since the beginning of 1887 the police of Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur have been placed under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of the Gurjat Police.

The other States, excepting Tigiria, keep small bodies of police, varying from 115 men, costing Rs. 11,712 a year, in Mohurbhunj to 12 men, costing Rs. 318, in Pal Lahera. No information has been furnished by the Chiefs of Athgurh, Boad, and Keonjhur regarding the police arrangements in their States. Tigiria police work is performed by a number of Pathan paiks, who hold jagirs.

The total number of civil and revenue cases decreased from 16,492 to 11,073, the decrease being most marked in the Administration of justice. three States of Baramba, Dhenkanal, and Narsingpur, which are under the management of Government, as shown in the table below:-

				1886-87.	1887-88.
Baramba	•••	•••	•••	1,962	1,401
Dhenkanal	•••	•••	•••	8,220	3,205
Narsingpur	•••	•••	***	804	479

In Baramba and Narsingpur the decrease is attributed to the introduction of court-fee stamps and to the completion of the record of rights in land in connection with the settlement of the States. In Dhenkanal the number of institutions was unusually large in 1886-87, in order to avoid the operation of rules of limitation introduced in that year and founded upon the Limitation Act of British India. These figures do not include the cases instituted and tried in the courts of the Tributary Chiefs. In Runpur the number of cases pending at the close of the year shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, but is still far too high, as 352 cases were pending on the 31st March 1888, while only 464 cases were instituted during the year. On the 31st March 1887 no less than 1,057 cases were pending. The total number of offences reported from the Tributary Mehals was 2,383, against 2,141 the year before. Out of 3,886 persons sent up, 1,212 were acquitted or discharged and 2,592 convicted. The increase is principally in Mohurbhunj, where the total number reported rose from 598 to 723, while the number reported under Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code alone rose from 25 to 105. Besides these, a number of criminal cases were brought to trial in the Courts of the Tributary Chiefs of various States. Thirty-five out of 38 criminal appeals, heard by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, were confirmed. Out of 117 civil, revenue and miscellaneous appeals, 43 were confirmed and 74 revised, remanded or altered. In Runpur most of the complaints have been directed against the Dewan's proceedings, there being a party opposed to him. In Keonjhur many complaints were made against the peshkar of the Athgurh subdivisional office, who was supposed to have undue influence over the Maharajah and the late Manager, but these have ceased since the death of the latter and the appointment of his successor. Complaints are frequently made regarding the administration of Athgurh, Khandpara and Daspalla, though not so often as formerly. In Angul the current demand for 1887-88 came to Rs. 52,168-3-1.

Revenue. Land revenue has risen since 1882-83 from Rs. 32,641-7-7½ to Rs. 34,352-1; excise from Rs. 1,244 to Rs. 2,007-14; sale proceeds of opium have increased from Rs. 2,496 in 1883-84 to Rs. 5,920; and the forest revenue from Rs. 287-4 to Rs. 4,206-9-8. The Court Fees and Stamp Acts were introduced in December 1885, and the sale proceeds of stamps amounted to Rs. 2,847-13-4 in 1887-88. The collections of land revenue are in arrear Rs. 19,677-12-4. This is entirely due to the bad crops gathered during the last two years. The assessment is so light that in previous years there were practically no balances of uncollected revenue. In 1885-86, for instance, the balance was Rs. 14-12-6, and Rs. 4,626-7-9 were collected in advance. Survey operations have been commenced preliminary to a fresh settlement, which is expected to lead to a considerable increase of revenue. In the Khondmals no land revenue is paid. The Khonds voluntarily agreed in 1874 to pay three annas per plough towards a road fund, Government promising to contribute an equal sum. The road fund shows a balance of Rs. 11,679 2-3, while the receipts during the past year came

to Rs. 3,873-0-3. The Superintendent expects that the whole balance will be

utilised during the next two or three years, as several important works are in contemplation.

Mohurbhunj, which is the largest of the Tributary States, came under the management of this Government after the death of the Maharajah in 1882. The current demand for 1882-83 came to Rs. 2,03,231-15-6 only, against Rs. 3,72,390-15-6\frac{1}{2} in 1887-88. Land revenue has increased from Rs. 1,62,091-1-1 to Rs. 2,03,696-5-9, mainly owing to enhanced assessments in those pergunnahs where a fresh settlement has been made. The proceedings are not yet complete, and a considerable further increase to the revenue under this head is assured. The forest revenue for 1887-88 came to Rs. 32,009-7-11\frac{1}{2}. The demand for 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 15,908-2-5, and by the falling in of leases fell in 1885-86 to Rs. 9,640-9-5. The increase since then is due to the enhancement of the house rate for fuel and wood from two to six annas per house, and the additional revenue gained from making the tusser industry a source of income. The excise demand has risen to Rs. 9,540-9, against Rs. 4,600-1-3 in 1886-87, though the number of shops was the same in both years. A further report on this increase will be called for. Special stamps were introduced in January 1887, and the sale

proceeds in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 7,365-3. Since the State has been under Government, Rs. 2,52,139-9-7 have been spent on public works, Rs. 61,100 were invested in 1886-87 and 1887-88 in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 63,082-11-3\frac{1}{2} have been spent on the settlement department. Of this sum Rs. 31,756-6-7 were spent in 1887-88. The settlement proceedings have been completed in all but eleven pergunnahs, and are expected to give on completion a considerable increase of revenue. The receipts for 1887-88 came to Rs. 4,38,061-3-5, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,19,741-13, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,18,319-6-5 at the close of the year.

The Dhenkanal State has been under Government since 1877. A fresh settlement has been made since then, and the operations, which are now almost complete, have cost the State Rs. 55,367-6-3, and have added Rs. 19,241-2-11 to the land revenue. Since 1882-83, Rs. 1,61,223-8-5½ have been spent on public works, and Rs. 1,01,397-3-4 invested in Government promissory notes, besides Rs. 13,881-12-8 lent to Narsingpur. Excise receipts have risen to Rs. 5,678-5-1 from Rs. 2,689-2-3 in 1882-83 and Rs. 2,064-13-3 in 1883-84. This figure was only exceeded in 1885-86, when the demand amounted to Rs. 5,922-3-9. The total receipts in 1887-88, including deposits and advances, amounted to Rs. 1,80,830-7-6. The total amount available, including the cash balance at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 1,92,137-12-5. The total expenditure

was Rs. 1,74,714-9-11.

Baramba came under the management of Government in July 1881. The State was at that time about Rs. 28,000 in debt. The debt has been paid off, and the revenue has been raised from Rs. 22,805-8-11½ in 1882-83 to Rs. 31,500-13-11 in 1887-88, though a number of cesses have been abolished. The land revenue demand has risen from Rs. 14,347-13-11½ to Rs. 21,165-14-10, a resettlement having been made at a cost of Rs. 11,817-7-7½. A small sum, Rs. 3,171, has been invested in Government securities, and Rs. 19,450-2-3½ have been spent on public works. The police force has been strengthened, and the annual expenditure on it raised to Rs. 1,870-10-5 from Rs. 325-15-9 in 1882-83. The year 1887-88 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 8,254-9-1. Receipts, including cash recoveries or adjustments of advances and deposits, amounted to Rs. 40,207-3-11. The total expenditure came to Rs. 41,091-13-9, leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 7,369-15-3.

The Narsingpur State was taken under the management of Government in December 1884 on the death of the Rajah, who left a minor son. He left his State Rs. 15,000 in debt on loans at a very exorbitant rate of interest. A loan was effected from the Dhenkanal State to pay these off, and this has now been discharged in full. The revenue of the State has increased from Rs. 27,803-2-5 in 1884-85 to Rs. 31,376-4-4. The land revenue demand has risen from Rs. 24,573 to Rs. 27,165, and opium fees from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,077. Rupees 1,595-8-4 is now received from forest revenue. The police force has been strengthened, and the annual expenditure on it raised from Rs. 678-5-3 to

Rs. 1,449.5-1.

In Angul the preliminary survey operations preparatory to the settlement are not yet complete. In Mohurbhunj four pergunahs were resettled with a net increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 23,337. The settlement operations are now proceeding in ten pergunnahs. In Bamunghati the question of rates has not yet been decided. In Killah Nilgiri 94 out of 272 villages have been measured; and as they contain the largest portion of cultivated land, half the work of measurement is considered to be complete. In Dhenkanal it only remains to enquire into the validity and extent of rent-free tenures. In Baramba and Narsingpur the preparation of records was all that remained to be done at the close of the year 1887-88.

The Chiefs of some of the States have opened registration offices on the model of the offices in British India. The system is not altogether new in the Gurjats, as it has been customary for the people from time immemorial, when contemplating some future disposal of property, or the creation of rights by adoption, to make presents to the Chief of their State, and to obtain his recognition of the transaction. It has now for the first time been systematised, and in the States under direct management rules have been laid down regarding the

rates of fees on compulsory registration. The system is as yet in its infancy, and in the States under Government management only 130 documents were registered, on which fees amounting to Rs. 131 were levied. The Chiefs of Athmalik, Daspalla, Khandpara, Nyagurh, Nilgiri, and Runpur register documents in their offices, but no rules have been laid down as to the fees to be levied. It is stated that 258 documents were registered, and fees levied (the figures for Khandpara are not available) amounting to Rs. 308-6-9. The fees levied in Khandpara—two annas per rupee of the consideration money on deeds of conveyance, and one anna per rupee on the value of bonds—appear to be excessive, and the Superintendent has been asked to watch any tendency on the part of the Chiefs to use registration as a convenient method of imposing oppressive taxation.

The Stamp and Court Fees Acts were introduced into Angul in 1885, and led at first to a great reduction in the number of suits. Litigation is now, however, again increasing, and the total value of stamps sold has risen from Rs. 1,714 in 1886.87 to Rs. 2,085-14. Special stamps were introduced in August 1886 into Mohurbhunj, Dhenkanal, Baramba, and Narsingpur. The sales have risen from Rs. 2,462-12-3 in 1886-87 to Rs. 11,055-4-6. The increase has been greatest in Mohurbhunj, where the sales rose from Rs. 1,299-5 in 1886-87 to Rs. 7,365-3. The expenditure incurred during the year in the four States amounts to Rs. 3,961-12-2. The very large expenditure compared with the income is due to the fact that a large quantity of stamp and plain paper was purchased and paid for during the year, leaving stamps to the value of Rs. 40,112-8 in stock on the 31st March 1888. In Nilgiri, the Manager levies court fees in cash according to a table of rates prepared by him, and stated to be as a rule lower than those in force in British territory. He attributes the falling off in income from Rs. 1,524-12 to Rs. 748-5-6 to the fact that rules of limitation having been introduced in 1886-87, there was an abnormal number of institutions in that year. As the levy of court fees in cash gives opportunities for fraud, the Superintendent has been told that such innovations should not be made in the Gurjat Mehals without the approval of Government.

In Angul all shops for the sale of exciscable articles were, as heretofore, sold by auction to the highest bidder, excepting outstills, which were licensed to three abkars for The collections came to Rs. 2,007-14, against a period of three years. Rs. 1,998-7 in 1886-87. In the Khondmals the number of outstills was reduced from 470 to 12, and the subject is under consideration. In Mohurbhunj the excise revenue demand rose from Rs. 4,600-1-3 to Rs. 9,540-9. The largest increase was under still-head duty, which rose from Rs. 1,475-14 to Rs. 4,978-14-6. In Dhenkanal the demand rose from Rs. 4,219-12-1 to Rs. 5,678, of which all but Rs. 124-3-11 were collected. The demand in Baramba rose from Rs. 600 to Rs. 774-5-4, there being a considerable increase under the head of madat, ganja, and country liquor, while under the head of opium there was a fall of Rs 108.8. One opium shop had to be closed, as it was within three miles of the Banki opium shop in the Cuttack district. In Narsingpur the demand rose from Rs. 1,021-2-6 to Rs. 1,253-9, while Rs. 926-2-3 were collected, including the outstandings from the previous year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 711-6-9—far too large a sum considering the smallness of the demand. The demand for the States of Runpur, Nilgiri, Khandpara, Daspalla, Hindole, Athmalik, and Talcher came to Rs. 5,766.4, while there was a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,031-3-2. Including collections on account of previous years, Rs. 4,790-15 was collected. The demand for 1886-87 was Rs. 4,730-13. No figures have been furnished for the excise shops in Keonjhur, Tigiria, Athgurh, and Boad. A report regarding the best means of discouraging or suppressing the cultivation of ganja in the Tributary States is now before Government.

The two provincial roads from Cuttack to Sambalpore form the highways

The two provincial roads from Cuttack to Sambalpore form the highways of commerce within the Tributary States. They are at present in certain portions impassable during heavy rains, but could be metalled or covered with sand and bridged at no great expense, so as to be passable throughout the year. The Superintendent

took in hand a new line to Angul, and the Cuttack District Board and the Boad and Dhenkanal States have completed their portions of the road, but the Chief of Athgurh has as yet done very little. All that remains to be done by him would cost only Rs. 1,500. The Superintendent has been asked to impress on him the importance of completing the work in his own interests. The Public Works Department will be asked to consider the question of taking over this road in place of the Government road now existing. It will also be asked to consider the suggestions as to improving portion of the roads at present impassable at certain times of the year. In Angul Rs. 1,259 were spent on repairs to roads out of the 10 per cent. grant for public improvements, which In the Khondmals a short cut is under construction amounted to Rs. 2,757. from Chamunda on the Sonepur road to the Khondmals. A scheme of public works to be taken in hand within the limits of funds now available is in course Rupees 4,297-14-7 were expended from the fund during the of preparation. year under report. In the Wards' States and in Runpur and Talcher some activity has been shown in the construction of local roads. Nilgiri is reported to be much in want of roads, and the Chief of that State will be urged to attend to this subject.

The number of schools was 1,255 with 16,619 pupils, against 1,023 schools and 15,771 pupils in 1886-87. There were six girls' schools against three the year before, and 149 girls attended these against 94 in 1886-87. The number of girls attending boys' schools fell from 311 to 248. It is satisfactory to note that 1,663 children of the aboriginal races attended, against 1,495 the previous year. The payment-by-result system is now in force, excepting in Athgurh, Tigiria, Athmalik, Boad, Daspalla, Khandpara, and Nayagurh, where the schools now existing are entirely supported by the people. As opportunity offers, the Chiefs of these States should be advised to assist in the education of their people. The total expenditure of the year on education amounted to Rs. 67,117. of which Rs. 7,796 was paid by Government.

The present arrangements under which the Chiefs contribute to the maintenance of post offices are not altogether satisfactory, and are now under the consideration of Postal communications. Government.

Two hundred and eighty square miles in area are reserved in Angul. Grazing is allowed from June to November in Forest conservancy. scrub and bamboo jungles in localities approved of by the divisional officers. Fees are levied for forest produce. The receipts were Rs. 8,882-0-5 and the total expenditure Rs. 15,742-0-3. In the Khondmals the felling of trees for sale has been prohibited. In Dhenkanal dead and fallen trees are removed and sold, while the cutting of standing green trees is not allowed, and the Superintendent has under consideration the proper conservancy of the forests. In Baramba and Narsingpur a house-rate is levied for the privilege of taking firewood and building materials from the The question of the management of these forests is under consider-In Mohurbhunj the forests are under the direct administration of the Manager, and the total demand was Rs. 37,993. The revenue was almost doubled during the past year, owing partly to revised assessments and partly to the duty now levied on tussur. In Athmalik, Khandpara, Daspalla, Hindole, Pal Lehara, Talcher, Nilgiri, and Runpur, measures of various kinds kave been taken to protect the forests.

THE TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Mr. C. C. Stevens was in charge of the Chota Nagpore Division throughout the year. With the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor he made no tour in the Tributary States, every part of which he had visited during the two preceding years. The Deputy Commissioner of

Singbhoom visited Bonai during his cold weather tour, where he dealt with various complaints by and against the Chief of the State. He found the Chief to be extremely unpopular, and the people desirous of British rule, which they see to have greatly benefited a portion of the State called the Korea Dehat under our management since 1879. The discontent culminated in June last in some serious disturbances by the Gond settlers in Bonai.

Except in Gangpore, the rainfall was insufficient and badly distributed, and crops were generally under the average. Rainfall and crops. of Gangpore the outturn of rubbi was good, and the season was favourable for the cultivation of sugarcane. Prices rose in Kharsowan; but as the Railway afforded ample employment, there was no distress. The general health of the people was fairly good. In Sirgooja there were

719 deaths from cholera and 139 from small-pox. Health and material condition In Udaipore an outbreak of small-pox is reported to of the people. have been stamped out in about two months, two vaccinators having been sent to the locality. There were 36,784 vaccination operations against 24,300 last year. Of this number, 3,598 were performed in Changbhakar, where there have never previously been any. Cattle-disease was again very prevalent in Sirgooja, where 13,799 deaths are reported. The Commissioner explains that these do not represent the losses of that State alone, as immense herds come up to graze from neighbouring and more thickly-populated districts. Even so, the figures are very unsatisfactory, and steps will be taken to ascertain the causes of the excessive mortality. There was no marked change in the material condition of the people.

Education, which has always been very backward, Education. has retrograded during the year under review. The number of pathsalas has fallen from 58 to 52, and the number of pupils from 1,530 to 1,293. The falling off in Seraikella alone is from 23 to 14

pathsalas, with 629 pupils as against 875 in 1886-87.

Of 21 persons committed to the Sessions, 12 were convicted and 9 acquitted. In 1886-87 the corresponding figures Criminal and Civil Justice. were 20 convictions and 4 acquittals. these cases a man accused an old woman of being a witch and not leaving his family alone; she replied she could eat him up too, whereupon he struck her with a pestle, killing her. In Sirgooja there were 36 extortion cases against 1 the year before, all committed by a gang of Lohars, who systematically levied The Commissioner has lately sentenced five members of the gang to terms of imprisonment varying from 11 to 6 years. In Jushpore thefts increased from 18 cases with 44 persons to 33 cases with 106 persons. In Gangpore 22 cases of house-breaking were reported, and 77 persons were The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5 cases and 10 persons. The fines imposed rose from Rs. 1,982 to Rs. 2,803, and Rs. 2,217 were realised against Rs. 1,510 the year before. There were 22 escapes among 604 prisoners, showing very great laxity in discipline. Of these escapes, 13 took place in Sirgoojah alone, where there were 10 in 1886-87. The Commissioner has been requested to see if nothing can be done to change this state of matters. The number of civil suits and cases of execution of decrees have increased slightly. As in previous years, there were comparatively few execution cases, excepting cases in Seraikella and Khursowan.

The Chiefs who deserve most credit are the Maharajah of Sirgooja and the Rajah of Jushpore. The Rajah of Bonai is reported Tributary Chiefs. to have lost some of his influence during the year. He seems to be wanting in tact and generosity, and it is apprehended that he will never be liked by his subjects.

The tribute payable by the States amounted to Rs. 5,819-8, including arrears, and the whole amount has been realised. Tribute.

During the past year there were three raids made by the tribes beyond the frontier, two of which were more serious than any CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS. which have occurred since 1872. The first was an attempted attack on the village of the widow of a Chief named Vanoya, on the 27th January 1888, by a party of Northern Howlongs. A guard had been posted in the village at the Rani's request, and as the village sentries were on the alert, the enemy retired, killing a villager whom they met on their way back. The second raid was committed on the 3rd February 1888. The camp of Lieutenant Stewart, who was employed on survey duty within the Hill Tracts district, was attacked by Howsata Shendoos, and he was killed along with his two European soldiers and a native sepoy.

The camp was taken by surprise, and the remainder of the guard appear to have been seized with a panic, and to have fled without attempting resistance. In the third case an attack was made on the village of Rowajah Prenkyne, situated on the Chima Khal, in the south of the Hill Tracts, on the 15th February 1888, by Southern Shendoos. Four men were killed and 2 wounded, one of whom has since died, while 23 persons were carried off as captives. These raids were committed on the north, centre and south of our lines, and the Commissioner of Chittagong and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts recommended that an expedition should be sent to prevent the perpetration of the outrages which, in their opinion, show clearly that the memory of the punishment inflicted in 1871-72 had faded from the minds of the tribes. Failing an expedition, the Commissioner recommended that the frontier guards should be considerably strengthened, and at least three new The Government of India has since decided against underposts held in force. taking the punishment of these outrages during the coming season, but a force of 250 sepoys has been despatched to the Hill Tracts to act as a reserve.

No durbar was held owing to the disturbed state of the trans-frontier

tribes.

There has been a great development of the frontier trade, owing partly to the opening of the Demagri Bazar to the tribes of Northern Howlongs. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-one Lushais resorted to the Demagri Bazar, against 4,902 during 1886-87. The number fell off greatly from June to September. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that the decrease was possibly due to the state of the crops.

The frontier force performed their arduous duties in a satisfactory manner, though there was a large number of casualties, chiefly under the heads of discharges and transfers, as the up-country element in the force is rapidly disappearing and being replaced by hillmen. A sum of Rs. 33,145-6-7 was expended in provisioning the frontier force. The wastage of provisions was excessive, and the Commissioner will ask the District Superintendent of Police to look more closely after this. Some of the Lushai Chiefs living under the protection of the Government at Sirthay having constantly refused to give coolies for carriage of provisions, though they owed large sums to Government on account of advances, were warned several times, and as this had no effect, the Deputy Commissioner was at last obliged to attach and sell their property for the realization of their advances.

The coolie corps is not yet a success. The Commissioner has promised to submit a special report on the subject. All efforts to obtain scouts failed, notwithstanding the high

wages offered.

A cart road from Peshki Surrah to Upper Burkal was commenced; also a portion of the road from Poletye to Pyramid Hill.

The work on the latter was stopped owing to the workmen absconding after the raid in which Lieutenant Stewart was killed, and after that only the men of the coolie corps could be got to work on it. The same cause interfered with the survey of the Ruma and Rangamati road. One party under Captain Shakespear proceeded up to Ohipum No. 3, and after surveying about 21 miles was recalled on the death of Lieutenant Stewart. A second party under Lieutenant Stewart surveyed about 20 miles before his death.

The relations of this State with the British Government have continued to be friendly and satisfactory. His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been conferred on Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surben.

THE following is an account of the principal survey operations of the

year:

The survey of ghatwali lands in Bankura was completed at a total cost of Rs. 63,380. The total area demarcated was Survey of ghatwali lands in 155,603 acres, against 155,422 shown in the old papers, and 2,188 boundary disputes were settled

by compromise.

The circumstances under which it was decided to survey and resettle the Government estate of Angul in Cuttack, lying within Angul survey. the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, were described in last year's report. The estate comprises 503 square miles of revenue-paying lands, 138 square miles of revenue-paying jungle, and 240 square miles of forest reserve. The whole tract is now under cadastral survey and settlement under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The cadastral survey is being carried out by the Professional Department through the indigenous agency of surbarakars or village headmen and their nominces, and it is reported that 187 square miles had been completed by the close of the year. The number of villages is 618, the boundaries of which have been demarcated. There were 133 disputed boundaries, of which 92 had been determined by the close of the year. tion to this, 191 miles of exterior boundary had been demarcated and cleared, and a considerable portion of the forest tracts had been surveyed. The cost of survey, including traverse survey, was approximately Rs. 49,000 up to the 31st March, or about 61 annas per acre, which by the end of May 1888 had been reduced to 41 annas in consequence of the additional area surveyed. also includes the charge of the training school for surbarakars, which amounts to Rs. 4,949. The total cost of the survey is expected not to exceed one lakh of rupees.

Another estate now under survey and settlement in Cuttack is Banki, which came under the direct management of - Banki survey. Government in 1843, owing to the Raja having been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The estate was settled in 1844 for 10 years, and again in 1854 for 14 years; the latter period was extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine. It was resolved last year to make a complete survey and settlement, partly in the hope of increased revenue from extended cultivation, and partly to readjust the assessment on parts of the estate where lands had deteriorated owing to inundations. The area of the estate is 120 square miles. The outer boundaries of villages were surveyed by a detachment of the professional party in Angul, and it was determined to carry out the cadastral survey with the agency of the surbarakars, as in Angul, trained and supervised by the professional party. The work was commenced in December 1887, and the outer boundaries of all villages and the traverse survey of the whole area were completed by the end of the year. The cadassurvey of the whole area were completed by the end of March, and the tral survey of six square miles was completed by the end of the season. The total whole estate will probably be completed by the end of the season. cost of the survey done, including the training school and traverse survey, was Rs. 5,831, and the estimated cost of the whole operations is Rs. 40,000.

Colonel Barron, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Survey, reported in October 1887 that the survey was far advanced; but many disputes arose, especially in regard to

boundaries, for the decision of which the Deputy Collector in charge of Calcutta Land Acquisition has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Survey in addition to his own duties.

The following were operations conducted under the provisions of the

Tenancy Act:-

A survey and settlement of the Port Canning estate was ordered in April Survey of Port Canning estate 1887. The estate, which consists of Sunderbans grant No. 54 and the reserved portion of grant in 24-Pergunnahs. No. 50, is estimated to be 6,600 acres in area. Measurements were commenced in January 1888, and by the close of March were almost completed. There was some opposition to the survey from the ryots.

The Bhetia estate in Midnapore comprises 23 villages, with an estimated area of 3,650 acres. The revision of the assessment commenced in 1882, but was delayed by Bhetia estate in Midnapore. the claims of certain parties to be considered ryots in opposition to the claims of the actual cultivators. Their claim was set aside, but in 1884 it was decided to let the settlement stand over till the passing of the Tenancy Act. A survey and record of rights under that Act was sanctioned in 1886, but operations were not commenced till the year under review. The lands having been measured in 1882, the whole estate was not re-measured, but it was ordered that the measurement should be carefully tested with a view of bringing under assessment the additional lands brought under cultivation since the measurement. With this object 360 acres were surveyed during the past year, and the measurements of the remaining area were tested. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 595, and including the cost of the measurement of 1882, and of the record of rights, which has been prepared for a part of the estate, the charge has been Rs. 2,400.

This is a tenure in the eight-annas share of pergunnah Burdhakhat, which is temporarily settled. It was ordered to be Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah. surveyed and settled under the Tenancy Act, as there appeared to be sufficient evidence to support a demand for enhanced rent on the ground of rise of prices. The area of the tenure is 2,740 acres. Measurements were commenced in February 1888, and at the close of the year

860 acres had been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 140.

The survey and settlement of another estate, called Kamina Chak, in Midnapore, was taken in hand, but towards the close of the year.

Settlement.

THE following statement shows the financial results of the settlement operations conducted during the year, as compared with the year 1886-87:—

YEAR.			GINAL Ements.	Re-settlements.				8	UMMARY !	SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
		Num- ber.	Nett revenue.	Num- ber,			Decrease.	Num- ber.	Nett revenue. Increase.		Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
1007 00		158 246	Rs. 19,78% 26,213	463 413	Rs. 2,47,964 68,003	Rs. 53,522 8,630	Rs. 17,160 5,644	191 119	Rs. 88,168 62,628	Rs. 1,378 1,829	Rs. 659 4 ,796	1,215 1,090	Rs. 3,98,954 6,90,087

Altogether 777 settlements were concluded during the year with a nett revenue demand of Rs. 1,56,844, against 812 settlements with a revenue of Rs. 3,55,915 in the year 1886-87; and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,090 with an estimated demand of Rs. 6,90,087. The assignment for the settlement work of the year was Rs. 1,37,560, of which Rs. 48,346 are reported by the Accountant-General to have been expended. These figures are exclusive of the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 16,722, incurred on the survey and settlement of Banki and Angul. The rents of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in the district of

The rents of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in the district of Midnapore have now been finally adjusted. The current demand in Majnamutta has been reduced to Rs. 2,21,121, and in Jellamutta to Rs. 1,94,480. The reduction of three annas in the rupee has been generally accepted, and the jummabundi has been signed by the ryots with the exception of some tenants in pergunnah Erinch in Jellamutta, who have appealed to the High Court. Their rents have been adjusted according to the decision of the District Judge. Negotiations have been set on foot for restoring the management of the Jellamutta estate to its proprietors.

The settlement of Mircha Diar in Rajshahye, which had been pending for

a long time, was brought to a close during the year.

In Hazaribagh the settlement of Government villages in pergunnahs Kharakdiha and Chai was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 10,995. The settlement runs for 20 years from 1st April 1888, and the ultimate jumma to be attained seven years hence will amount to Rs. 8,800, giving an increase of Rs. 2,190' over the present gross rental of Rs. 6,610. An estate called Sarkari Hata in this district was also successfully settled for 15 years from 1st April 1888 at a cost of Rs. 3,381, the increase obtained over the present rental being Rs. 881.

In Lohardugga two villages in the Barkagurh estate and one village in the Patia estate were settled up to 31st March 1911, the cost incurred being Rs. 387,

and the increase over the present rental, Rs. 76.

In Cuttack the settlement of the Angul estate is being conducted under the old Regulations, and several important points regarding the status of ryots and rates of rent had to be determined before the work could be regularly taken up. The records of only 80 villages, which were surveyed in the season 1886-87, were made over to the Settlement Department. The 80 villages comprise 61½ square miles, and though it has not been possible to complete the records of rental and status, the entries made by the Survey Department have been attested and verified, and disputes have been settled. Thus 451 disputes as to possession and 45 as to rent-free tenures have been disposed of. It has been decided to make no

alteration in existing rates, but to rely upon the increase in the area of holdings and the extension of cultivation for an increase in the revenue of the estate. The cost of the operations up to the close of the year was Rs. 16,722, out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,000 for both the survey and settlement operations.

Of settlement operations under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, those of Beel Bullee in the 24-Pergunnahs were concluded during the year. The rents, when they have reached their maximum, will have increased from

Rs. 4,061 to Rs. 27,059, this large increase being mainly due to the reclamation of land for cultivation effected by the drainage work of the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 94,443. The settlement of chur Nalchira in Noakhally, which was commenced in December 1886, was brought to a conclusion in February 1888, the result being an increase of rent from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 29,000, or 26 per cent. The survey and settlement of five more Government estates, including Banki, were undertaken during the year, but only the survey work was commenced within the year, and no actual settlement was taken in hand until after the close of the year.

The old Settlement Manual has been revised by the Board of Revenue in communication with the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and new rules, which were rendered necessary by the difference of procedure enjoined by the Tenancy Act, have been approved, and will shortly

be promulgated for general guidance.

Gobernment Estates.

The total number of Government estates in the Lower Provinces during the year was 3,058, with a current demand of Rs. 22,32,370. These figures exclude some large Government estates under direct management which are classed as ryotwari tracts, such as the Western Dooars in Julpaiguri and the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There were 28 ryotwari tracts, with a current revenue of Rs. 8,43,757. In 1886-87 the total number of Government estates was 3,053, with a current rental of Rs. 22,36,201, and that of ryotwari tracts was 27, with a current revenue of Rs. 8,35,309.

The following table compares the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances on Government estates (excluding ryotwari tracts) in 1887-

88 with those of the previous year:—

		DEMAND	3.	Collections.				BALANCES.			oollec- n total	de de
YEAR.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arroar.	Total.	Remis- sions.	Current.	Airear,	Total.	Percentage total continuous on tions on demand.	Percentage total unco ed bala on total unand.
1886-87 1887-88	Rs. 22,36,201 22,32,370	Rs. 9,80,364 6,72,679	Rs. 32,16,565 29,05,040	Rs. 17,65,599 17,83,516	Rs. 6,83,406 4,87,850	Rs. 24,49,005 22,21,366	Rs. 1,17,118 20,884	Rs. 4,58,953 4,97,309	Rs. 1,91,489 1,05,490	Ra. 6,50,442 6,63,799	76·13 76·46	20· 23 22·81

The above statement shows that out of a total demand of Rs. 29,05,049, Rs. 22,21,366, or 76 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 20,884 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,62,799. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 77.65, against 78.95 in 1886-87, and of arrear collections on the arrear demand 72.52, against 69.7 in 1886-87. Only in the districts noted in the margin did the collections exceed 90 per

		Percentage.			Percentage.
Beerbhoom	•••	95.2	Chumparun Cuttack	•••	100 91·55
Calcutta Dinagepore	•••	100	Balasore	•••	98 34
Rungpore	•••	100	Hazaribagh	•••	99.37

cent. of the total demand. Pooree and Lohardugga, shown in the previous year in this list, fall out of it in 1887-88, and Beerbhoom and Cuttack appear this

time. Calcutta, Rungpore, Balasore, and Hazaribagh show an improved percentage.

The percentages of the total collections on the total demand for the dis-

Districts showing improved percentage. Percent-age in 1887-88. Percent-age in 1887-88. Percent-Percentage in 1886-87. age in 1886-87. ... 61.42 78:08 Tipperah 62.49 64.75 Midnapore 75 82 71.47 Chittagong ... 72.12 70.68 24-Pergunnahs 81.49 Noakholly ... 78.25 65.02 60 63 Jessore ••• 63.1 ... 57.14 83.81 Patna 89.15 Khulna 74·87 81·48 ... 64 97 ... 56 08 61.18 Durbhunga 58.02 Moorshedabad 64·29 81·37 54·47 70·98 Sarun Rajshahye ••• ... 70.58 74.58 Monghyr ... Bogra ... 69.4 78.11 Bhagulpore Maldah 57.51 68.4 Dacca ... 70 54 74.61 78.06 49 34 Furreedpore ... 66.68 (cor- 67.38 77.87 Purneah 73.14 Backergunge ... rected percentage).

		Distric	te ehowing	g a falling off.			
Burdwan Bankoora	•••	77·7 70·71	44·65 62·11	Shahabad Mozufferpore		86·64 67·32	83 72 48·76
Hooghl y Nudde s	•••	78·25 72·75 74·07	60·77 68·04 57·57	T	n-	89·87 91·14	78·38 70·76
Pubna Mymensingh Gya	•••	71·38 84·32	61·6 76·12		•••	92.85	85.68

tricts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88. Out of the 32 districts named, 20 show an improved percentage, while 12 show a falling off. In last year's report there was a clerical error made in stating that Purneah. with a percentage of 89.28, had nearly reached the 90 per cent. The correct standard. percentage was 66.68.

As regards ryotwari tracts, the figures of demands, collections, remissions, and balances of 1887-88 are shown in the following statement in comparison with the corresponding figures of 1886-87:—

-	1	Demands.		Collections.				Balances.			total	
YEAR.	Current.	Arrear,	Total.	Current.	Arrear,	Total.	Remis- sious.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Percentage total octal octal octal octal octal octal octal octal octal occas on occas occa	
1886-87 1587-88	Rs. 8,35,309 8,43,757	Rs. 88,857 89,377	Rs. 9,24,166 9,33,134	Rs. 7,57,587 7,77,998	Rs. 60,748 75,869	Rs. 8,18,335 8,58,737	Rs. 18,009 1,215	Re. 74,540 65,850	Rs. 13,282 12,332	Rs. 87,822 76,192	88:54 . 91:49	9:50 8:37

The percentage of collections on the gross demand in ryotwari tracts was thus larger than in 1886-87. With an increased demand and smaller remissions both current and arrear balances have been reduced.

During the year under review 50 Government estates, comprising a total area of 356 acres, were sold for Rs. 24,989, with Sale and alienation of Governa Government demand of Rs. 1,292; and a piece ment land. of land measuring 2 poles and 6 square feet of the Cuttack town khas mehal was granted free of rent for the purposes of a

dispensary.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for the management and improvement Management and improvement of estates was Rs. 2,56,925, and this was distrib. uted according to the requirements of different The amount expended was Rs. 2,92,412. The percentage of the cost

districts. of management on the demand during the year was nearly the same as in

1886-87, viz., 7·3 per cent.

The expenditure incurred on works of improvement was Rs. 53,434, of which Rs. 8,909 were spent in digging tanks and Miscellaneous works of improvesinking wells, Rs. 20,659 in drainage and irrigation, Rs. 680 in planting trees, Rs. 3,893 in dams and embankments, and Rs. 19,293 in sundry works. Besides this, Rs. 19,734 were expended on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphangunge market in Kidderpore, Rs. 14,938 on repairs of grambherries and clearance of drainage channels in the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates in Midnapore, and Rs. 5,497 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the clearance of jungle, re-excavation of drains, improvement of hâts, planting and rearing of trees, and maintenance of travellers' sheds and dispensaries in Darjeeling. Rupees 40 a month have been granted for the maintenance of a dispensary in the Cox's Bazar khas mehal in Chittagong, and Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned for the construction of bunds, which are intended to form a fresh-water reservoir in a tract south of the Chilka lake in Pooree, where the crops frequently fail for want of water. This work is in progress.

Buxar wheat was experimentally cultivated in several districts, but without much success, except in Rungpore. Sugarcane Cultivation of new staples. and paddy were cultivated in the Serampore group of estates in Hooghly on improved method under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. Different kinds of manure, including bone meal, were used, and the results are reported to be on the whole satisfactory. cultivated in Patna, and yielded a good outturn, and Darjeeling potato was tried in Bogra with satisfactory results. A species of spice (locally known as ajawain), was grown for the first time on one of the island estates in Patna.

Various new ploughs have been introduced into Government estates for experimental cultivation by the ryots, but in all cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as being too heavy for the cases have been rejected as the cases have been rej Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c. country bullocks. The Beheea sugar-mill is said

to be generally in use, and is much appreciated by the ryots.

Mr. Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, visited Rhotas last cold weather, with a view of establishing fuel and fodder reserves on the Rhotas and Rehul plateaus on the Kyemore Hills, in the district of Shahabad, and submitted proposals to protect the forests in these plateaus, and to reserve a forest tract at the foot of the hills. The proposals are under the consideration of the Forest Department.

Primary schools are maintained on Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 6,106), Midnapore (Rs. 6,050), and Chitta-

gong (Rs. 4,614).

The usual one-and-half per cent. assignment was made over to the District Roads and communications.

Road Cess Committees for the improvement of communications in Government estates. The largest expenditure is reported from Julpaiguri and Darjeeling. In the former district Rs. 29,904 were expended on original works and Rs. 9,693 on repairs of roads in the Western Dooars, and a part of the road from Alipore to Kumergunge was opened at a cost of Rs. 1,774. In the Darjeeling Terai Rs. 2,087 were spent from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and Rs. 8,798 by the District Road Committee in the maintenance of district and village roads.

The condition of the Government ryots was marked by exceptional features only in a few cases. The Jehanabad estates in Hooghly, which are subject to the full force of the Damooda floods, have, since their re-settlement, somewhat improved, but they are still far from prosperous. The Jellamutta estate suffered from inundation. Floods are also reported in Bhagulpore; and the ryots in Tipperah have, it is said, not yet recovered from the losses they sustained from this cause for two successive years. The crops in the Khoorda estate, specially in that portion of it which is south of the Chilka lake, were injured by inundation. The ryots in Gya are reported to be poverty-stricken and in debt, but the Collector thinks that those in bhaoli villages are more comfortably off and owe less. In Chota Nagpore also there are poverty and want. In Eastern Bengal generally, and in Northen Bengal, the accounts are very favourable, and prosperity is increasing. In the Darjeeling Terai the people are said to be in easy circumstances, the soil being for the most part fertile, the rainfall always sufficient to secure them from famine, and the assessment light. The condition of the ryots in the east and west Teesta khas mehals is gradually improving, and the population increasing.

Mards' Estates.

During the year under review there were 157 private estates under Government management, against 164 in the previous Demand. collections, remissions, and balances. year. The number of wards' estates decreased from 87 to 84, and that of attached estates, including encumbered and trust estates, from 77 to 73.

The following comparative statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances during the past three years:-

YEAR.			Arrear Current demand. Collection.		Percentage of collection on current demand.		Balances.			
1885-86 1886-87 1887-88	•••	•••	•••		Re. 80,52,394 81,67,509 1,16,36,922	Rs. 99,63,551 1,02,96,559 1,02,46,459	Rs. 93,60,837 96,80,751 99,81,714	93:9 94:0 97:4	Rs. 3,89,492 3,00,426 2,15,827	Re. 82,88,987 84,84,423 1,16,96,615

The collections of rent and cesses due to estates under the Court of Wards amounted to 97.4 per cent. on the current demand. This is a larger

percentage than has been attained for many years past.

The collections were satisfactory in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. in portions of the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, and in the districts of Chittagong and Noakholly. The result was worst in the Chota Nagpore Division, where the failure to collect was conspicuous in several, of the estates under management. The balances of revenue and cesses due to Government at the close of the year show some reduction. It is satisfactory to observe that the large arrears (Rs. 57,422) due from the Sultangacha estate have been paid since the close of the year, and that the property has been released from attachment.

The large increase in the arrear demand of the year was due to the assumption of charge of the Bhowanipore (Boroda Prosad Roy's) estate with a balance of over 27 lakhs of rupees, of which more than 25 lakhs are practically irrecoverable. The circumstances of this estate afford, as the Board remark, another striking illustration of the manner in which zemindari accounts are generally kept in Bengal. The current demand of rent and cesses in this property is only one and-a-half lakh of rupees. The accumulated balances amount to eighteen times the current demand; and although nearly the whole of them are irrecoverable, they have not been struck off. The Manager has now been directed to take measures for their early adjustment, and to apply for remission after careful enquiry. The Srinagar estate is another property which shows balances considerably in excess of the current demand. demand of this estate is Rs. 2,62,239; and notwithstanding that over 10 lakhs of rupees of arrears, which were due from the time of the old proprietor, were remitted in 1884-85, the recorded balances still amount to Rs. 7,42,645. It is reported by the Settlement Officer that these arrears consist for the most part of rents of land long ago relinquished or abandoned, and are therefore unrealizable; but that until the settlement of each separate village is taken in hand, full particulars for remission cannot be supplied.

The current rent and cess demand of the Burdwan Raj estate was Rs. 45,64,664, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 39,07,569. The collections were ks. 45,28,233, or 99.2 per cent. on the current demand, against 97.9 and 98.2 per cent. in the two previous years. The greater portion of the estate is let in putni, and the collections are therefore made without much difficulty. In Koojung, which is managed directly under the Collector of Cuttack, the demand is Rs. 1,19,167 and the collections Rs. 93,704, or 76.6 per cent.; while in Soojamoota, also under direct management, in the district of Midnapore, where the demand is Rs. 93,663, the collections amounted to only Rs. 9,206, or 9.8 per cent. The Board explain that the extremely unsatisfactory result in Soojamoota is due to the fact that the tenants have taken advantage of the dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards to evade payment of their rents to any one. Subsequently they raised objections to the

demand, as shown in the books of the Raj, on the ground that it included illegal The abwabs included in the Soojamoota rent-roll are 28 in number. Of these, 9, which were incorporated with the rent 18 years ago, are both equitably and legally payable, and they will in future be shown in the rent receipts, not as cesses, but as part of the rent, which in fact they really are. The claim to the remaining 19 cesses, including zemindari dak cess and Company's batta, has been abandoned. Since the close of the year it has been necessary to entertain a special establishment for the recovery of more than Rs. 2,25,000 of arrears which were about to be barred by limitation.

In the Tikari estate, where the current demand of rent and cesses is Rs. 6,85,485 and the arrear demand Rs. 4,12,200, the collections amounted only to Rs. 6,25,684, or 91 per cent. on the current demand. It is explained that the management was hampered by the difficulties incident to the transition from a system of farming leases to one of direct management. The fertility of the lands largely depends on the maintenance of the village embankment and irrigation works, which have been greatly neglected by the thikadars. But making all allowance for these difficulties, the results are not satisfactory. the Dighaputtea estate, with a current demand of Rs. 4,74,519 on account of the property of the elder ward, the collections amounted to Rs. 4,73,565, or 99 per cent. In the Nashipore estate the collections were 111 per cent. on the current demand, and in the Cossim Bazar estate 115 per cent. In the Srinagar estate the collections were 96 per cent.; in Nurhan 91.6 per cent. only. Among other large properties, the collections were very satisfactory in the Syedpore, Chanchal, Nuddea, Maldwar, Raj Krishna Banerjea, and Courjon estates. In the Dhankoora estate the difficulties of management proved too great for the Manager, who resigned. The collections were only 78 per cent. on the current demand. It is hoped that the present Manager, Baboo Troylokya Nath Lahiri, who brings a favourable reputation with him from his administration of the Burdhankoti estate, in Rungpore, will be able to show better results. The Kanika estate, in Cuttack, which was slowly recovering from the severe damage caused by the cyclone and storm-wave of September 1885, again suffered considerable injury from the cyclone of May 1887, and it was found necessary to remit collections in the area affected. The recoveries amounted to 88 per cent. on the current demand, against 82 and 75 per cent. in the two previous The Collector reports that rents throughout the estate are fair and moderate, but complaints have been made of illegal exactions by the mustagirs and village headmen, and it has been necessary to issue orders prohibiting the collection of unauthorized cesses.

The whole question of the survey and record of rights in wards' estates has been under discussion during the year, Surveys and record of rights. and full reports on the subject have been received from the Board and from the Director of Land Records. After the amplest consideration, the principle has been established that surveys shall only be undertaken in those estates in which funds are available, and which have no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears could be based. proposals of the Director were therefore considerably modified, and, in accordance with the suggestions of the Board of Revenue, the programme has been revised so as to include the following estates only:-

	Name of Estate.	Ū	Estimated area.	Estimated cost of surveys and records of rights.
			Acres.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1.	Srinagar	•••	500,000	2,40,119
	Sunkerpore		176,000	88,000
	Maldwar		105,255	52,627
	Chooramon (ijmali properties)	•••	52,910	26,455
5.	Burdwan Raj (Koojung)		2 29,366*	70,000
6.	Burdwan Raj (khas mehals, inc	lud-		
٠.	ing Soojamoota)	•••	98,000	50,000
7.	Kanika	•••	333,392†	55,000
	Cossim Bazar (pergunnah Sarail)		195,370	1,00,000
9.	Dakhin Shahbazpore (subject to	the		• •
•	consent of the proprietors			
	the survey)	•••	62,824	31,412
10.	Jogearah	•••	1,276	500

[•] Of this 100,000 acres are in forest, and the outer boundary only will be demarcated. † Only 83,000 acres are supposed to be under cultivation.

In regard to the first four estates above mentioned, action has already been taken. A party has been supplied by the Survey Department for the traverse and cadastral survey of the Srinagar estate. The settlement operations have been placed under Mr. Collin. The work commenced in December 1887, and it is calculated that it will be completed by the 31st December 1890. The Sunkerpore and Maldwar surveys are also being conducted by a professional party, but in the Chooramon estate the measurement has been done by non-professional agency.

In addition to these operations, which are being carried on under the supervision of the Director, the survey and settlement of the estates of Raj Krishna Banerjee and Fazal Ali Khan, in the Chittagong district, have also been effected. The result in these cases appears to be very successful from the

financial point of view.

The account given by the Board of the condition of the tenantry in wards' estates and of the education of wards is generally satisfactory. The contribution in aid of schools and dispensaries during the year shows an increase: it amounts to Rs. 98,209. Agricultural experiments have been conducted in several estates as usual, and occasionally with success. The Board have, since the close of the year, issued orders to all Commissioners that within the limits and under the conditions already laid down by Government such encouragement as is practicable may be given to the progress of agricultural improvements in the properties under the charge of the Court of Wards. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned from the resources of the Cossim Bazar estate as a contribution to the fund which is being locally realized, by merchants and zemindars who are interested in the silk industry, for experiments which, it is believed, will prove very valuable in improving the breed of silk-worms.

In connection with the Burdwan estate, which is the most important estate under the management of the Court of Wards, it is to be noticed that in July 1887 the Licutenant-Governor gave his sanction to the adoption, by the late minor Maharani Benodeyi Debi, of Lala Bijon Behari Kapur, son of Lala Ban Behari Kapur, as a son to her husband, the late Maharajah Aftab Chand Bahadur. It was with great regret that His Honour heard of the death of the Maharani on the 13th of May last. The young Maharaj Kumar, to whom the name has been given of Bijoy Chand Mahtab Bahadoor, is reported to be well-behaved and very intelligent. His guardians are Lala Ban Behari Kapur, his natural father, and Lala Lachmi Narain Khanna, father of the late Maharani Benodeyi Debi. Since the close of the year a suit has been instituted in the High Court by the Dowager Maharani to

set aside the adoption and to obtain possession of the Raj estate.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

During the year 1887-88 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under its consideration three Bills, all of which have received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General-Act I (B.C.) of 1888, an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884; Act II (B.C.) of 1888, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta; and Act III (B.C.) of 1888, an act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the

Act I (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884.

The Bill was introduced, read in 27th June 1888. Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 7th April 1888. The report of the Select Committee was presented and considered on the 5th May 1888,

and the Bill passed on the 12th idem. The Commissioners of the Barrackpore Municipality claimed the right, under sections 190 and 191 of the original Act, to enter upon the premises of the Government Gunpowder Factory for the purpose of inspecting the drains. It was held that the exercise of the right in such a case would be dangerous, and it was proposed to exclude the Gunpowder Factory premises from the limits of that municipality. The object of the Bill therefore is to vest the Local Government with the power of excluding of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the

Act II (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

12th September 1888. The consideration of the report was postponed from the last session in order that the public might have ample opportunity of considering the numerous alterations which had been made since the introduction of the Bill into Council.

The further preliminary report of the Select Committee was presented on the 7th January 1888, and the clauses of Chapter II, Part I, of the Bill were considered at the meetings of the Council held on the 28th January, and on the 4th, 11th, and 18th February 1888. The final report of the Select Committee was presented on the 10th March 1888, and the remaining clauses of the Bill were considered on the 4th, 7th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th April, and 12th May 1888.

The more prominent alterations in the law introduced by the present Act may be summarised as follow—The Act extends the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation over a Calcutta Municipal Act. The sections regulating the qualification large portion of the Suburbs. of voters at elections have been re-cast, and now include the system of allowing plural votes according to a recognised method. The duties of the Corporation are minutely indicated; while ample powers are reserved to the Local Government to compel the Corporation to discharge any of these duties should it neglect A section has been introduced authorizing the imposition of a duty on petroleum. The Chapter relating to the imposition of rates has been thoroughly re-cast—a remark which also applies to the system of valuation of house property in Calcutta. The scale prescribing the supply of filtered water has been considerably enlarged. The building regulations regarding houses and huts have been almost entirely re-written, with special reference to the construction

of houses and busiess on a recognised plan so as to guarantee a proper ventilation, air-spaces, open grounds around them, and such other sanitary conditions as are deemed desirable.

This Act received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871. 20th September 1888. The Bill was introduced, Act III (B.C.) of 1888—an Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, read in Council, and referred to a Select ComIX of 1871. mittee on the 5th May 1888. The report of the
Select Committee was presented and considered on the 12th idem, and the Bill was passed by the Council on the same day. The object of this Bill at first was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report upon the measures by which the income derivable from the fees, tolls, and charges should be reduced, and the surplus disposed of; that the tolls levied for the use of the bridge under section three should be remitted; and that of the surplus a sum of two lakhs of rupees should be granted to the Calcutta Municipality for expenditure on a new road to connect the bridge with the Sealdah Railway Station. The Government of India, however, objected to the last-named proposal on two grounds—first, they do not think the Calcutta Municipality has any claim to a share in the surplus, which has been in the main contributed from the general funds of the East Indian Railway by the terminal charges on goods and passengers carried by them; but even if that were desirable, the Government of India are of opinion that it would be more prudent, in view of possible dangers which might arise from the temporary nature of the bridge, that the whole of the surplus should be added to the reserve fund. The Bill was therefore altered in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India.

Police.

The actual expenditure for the financial year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968, against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the police, including Railway Police, was 23,356. The cost of the police employed on purely police work is estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7.6 pies per head of population. The proportion of police to area and population is shown in the following table:—

Prov	VINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles.	Proportion of police to population.		
Bengal Behar Orissa Chota Nagpore	•••	 11,988 5,953 1,418 1,388	70.956 44,139 9,762 26,966	34,821,973 23,127,104 3,789,694 4,225,989	1 to 5.9 1 to 7.4 1 to 6.8 1 to 19.4	1 to 2,904 1 to 3,884 1 to 2,672 1 to 3,044		
•	Total	 20,747	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7.3	1 to 3,179		

The reports show how distasteful town duty is to the police. In Howrah there were 62 resignations among 309 men in the Town Police. town police, while there were only 16 out of 247 In Dacca the town supplied 100 out of 113 resignations for in the district. the whole district. In Nuddea the number of vacancies which could not be filled up was so great that in some municipalities the number of men on duty was as much as 50 per cent. below the sanctioned strength, without, however, any serious outbreak of crime occurring. The Inspector-General urges that this bears out his contention that the expensive agency of regular police is altogether in excess of what is wanted for the rural or semi-rural tracts which form a large part of most Bengal municipalities. He also states that in many municipalities the town police are taken from their regular duties and employed in a more or less irregular manner. This is illustrated by the case of Noakholly, where four men out of a strength of fourteen have been detailed to look after tanks. He has promised a special report on the possibility of replacing the regular police in municipalities to some extent by a cheaper and more contented body. This report is awaited.

It is alleged that in some districts of the Presidency and Dacca

Divisions the chowkidars are too independent
of the police to be of much assistance in investigations. There seems indeed to be a general complaint that the rural police
are still far from being such useful auxiliaries of the regular police as they ought
to be, and the Commissioner of Chittagong is of opinion that the amending
Chowkidari Act has effected no improvement in this respect. The LieutenantGovernor does not indeed wish the chowkidars to become a component and
subordinate portion of the regular police, but it is very desirable that the two
bodies should be more closely associated, and that District Superintendents of
Police should have more control over the former. His Honour is prepared to
consider any measures permissible under the existing law which may seem
likely to bring this about, and he agrees with Mr. Veasey that one very
effectual and easily adopted way of securing this would be that chowkidars

should be punished by the Magistrate on the recommendation of the District Superintendent. This would also tend to ensure more uniformity in discipline, and to prevent the violent fluctuations which now occur in many districts, as for instance in Bhagulpore, where the number of punishments rose from 83 in 1886 to 1,249 in 1887. A new system of chowkidari parades, which should lead to better reporting, has been introduced, under which men belonging to the same village no longer attend on the same day; so that a man going on Tuesday, for instance, cannot be certain how much information has been given by another chowkidar belonging to his village who went on Monday. chowkidars remunerated by the tenure of service lands are very unfavourably reported on, and, according to Mr. Veasey, there is probably not a dacoity in Hooghly or Midnapore (where chowkidars holding such tenures are very numerous) in which one or more chowkidars do not have a hand, while in almost every case they failed to give information of the occurrence to the police. In some districts the number of chowkidars holding service tenures are excessive, and in Burdwan, where there are 11,062 such men, those who were dismissed and who resigned last year were very properly not replaced. In Chota Nagpore a thorough reorganisation of the whole system of rural police seems to be required. In Hazaribagh, for example, the chowkidars are said to be practically the zemindars' or ticcadars' menials; while in Singbhoom the men are paid yearly, or even at longer intervals, and one chowkidar has 40 villages to look after.

A charge of torture was preferred at Contai in Midnapore, in which a man charged with theft complained that the head-Cases of torture by police. constable who investigated poured water, in which chillies had been macerated, into his mouth and nose, and then sat on his chest. The case is reported to have been grossly mismanaged by all concerned, and it was only after much delay and confusion that the matter ended by the reduction of the head-constable. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent for the papers of the case. At Utterpara a prisoner died of a ruptured kidney owing to ill-treatment by a constable and head-constable, who were convicted under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Bogra a Sub-Inspector was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the wrongful confinement and ill-treatment of a man. In Balasore a case against a Sub-Inspector and constable broke down. It seemed probable that the witnesses had been tampered with, and both men were dismissed. In a Purneah case, which ended in failure, a Sub-Inspector was accused of employing torture, but the Inspector-General thinks it may have been employed without his cognizance and in order to get up a case against him. In Bhagulpore a Sub-Inspector, constable, and three chowkidars, accused of ill-using some Dasadhs, one of whom died, were acquitted at the Sessions, but were dismissed, though the Sub-Inspector was reinstated in a lower grade on appeal to the Commissioner. The case appears to have been true, but to have broken down partly owing to the exaggerations of the friends of the deceased.

The proportion of crime to population and police in various parts of India Criminal statistics. is shown in the following statement:—

Province.	Province. Police.		Police. Population.		Crime (cog- nizable).	Proportion of police to population.			Proportion of police to crime (cog- nizable).			Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.		
				Polico- man.	Perso	ns.	Polic mai	-	Cases.	Case	. Р	ersons.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Punjab Central Provinces Bombay, including Sind Madras Assam, including Frontier Police Bengal	\$2,527 20,385 8,626 19,099 21,577 4,434 23,655	43,268,599 18,842,264 9,838,791 15,682,989 30,868,504 5,969 918 65,964,160	166,390 74,301 25,124 89,920 123,598 11,805 107,180	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,, 1,1 ,, 8 ,, 1,4 ,, 1,5	330 924 140 321 430 346 788	1 1 1 1 1	to	5 1 3·1 2·9 2·1 5·7 2·6 4·5	1 1 1 1 1 1	to "" "" "" ""	260 253 391 392 249 505 615		

The total reported crime for the province has decreased compared with Crime of the Province. 1886, as will appear from the following table:—

							-
Cognizable Non-cognizable	•••	•••	•••	•••	1886, 10 5 ,79 3	1887. 101, 96 9	Decrease. 3,824
.	•	•••	Total	•••	218,457	211,223	7,234
							1,204

The Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions all show a considerable decrease. Patna is the only division which shows a large increase. The proportion of cognizable crime to non-cognizable changed very little. Chittagong again shows the smallest percentage of cognizable crime, only 27.2, while the largest proportions are as usual to be found in Patna and Chota Nagpore, which show 58.8 and 63.8 per cent., respectively, of cognizable cases. This is no doubt mainly due to the comparative poverty of the people in the latter divisions and their wealth in Chittagong. While in the Dacca Division generally the percentage of cognizable cases is 40.7 and that of non-cognizable cases 59.3, in Mymensingh the two classes of crime are exactly balanced—an indication of the fact that the police are undermanned and under-officered there. A proposal to increase the police force of that district has been sanctioned by Government.

The percentage of cases declared false increased slightly from 5.5 in 1886

False cases.

to 5.8. The variations noted in the reprot from 16.6 in Chumparun to 1.9 in Palamow must in great part, at all events, be due to difference in procedure, and in the case of Chumparun and Palamow the results are equally unsatisfactory in opposite directions. Sir Steuart Bayley looks to District Magistrates to use their utmost efforts to prevent the entry of an excessive number of cases as false with a view to cloak bad work by the police, while at the same time Subordinate Magistrates must not be allowed to save themselves trouble by entering cases indiscriminately as true. Care must also be taken that cases are not too readily excluded from the returns as false through mistake. In Backergunge and Furreedpore, which head the list, this seems to have been done far too largely.

The percentage of prosecutions in cases declared to be false was 22.4 against 23.6 in 1886, while the percentage of convictions in cases prosecuted rose from 29.7 to 30.2. The divisional percentage of convictions varies from

12.6 in Dacca to 47.3 in Chittagong.

While the percentage of cases not enquired into under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, was 6 in 1884, 7 in 1885, and 4 in 1886, it rose in 1887 to 2.5.

The percentage of convictions fell to 56 from 57.8 in 1886 and 56.3 in 1885, which last figure again was lower than any during the five previous years. The remark in last year's Resolution, that the figures showed that much depends on the presiding Judge even in jury districts, is again borne out by the figures for 1887. Thus, Howrah and Hooghly, jury districts, show 58.3 and 54.8 per cent. of convictions, against 37.8 and 32, respectively, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom.

tions, against 37.8 and 32, respectively, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom.

Property worth Rs. 10,82,748 is said to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,75,758, or 25.4 per cent., was recovered. The corresponding figures for 1886 are Rs. 11,39,849 stolen and Rs. 3,26,462, or 28.6, recovered. The figures are not very trustworthy, and, so far as they go, the indications they afford are not satisfactory.

Analysis of crime by classes. The annexed table shows the number of true cognizable cases for the last five years:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,639	2,769	2,802	2,891	2,901
" II.—Serious offences against the person " III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	4,684 19,609	4,618 24,221	4,484 24,103	4,542 22,803	4,546 22,234
" IV.—Minor offences against the person " V.—Minor offences against property " VI.—Other offences not specified above	2.813 37,690 29,554	2,580 42,630 28,477	2,533 42,206 24,819	2,682 40,020 27,003	2,427 86,131 27,758

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

The total number of coining cases rose from 111 to 127, of which the largest numbers are reported from the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Howrah.

There was an increase of seven cases under the head of rioting. There was a considerable decrease in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions from 409 and 318 respectively in 1886 to 273 in each division in 1887. In the Dacca Division there was an increase from 391 to 435, and in Patna from 263 to 349. How few of these cases are really important is shown by the fact that out of 10,562 persons brought to trial, only 305 appeared before the Sessions.

There were 250 murders, against 278 in 1886 and 288 in 1885. however, noticeable that while this is the smallest

Serious offences against the

number reported since 1880, the number of cases of culpable homicide is larger than in any previous year since 1880; the number last year was 217, whilst it was 215 in 1886, and less than 208 in every year since 1881, in which year there were 296 cases of murder. There appears, therefore, some reason to believe that the apparent decrease in the latter crime may be partly due to a growing desire to class cases in which death has been caused under a less serious head than that of murder. Sir Steuart Bayley approves of Mr. Veasey's suggestion to direct the submission in future of a separate note in every case in which a death has occurred, however it is shown There has been a much needed improvement in the result of Convictions were obtained in the case of 23.5 of the persons charged, against 17.1 in 1886. The improvement is still greater in the percentage of convictions to cases, which was 28 against 21.9 in 1886. There was one case

by robbers, 6 were committed in Patna and 2 in Shahabad. There were 22,234 cases, against 22,803 in Serious offences against the person and property or against property only. 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads:-

of murder by dacoits, 12 of murder by robbers, and 13 of murders by poison. In the last class only one person was convicted. Out of the 12 cases of murder

				1886.	1887.
Dacoity	•••	•••		103	109
Robbery	_ •••	***	•••	156	146
Serious mischie			•••	700	750
Mischief by kill	ling any anir	nal	•••	633	625
Lurking house-	trespass or ho	•••	20,941	20,366	
House-trespass	•••	•••		264	233

Dacoity is most prevalent in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions, which account for 70 out of the provincial total of 109. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 20.8, against 30.9 in 1886, while 25.5 of the persons sent up were convicted, against 31.6 in 1886.

The total number of true cases of mischief by fire is 373, one less than in As many as 121 cases were declared false. The Rajshahye Division is again the worst with 116 true cases, of which 86 were committed in Dinagepore, and were mainly the work of professional incendiaries. This form of terrorism is employed by the professional criminals of that district to overawe villagers and prevent them from reporting crime and giving evidence. The smaller landlords also are believed to make use of it to intimidate their neighbours, while individuals occasionally resort to it to satisfy a personal grudge. Seventeen persons were arrested, but not a single conviction could be obtained.

This class of offences calls for no remarks. Minor offences against the person.

The total number of cases fell from 40,020 in 1886 to 36,131 in 1887. Minor offences against property. Including burglaries, which, for purposes of comparison, may be conveniently grouped with offences of this class, the number of cases fell from 61,225 to 56,730. This last number is still greater by 1,300 than the total for 1883, when offences under these heads began to increase; but as allowance has to be made for improved reporting, there is reason to think that a decided check has been given to this form of crime.

Other offences not specified above. There were 27,753 cases, against 27,003 in 1886. The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class:—

Heads of this	olass.			1896.	1887.
Vagrancy or b	ad character	•••	•••	1,210	1,570
Offences again	st Excise Laws	•••	•••	2,836	3,184
>	Opium Act	•••	•••	390	335
))	Railway Act	•••	•••	350	248
"	Salt and Custom	is Laws	•••	359	399
	$\mathbf{Arms} \ \mathbf{Act}$		••	1,031	1,220
Public and loca		• • •	•••	19,316	19,184
Other special ar	id local nuisances o	ognizable by	y police	1,338	1,478

It is satisfactory to find that more use has been made of the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Precedure, but Sir Steuart Bayley would desire to see more uniformity of practice in different districts than is at present the case. Such variations as now exist between adjoining districts, as, for instance, 2 cases in Khoolna against 30 in Jessore, 2 in Julpigori against 49 in Rungpore, 19 in Chumparun against 98 in Sarun, 1 in Lohardugga against 32 in Manbhoom, must in many cases lead to bad characters moving from districts where the law is properly utilised to neighbouring districts where they are left to carry on their war against society undisturbed by vexatious police interference.

There is a net decrease of 3,410 cases following an increase of 6,668 in 1886. The details are shown in the following table:—

					· Numb	· Number of cases.		
	•				1886.	1887.		
•••	•	•••	•••	•••	8,063	8,706		
	4	•••	•••	•••	72	38		
•••		• • •	•••	•••	1,028	925		
			•••		58 945	57, 093		
						9.404		
				•••		10,487		
		•••	23,014	22,601				
			Total	•••	112,664	109,254		
	•••	•••	•••	••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••	••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••• ••	1886. 8,063 1,028 58 945 10,665 23,014		

In class I, offences against public justice increased from 4,713 to 5,390. Cases of petty assaults (class IV) decreased by 1,868, and cases of mischief (class V) by 852, showing that litigation as a luxury was less resorted to, probably mainly owing to the fact that on the whole the crops were not so good in 1887 as in 1886. In the 24-Pergunnahs there has been a decrease of 422 in cases under special laws; and as it is accompanied there by a decrease in cognizable nuisance cases, it is to be feared that it points to a diminution in the interest taken in sanitation. Balasore, Manbhoom, Lohardugga, Gya, Chumparun, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts show in the returns that every person summoned attended, while in the last four districts the number who attended was apparently in excess of those summoned. It is not creditable to the officers concerned that they should have sent up figures which are clearly incorrect.

which are clearly incorrect.

Altogether 35,353 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

24020-1100	•	-				Percentage.
At first h	earing	•••		•••	12,062	34.2
Remande		•••	•••	•••	7,236	20.5
Ditto	twice	•••		•••	5,353	15.1
Ditto	thrice	•••	•••	•••	3, 50 3	99
Ditto	four time	5	•••	•••	2,315	6·5 4·3
Ditto	five "	•••	•••	•••	1,516 929	2· 6
Ditto	SIX ,,	··•	•••	•••	1.640	2·6
Ditto	more than	six times	•••	•••	1,010	40

There is a slight improvement as compared with 1886 under the heads of remands six times and more than six times, but all the other figures are worse.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-one persons were reconvicted, against 1,442 last year; but as there were 1,600 fewer convictions for cognizable offences, the percentage Reconvictions. of reconvictions has increased considerably. It is very satisfactory that in 152 cases, as against 108 in 1886, men were proved to have been convicted three times or more. This shows that a partial knowledge only is not accepted, and that the registers are better kept. Monghyr is first with 93 cases, followed by Patna with 84.

The following statement shows the number of cognizable and noncognizable cases reported in the Town and Suburbs Crime and Police in Calcutta and the Suburbs. of Calcutta during 1887 and the two years preced-

ing:-	
-------	--

•			1885.	1986,	1887.
Cognizable	{ Penal Code Miscellaneous	•••	4,132 13,948	5,049 19,336	6,485 21,566
Non-cognizable	{ Penal Code Miscellaneous	•••	9,69 2 1 9 ,999	8,538 21,017	6,566 2 0,475
	Total		47,771	53,940	55,092

The increase in cognizable crime under the Penal Code falls mainly under the head of public and local nuisances. There were 2,646 such cases in 1887, against 1,476 in 1886. The distinction between Penal and Miscellaneous is not strictly accurate, as under the former head are included nuisances punishable under section 34 of Act V of 1861 or under municipal and local laws. The increase in other cognizable cases falls under the freads of miscellaneous offences in the streets, which rose from 9,426 in 1886 to 11,585 in 1887. The decrease in non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code is due to a decrease from 3,622 cases of public and local nuisances in 1886 to 1,683 in 1887. The decrease in other non-cognizable offences is mainly due to the number of cases under the Conservancy Act having fallen from 19,806 in 1886 to 19,200 in 1887. The number of public nuisances in the Town of Calcutta punishable under Chapter XIV of the Penal Code has decreased from 4,625 in 1885 to 3,611 in 1886 and 1,682 in 1887. These offences include the adulteration of food and drugs, the sale of noxious food, and the sale of drugs or medical preparations as different drugs or medical preparations, and public The decrease under this head is met by a corresponding nuisances of all kinds. increase under section 68A of the Police Act.

The number of persons arrested and summoned rose from 54,309 in 1886 to 55,175 in the year under review. The number of persons convicted The number of persons convicted was 48,334 against 46,818 in 1886, thus giving a larger percentage of convictions for every class of cases, except miscellaneous non-cognizable offences, in which the percentage fell to 82.81 from 83.23 in 1886. Out of a total of 10,859 persons convicted under the Penal Code in the Town and Suburbs, 6,301 were Hindus, 4,164 Mahomedans, 372 Christians, 17 Buddhists and Jains, and 5 Jews.

There are said to have been only 119 false cases out of a total of 47,757

reported in the Town and only 63 out of 7,335 reported in the Suburbs.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,32,351, against Rs. 1,19,249 in 1886. Property to the value of Rs. 68,165 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered, 51.50, differs little from the normal. Only Rs. 1,778, shown as recovered, had been stolen in previous years.

The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population in the Town and

Suburbs was as follows:-

				,	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of true orime to each square mile.	Proportion of crime to population
Town Suburbs	•••	•••	•••	•••	7·8 2 3·	433,219 251,439	2,967·30 207·69	1 to 18:71 1 to 52:63

The following table shows the number of true cognizable cases reported Cognizable crime in the Town. within the Town during the last three years:—

CRIME,	1885.	1886.	1887.
Abetment of offence not committed Class I.—Offences against the State, &c. II.—Serious offences against the person III.—Serious offences against person and property IV.—Minor offences against the person V.—Minor offences against person and property VI.—Other offences not specified above Special and local laws	 1 37 167 139 40 2,156 1,855 10,391	43 186 190 50 2,085 3,419 14,359	49 213 186 58 2,223 4,408 16,009
Total	 14,786	20,332	23,145

There were 25 cases of offences relating to coins and stamps, a larger number than in any other year since 1880. In one case two Hindus were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for manufacturing base coins, and in another two constables of the Suburban Force were sentenced to four years' imprisonment for passing off as silver coin pice covered with quicksilver. There were, as in 1886, only 2 murders against an average of 6 for the last five years. In one case the evidence was insufficient for commitment, and in the other case, in which a discharged servant murdered his master, the jury did not convict, though the accused had confessed to the Coroner. Five Mahomedan shop-keepers of Chandney Bazar assaulted a Eurasian, fracturing his right leg. They were

sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

There were 164 true cases of house-breaking against 166 in the previous year, none of the former being of a serious type. The police have not succeeded so well as in 1886 in dealing with burglaries and thefts. Only 86 cases under the heads of burglary and furking house-trespass were detected against 107 in 1886, and 94 persons only were convicted against 123. The Commissioner of Police attributes this want of success to the large body of convicts released at the Jubilee. He supposes that many of the convicts so released remained in Calcutta, and of these men the police would know nothing and would consequently be unable to supervise them effectually. The actual number of burglaries committed, however, shows no increase in the Town, as might have been expected if the theory were correct. In the Suburbs, however, there were 1,720 cases of theft against 1,607 in 1886, and 786 cases only were detected against 856 in the previous year, while 858 persons were convicted against 930. The percentage of property recovered increased slightly.

The number of convictions under the Hackney Carriage Act decreased slightly. The increase in public and local nuisances is mainly due to a large number of prosecutions in cases of street obstructions under section 283, Indian Penal Code. There has been a large increase from 7,956 cases in 1886 to 9,744 in 1887 for miscellaneous street offences. There were 2,911 cases of cruelty to animals against 3,389 in 1886, and 59 persons were acquitted against 30 in the previous year. The increase in cases under the Port Acts from 2,266 cases in 1886 to 2,710 in 1887 was chiefly due to a larger number of prosecutions for carrying more than the licensed number of passengers. Under the Opium Act there were 75 cases and 79 convictions, against 42 cases and 44 convictions in 1886. In one case the police seized 30 maunds and 15½ seers of contraband opium. Three persons were severely punished, but the principal offender, for whose arrest a reward has been offered, is said to be still at large. The drug was in its crude state, and was brought from Nepal.

Cognizable crime in the Suburbs. The following is a comparative statement of true cognizable crime during the past three years:—

Crime,	1885.	1846.	1887.
Class I.— Offences egainst the State, &c	16	27	18
	88	62	77
	96	115	171
	23	35	16
	647	659	709
	67%	787	717
	1,450	2,241	3,078

There were only five cases of rioting or unlawful assembly against 19 in the preceding year, and 34 persons were sent up against 90 in 1886. There were two murder cases; in both the accused were discharged. There were 29 cases of grievous hurt, against 17 in 1886 and an average of 25 for the five preceding years. In one case, Fakeera Mehter, an ex-convict returned from the Andamans, in a fit of jealousy cut off a portion of the nose of his mistress. One Sumaria Chamarin was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for administering strychnine to her husband. The increase under the head of serious mischief and cognate offences from 11 to 39, against a yearly average of 3 is due to a number of prosecutions under section 282, Indian Penal Code (conveying persons for hire by water in a vessel in such a condition and so over-loaded as to endanger life). There were 188 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass against 125 in 1886. The increase is probably due to the presence of a colony of 11,000 coolies employed in the Kidderpore Docks, and possibly also to the release of Jubilee prisoners. Fifty cases were detected and 58 persons convicted. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 49 and 54. Out of Rs. 6,019 worth of property stolen, Rs. 4,094 were recovered, but this is due to the fact that property worth Rs. 4,119 was stolen in one case and the greater portion recovered. The number of thefts increased from 454 to 519, but 273 cases were detected and 310 persons convicted, against 246 cases and 297 persons in 1886. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of public and local nuisances, while miscellaneous offences on the other hand rose from 1,470 to 1,841. The number of cases of cruelty to animals rose from 759 to 1,201, and out of 1,466 persons sent up for trial only 8 were acquitted.

The decrease from 26,759 cases in 1886 to 24,511 in 1887 is principally

due to a smaller number of cases of public and local nuisances, namely, 1,682 against 3,611 in 1886. This is met by a corresponding increase in the number of cognizable cases under section 68A of the Police Act. There were only 18,252 cases under the Conservancy Act against 18,816 in 1886. The number of cases of rioting, unlawful assembly, and affray rose from 205 in 1886 to 245 in 1887. There were 26 cases of adulteration of food and ghee, and 32 persons were convicted against 2 in 1886. A case instituted against one Taruck Nath Pattuck, to whom a forged currency note was traced, was withdrawn at the High Court, as the evidence of guilty knowledge was not considered sufficient. The forger, who lived at Sulkea, was tried at Howrah and ultimately convicted by the High Court.

Non-cognizable crime in the There was a slight decrease from 2,796 cases suburbs. In 1886 to 2,530 cases in 1887. There is nothing

calling for notice in the figures.

There were 65 cases in the Town and Suburbs against 71 in 1886. Fortyone per cent. of the persons who committed suicide killed themselves by taking opium, while 32 per cent. hung themselves. There were 49 Hindus, 9 Mahomedans, and 7 Europeans. The excess of Hindus is remarkable, as the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans living in the Town and Suburbs is little more than two to one. There were 283 accidental deaths against 275 in 1886. Only 89 were drowned against 111 in the previous year; but there were 133 deaths from causes not specified, against 91 the year before. Twenty-eight deaths were due to the persons killed being run over by carriages and horses, and 29 to falls from trees or buildings. Prosecutions were instituted against the drivers in 4 of these cases, 3 against private individuals, and 1 against the driver of a tram-car, who was acquitted. Four servants of the Tramway Company were prosecuted for rash driving; 1 was convicted, 2 were acquitted, and 1 was still under trial at the close of the year. One hundred and thirty-three drivers of public and private carriages were convicted for rash and furious driving, out of 162 sent up for trial.

The importation of fire-arms increased from 1,205 in 1886 to 1,616 in 1887.

The Commissioner of Police attributes the increase to a belief on the part of importers that there would be a great demand owing to events in Burmah. There was a great decrease in the inland transport of arms and ammunition. In guns the number fell from 1,408 to 848. The decrease, as explained by the Commissioner, was mainly in the traffic with Northern India, which had been abnormally large in 1886. The number of cartridge cases imported rose from 357,900 in 1886 to

738,700 in the year under review. No explanation is given of this. The number of guns sold in Calcutta was 2,415 against 2,962 in 1886. This included 1,501 guns of native manufacture, against 2,207 in 1886. There were 20 prosecutions, all for petty offences.

Forty-two persons were admitted to the Workhouse under section 5 of the

Act. Three persons were deported under section 17,
namely, 2 to Liverpool and 1 to Melbourne. One
of these was a ship's steward, another a hotel-keeper, and the third a destitute

female with three children.

There were 13 fires in the Town and on the river, 5 in the Suburbs, and

Fire-Brigade Act.

20 in Howrah. The damage done is estimated at
Rs. 67,355, against Rs. 1,75,750 in 1886. The most
serious fire was on board the Hutton Hall, in which jute worth Rs. 23,000 was
burnt. The Chief Officer was afterwards sentenced to one month's rigorous
imprisonment for smoking in the hold, to which the Chief Presidency Magistrate attributed the fire.

The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,72,168, against Rs. 4,74,544 in

1886, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,55,676
against Rs. 1,62,187. The cost of the River Police
was Rs. 29,974, of Government guards Rs. 45,140, and of additional police
Rs. 30,655. The Fort Police, lock-up guards, and salt-pass stations cost
Rs. 13,094. The cost of the Town Police was met as follows:—

					$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Paid by Calcutta 1		•••	•••	•••	2,97,216
Government contri	bution	•••	•••	•••	99,072
Fees and fines	•••	•••	•••	•••	75,880
			Total	•••	4,72,168

The diminished expenditure on the Town and Suburban Police was chiefly made up of savings under the heads of servants, rent, contingent charges and allowances. The number of up-country men in the police rose from 1,907 in 1886 to 1,942, while the number of Bengalis fell to 163 from 189 in 1886 and 219 in 1885. Out of this total of 163 there are 72 officers, while the total number of officers who are up-country men is 96. The percentage of casualties was 12·15, or almost the same as in the previous year. Thirty-four members of the force were punished judicially against 13 in 1886; on the other hand, 78 men only were dismissed against 102 the year before. Only 5 men deserted. The mortality fell from 9·39 to 8·08, but this only shows the number dying in hospital; many go away on sick leave and die at their homes. The number of vacancies was 361 against 375 in 1886 and an average of 478 in the five preceding years. The number of resignations rose from 123 to 167.

During the year, 345 certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of exciseable articles, and native eating-houses, in the Town, and 188 in the Suburbs. The fees came to Rs. 1,266 in the Town and Rs. 460 in the Suburbs. The police had no difficulty in maintaining order in all shops licensed under the Abkari Act. Property to the value of Rs. 11,968 was picked up and brought to the Police Office, and 93 per cent. of the amount was restored to the owners. Rupees 5,150 were disbursed as rewards against Rs. 2,377 in 1886. Private individuals paid Rs. 2,798, while they only gave Rs. 351 the year before.

Two hundred and seventy-five old offenders were convicted. Of these 63 had been convicted more than three times. In the Suburbs the corresponding numbers were 45 and 5. On their release from jail 133 notorious offenders were photographed and their names were registered by the Detective Department.

The number of persons killed by snakes (9,131) is less than in any of the preceding five years. The number killed by wild animals and venomous snakes.

Division (2,580) and the smallest in the Chittagong Division (224).

The number of cattle killed during the year was 17,739 against 11,621 in 1886. The Rajshahye Division shows the largest number of deaths (6,691); the Orissa Division the smallest (379). There was an increase in all the Divisions except Bhagulpore. The increase is chiefly noticeable under the heads "Tigers," "Leopards and Panthers" and "Hyenas," the figures being 7,011, 7,065 and 2,024 against 4,558, 5,288 and 417 respectively in the preceding year. In the Rajshahye Division the marked increase of 2,876 in the number of deaths is said to have been due to improved registration.

Twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-two licenses were granted against 15,467 in 1886 under the Arms Act for the protection of crops or destruction

of wild animals.

The number of snakes destroyed rose from 31,204 in 1886 to 35,054 in 1887. In the Patna Division 19,016 snakes were killed in the year against 12,190 in the preceding year; there was, however, no appreciable falling off in the number of deaths from snake-bite. The scheme for the payment of rewards for the destruction of snakes on the authority of certificates signed by indigoplanters was in force during the year in the districts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Monghyr, but has not as yet had very satisfactory results. The amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 4,433-5.6 against Rs. 3,889-3 in 1886. The Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration for some time the question of the utility of paying rewards for killing snakes, and the majority of the officers consulted by him advocate the discontinuance of the practice. He has also received many recommendations for alterations in the scale of rewards paid for killing wild animals. The whole question is still being discussed.

The total amount paid in rewards for killing wild animals and venomous snakes was Rs. 17,151-9-6 against Rs. 14,291-10 in 1886. Of this sum, Rs. 12,718-4 was paid for the destruction of wild animals against Rs. 10,402-7

in the preceding year.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The frontier police occupied the same stations as in the preceding year. The force was 19 below its full strength of 647* Force. men at the close of the year, and 37 of the men • Subadar were unpassed recruits. Rupees 570 was sanctioned Jemadar 38 Havildar ••• ••• in the budget for the establishment of scouts, but Naik 42 ••• Bugler none have yet been engaged, and arrangements are 11 ••• now being made for their enlistment. Ten men were sent during the year to the 38th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Alipore, for drill instruction, 8 of whom

were passed as drill instructors. The firing of all the men was good up to 500 yards; between 600 and 800 yards the results were not so good, but this

is attributable to the men never having fired before at those ranges.

The men at the frontier posts patrol along the border line from Bhogman to Ohipoom, where there is a breach, and the patrolling begins again at the Phurwah guard. It was through this breach that the raiders came in and killed Lieutenant Stewart, who was engaged in surveying a line of road which would close this breach. The Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that no improvement can be made without roads. His proposals on this subject are now under the consideration of Government in the Public Works Department.

The Government of India has prohibited the recruitment of Goorkhas of the Goorung and Lama castes for the frontier force.

As these supply most of the Goorkhas who form the main body of the force, the District Superintendent of Police expresses a fear that this order will injuriously affect the working and filling up of vacancies in the force. This point will be specially noticed in next year's report.

The year under report was marked by a small number of deaths—14 against 20 in 1885 and 19 in 1886, but there was a good deal of sickness. The daily average of sick in hospital was 51.7 against 43.9 in 1886. There were 73 casualties against 69 in 1886 and 85 in 1885. Only 14 men resigned against 16 last year; but, on the other hand, 3 deserted and 11 were discharged for absence without leave. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 0 and 5.

The total cost for the year was Rs. 2,13,748-2-3 against Rs. 2,36,791 in 1886.

The coolie corps started in 1886 has not so far proved very successful.

The Inspector-General of Police thinks this is chiefly due to the fact that the men enlisted were not of the right kind. The special report on the subject is awaited. The scheme as at present sanctioned is to employ 84 imported coolies for 12 months, 196 coolies for six months, and a small supervising staff under an Inspector. The annual cost is Rs. 28,788.

The force has kept up its reputation as a body, the men composing it doing their work cheerfully, however hard. An officer who has had opportunities of observing them says: "The men are hardworking, very uncomplaining and always cheerful—

ready to take to any work given them."

Criminal Instice.

There were 169 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1887, against 131 in the pretion.

High Court—General Jurisdiction during 1887, against 131 in the pretion.

Of these, 45 were discharged or acquitted, 94 convicted, and 20 remained under trial at the end of the year. The case of 9 persons was remanded for re-trial. Of the number convicted, 30 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 48 to rigorous imprisonment, and 2 to simple imprisonment.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 3,246 as compared with 3,048 in 1886. The results of these appeals and references are shown below—

Appeals rejected	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,034
Sentences confirmed	•••	•••	•••	• • •	775
Ditto modified	•••	•••	•••	•••	294
Ditto reversed	•••	•••	•••	•••	666
Ditto enhanced	•••	•••	•••	•••	14
Proceedings quashed	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
New trials or further en	•••	•••	171		

The number undisposed of at the end of year was 285.

Two Stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta. The number of Honorary Magistrates was 91 in 1887 as against 93 in 1886. Benches consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, continued to hold sittings in Calcutta during the year for the trial of criminal cases on fixed days in each week. The number of Sessions Judges at the close of the year was 30 as compared with 29 at the close of 1886. The increase is due to the district of Bankoora having been made a separate Sessions Division in June 1887. Previously that district was included within the Sessions Division of Burdwan, the District Judge of Bankoora being the Assistant Sessions Judge of the Division. On the creation of the new Sessions Division, this officer was appointed to be the Sessions Judge of the same. Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary and Honorary) in Calcutta, the total numbers of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1886 and 1887, respectively, were—

					1886.	1887.
Stipendiary Honorary	•••	•••	•••	•••	383 1,606	384 1,673

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates, 223 exercised powers of the first class, 68 of the second class, and 93 of the third class, as compared with 235, 60, and 88, respectively, during the previous year. The total number of Benches of Magistrates in the interior was 196 in the past as against 185* in the previous year.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1886, was 3,155 as compared with 3,109 Session-Original Jurisdiction. in the previous year. Of these, 28 died, escaped or were transferred, 1,141 were discharged or acquitted, 1,525 were convicted, 7.4 were committed or referred, and 387 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 39 were sentenced to death and 142 to transportation. The districts in which trials by jury were held, and offences which were so triable, remained as in previous years. The number of trials by jury was 339 as compared with 284 in the previous year. Of these 339 cases, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 263 cases, disapproved of it wholly in 33 cases, and partially in 43 cases. In 21 cases only did the Sessions Judge disagree with the verdicts so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the cases to the High Court as a court of reference. Of the 22 cases referred under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which were before the High Court during 1887, 19 were heard and determined with the result that in 5 the verdict of the jury was reversed, in 10 it was upheld, and in the remaining 4 cases a re-trial was

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 9,459 as compared with 9,279 in 1886. Of these, the appeals or applications of 2,408 were rejected. The original sentence was confirmed in the case of 3,456 persons, modified in the case of 1,051, and reversed in the case of 1,921 persons. In the case of 11 persons the original proceedings were quashed, and in that of 76 a new trial, or a further enquiry, was ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The total number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 8,931. The appeals of 502 persons remained pending at the end of the year. The case of 12 persons was shown under the head of died, escaped, or transferred.

The total number of persons under trial during the year before the Courts of the various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and the

results of the trials, are shown below:-

Number of per	sons under trial	•••	•••	182,041
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	•••	•••	66,730
Ditto	convicted	•••	•••	106,003
Ditto	committed	• • •		2,874
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were	transferre	d	233
Ditto	remaining under trial at the			6,201

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside of Calcutta:—

T7!	{ With imprise Without	onment	•••	•••	3,485
\mathbf{Fine}	··· { Without	•••	•••	•••	75,133
Whipping	Sole punishm	ent	•••	•••	1,070
•- •	··· \ Additional	•••	•••	•••	108
Imprisonment	Rigorous Simple	•••	•••	•••	22,072
1411 prison mone	``` `{ Simple			•••	928
Forfeiture of p	roperty	•••	•••	•••	•••

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified—

Not exceeding			•••	•••	•••	4,961
Ditto	6 months		•••	•••	•••	13,830
Ditto	2 years	•••	•••		• ••	4,138
Exceeding 2 y	ears	• • •	***	• • •	•••	71

Sixty-three juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school. The number was the same as in 1886; in 1885, 59 were so sentenced, and in 1884, 100. The sentences were passed in only 18 districts, including Calcutta, the largest number being reported from Calcutta (15), Sarun (7), Chumparun

and Patna (6 each). Forty-seven juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the interior, 15 by Presidency Magistrates, and one by the Sessions Judge of Patna.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates

Courts of Presidency Magisthe former number, 4,267 were acquitted or
discharged, 40,940 were convicted, 83 were
committed to the Sessions, 23 died, escaped, or were transferred to other
courts, and 84 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those
convicted, 1,586 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 69 to whipping, and
36,334 to pay fines. Besides the persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment,
10 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms not exceeding
one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

During the year 239 European British subjects, involved in 194 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts of 21

Results of the trial of European districts, as compared with 236 persons involved.

British subjects.

districts, as compared with 236 persons, involved in 199 cases, who were brought to trial in 22 districts in 1886. Of the persons tried in 1887, 169 were convicted and 72 acquitted. Of the 194 cases disposed of during the year, 172 were tried by European Magistrates and 4 by Sessions Judges, and 17 by native Magistrates in Howrah, and one by the High Court. The districts in which the largest number of such trials was held were, as in the previous year, in Chittagong (89), the 24-Pergunnahs (30), Burdwan and Howrah (23 each), and

Darjeeling (18).

The districts of Nuddea, Khoolna, and Dinagepore return one case each, Hooghly returns two, and Purneah, Patna, Balasore, Chumparun, and Manbhoom three each. The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in 1886, breaches of local and special laws (under which 127 were charged in 12 districts), criminal force and assault (under which 45 were charged in 14 districts, Howrah and Darjeeling contributing 11 and 10 respectively), hurt (under which 15 persons were charged in 9 districts), and criminal trespass (under which 9 were charged in 3 districts), Chittagong alone contributing 6 of the latter.

Of the 127 persons charged with offences under local and special laws, 72 are reported from Chittagong, against 41 in 1886, 12 each from Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, and 11 from Burdwan. Of the 72 persons reported from Chittagong, 39 were charged with infringements of the Merchant Shipping Act I of 1859, and the remaining 33 with offences under section 34 of Act V

of 1861 (the District Police Act.)

The remaining persons in these districts were charged with minor offences under the Penal Code. Of the persons tried during the year, 169, or 70·1 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentage for 1886 was 71, and for 1885, 78·7.

None of those tried during the year claimed to be tried by a jury or by

assessors of different nationalities.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 415,593, as compared with 425,275 in 1886.

Of the former number, 403,641 were examined by Magistrates, 11,478 by Sessions Courts, and 474 by the High Court.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,267 in 1887, as compared with 1,652 in 1886. The figures for the four years preceding 1886 are given below:—

1000					1 004
1882	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,604
1883	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,261
1884	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,827
1885	•••		•••	•••	1,965

Out of the 1,267 instances in which whipping was inflicted during 1887, in 78.8 per cent. of the cases it was inflicted for theft, in 7.2 per cent. for receiving stolen property, and in 1.5 per cent. for criminal house-trespass. In 67.4 of the cases the number of stripes inflicted was less than 15, and in 9.4 per cent. only it was between 25 and 30 stripes.

00. The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the

Statistics of offences and offenders. chapters on Police and Prisons.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the results of the trials:—

Total number	of persons	under trial	•••	•••	4,917
Ditto	ditto	convicted	•••	•••	2,733
Ditto	ditto	discharged or acquitted		•••	1,908
Ditto	ditto			•••	18
Ditto	ditto	who died, escaped or we	re	transferred	7
		and of the year		•••	251

Of the 2,733 persons convicted, 820 were sentenced to imprisonment, 88 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines, or to furnish security for good behaviour, or to keep the peace. There were 236 appeals and applications for a revision of the general order. The results of these are shown below—

Appeals or applications rejected	•••	•••	•••	132
Sentence or order confirmed	• * •	•••	•••	23
Ditto enhanced	•••	•••	•••	•••
Ditto modified	•••	•••	•••	17
Ditto reversed	•••	•••	•••	20
Proceedings quashed		•••	•••	•••
Fresh trial ordered		•••	•••	31
Referred for revision to the High Co	ourt	•••	•••	•••
Remaining at the end of the year	•••	•••	•••	13

risons.

ALL the statistics of the year are affected by the releases and remissions granted on the celebration of the Jubilee, and to a certain extent this fact affects all comparisons with the figures of previous years. The death-rate fell to 33·1 per mille, the lowest on record, against 37·2 in 1886 and an average of 59·2 since 1863. The number of whippings was only 266, against 396 in 1886 and a yearly average of 364·25 from 1882 to 1885. The number of escapes fell to 13, against 17 in 1886 and a yearly average of 25·4 from 1881 to 1885. The number of whippings and escapes are the lowest on record. Making every allowance for the effect on these figures of the Jubilee releases, they testify to the excellent administration of the Department.

The total jail population at the beginning of the year (14,629) was reduced by the 31st December to 13,210, the lowest figure on record, and in great measure the result of remissions granted on the Jubilee day. The daily average population of all classes of prisoners decreased from 14,805.90 in 1886 to 12,250.36 in 1887. This decrease is confined to convicts and civil prisoners, there being an increase of 63.83 in the daily average of under-trial prisoners, due to the unsatisfactory fact of their longer detention under trial. The number admitted was actually less than in 1886. The following table shows the figures for convicts only for the last ten years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880,	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of	17,039	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465
Admitted direct during the year	38,929	35,726	33,335	81,465	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	80,675	24,942
Total	55,968	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496	48,407
Admitted by transfer	20,132	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,660	17,265	17,372	16,427
Total ·	76,100	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,111	62,846	61,868	59,834
Total discharged, including transfers	58,164	56,962	53,062	49,613	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,025	48,403	47,884
Balance at the end of the year	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	18,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950
Daily average number of prisoners	17,274	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	18,711	13,697	13,757	13,504	10,908

The number of direct admissions (29,942) is lower than in any year except 1883 (29,763), and is a satisfactory proof that there was no appreciable increase of crime in consequence of the Jubilee releases. The balance at the end of the year (11,950), and the daily average number (10,908), are the lowest on record owing to the releases and the small number of admissions.

Thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty prisoners were released against 30,696 in 1886. While in 1886, 27,125 persons were released on expiry of sentence, the figures for 1887 are 21,328. On the other hand, the number released on other grounds rose from 27 to 6,484. These figures are accounted for by the releases at the time of the Jubilee. The number released on appeal has steadily increased from 1,384 in 1882 to 1,903 in 1887.

The number of convicts transported beyond seas rose from 468 in 1885 and 668 in 1886 to 797 in 1887. The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that some of the Local Governments have relaxed too far the new rules of selection. In one case from another province the prisoner was almost blind of both eyes. The number of Bengal prisoners transported was 168. The corresponding figures for 1885 and 1886 were 78 and 137 respectively.

The number of Burmese prisoners confined in Bengal jails was increased by 20 during 1887, bringing the total to 284. The Government of India has now under consideration a scheme for granting tickets-of-leave to this class of prisoners. Some such scheme is required, as they will otherwise become a source of danger from their increasing numbers in the less secure district jails in this province. They mostly enjoy excellent health in Bengal. Their conduct was generally good, but the number of offences increased from 174 to 450, of which 178 related to work. This is still far below the average reported in the case of other prisoners. One of them committed a very serious assault on a convict officer. Two Burmese prisoners escaped through the carelessness of the Pubna Jail officials. Of the three men who escaped in 1886, one was recaptured. He states that his companions both died on the way back to Burma, one was drowned, and the other killed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Of the total number of admissions during the year, 57.34 per cent.

Religion, length of sentence, and character of imprisonment of convicts.

Buddhists and 665 of other religions. The percentage of Christians fell from 1.89 in 1886 to 1.27 per cent. in 1887. The number of juveniles admitted rose to 296 from 273 in 1886. Of the prisoners admitted, 18,686, or 62.40 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for three months and less. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 19,729, or 64.3 per cent. The number sentenced to simple imprisonment fell from 2,340 to 2,216. The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to whipping fell to 377 from 448 in 1886. The number of other judicial whippings has fallen continuously from 1,965 in 1885 to 1,373 in 1887.

The number of female prisoners admitted into jail fell from 1,573 in 1885

to 1,391 in 1886 and 1,280 in 1887. The rules to prevent solitary confinement where there happens to be only one female in jail proved successful. Three hundred and fifty-one women were released on the Jubilee day, leaving only 78 women in the Bengal jails. A female ward has been opened in the Presidency Jail to obviate legal

difficulties connected with the jurisdiction of the High Court.

The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted into jail decreased from 3,589, or 11.70 per cent. of admission, in 1886, to 3,472, or 11.60 per cent., in 1887. New rules were introduced in February 1887 regarding the identification and classification of habitual offenders, but until they have been working some time, it will be impossible to draw comparisons of any value with the figures of previous years. The number of persons imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour rose to 8038.

Of the prisoners admitted, 86.92 were unable to read and write; 9.66 per cent. were able to read and write a little; and the remainder could read and write well. The figures

differ little from those for 1886.

the lowest number admitted since 1883. The Under-trial prisoners. average period of detention was 17.75 days—a longer time than in any other year of this decade. It is impossible to compare the figures for different subsidiary jails, as at present the figures do not distinguish between prisoners in Sessions cases, where the delay is more or less unavoidable, and in Magistrate's cases. Such cases will in future be shown separately. This Government has recently given orders that under-trial prisoners in central, district and intermediate jails shall be placed on full diet from the date of their admission, and it is hoped this will have some effect on the health of convicts during the first few months of their confinement. That the health of under-trial prisoners at the time of admission is very bad appears to be proved by the fact that, out of 27,120 individuals who spent on an average 17.75 days in jail, 36 should have died. It is scarcely possible to suppose that the death-rate in these cases should have been affected by the treatment the prisoners received in the subsidiary jails. The accommodation for under-trial prisoners is good and sufficient, except in two jails, where, owing to want of funds, it has hitherto been impossible to deal with this question. It is hoped that

it may be taken up during the current year. Six under-trial prisoners escaped during the year (excluding five prisoners who escaped and were recaptured during the year)—the same number as in 1885 and 1886. Three thousand and fifty-four civil prisoners were admitted during the year, against 3,410 in 1886. Out of this number, 62 were released on the Jubilee day, the Imperial Government paying their debts to the amount of Rs. 3,632.

Six new subsidiary jails were built at a cost of Rs. 28,953. A female ward, new guard-house and new workshop was provided in the Alipore Jail at a cost of Rs. 33,691. In the Presidency Jail solitary cells and an inner wall were built, costing Rs. 7,383. In Dacca Rs. 18,691 were expended on the new Central Jail. In the Buxar Central Jail an upper story to the factory cost Rs. 9,349. The daily average

number of prisoners employed on jail buildings was 1,124.

The jail establishment of Bengal was organised in 1878 for a jail population which averaged for 1874, 1875 and 1876 over Guards and escapes. 21,500 prisoners of all classes, the jail population having steadily since then decreased to its daily average of 12,250 in 1887. The Bhagulpore District Jail was abolished last year, and the reserve guards of 14 district jails, containing less than 100 prisoners, were dispensed with. Towards the close of the year Government sanctioned the reduction of 14 district jails to the new grade of intermediate jails. The result is a net saving of Rs. 44,958 per annum. The Inspector-General of Jails states that, should the jail population not increase, he will recommend a reduction of three more district jails to the intermediate grade. This Government is glad to observe that Dr. Lethbridge is able to report a further improvement in the paid warder establishment, especially marked by the improvement in their military training Formerly many men resigned and manner of carrying out their routine duties. on the slightest occasion: now, if a warder is dismissed, he does not hesitate to come all the way to Calcutta to lay his case before the Inspector-General if he sees the least chance of being reinstated. The total number of warders employed in jails and subsidiary jails during the year was 1,707. The number of offences decreased from 3,133 in 1885 and 2,715 in 1886 to 2,359 in 1887. Petty offences were met in 878 cases by warning and extra drill. Four hundred and five offences The number dismissed fell from 216 in 1885 and 128 were connected with drill. The imposition of small fines is the most common form in 1886 to 103 in 1887. pf punishment, and was adopted in 1,276 cases. Excluding warnings and extra drill, there was barely one punishment per head. The number of escapes fell to 13—the lowest figure on record. The proportion of escapes to admissions was in 1886 lower in Bengal than in any other province excepting the North-Western Provinces, and it must be borne in mind that the very large number of minor jails greatly increases the difficulty of preventing escapes, as compared with other provinces where there are no subsidiary jails. In 1870, 1871 and 1872, when guarding was done by police constables, there were 477 escapes.

Two Burmese prisoners escaped from the Pubna Jail through the laxity of the jailor and his subordinates as regards the night-guarding arrangements, and the over-confidence reposed in well-behaved, useful prisoners, which enabled one of the Burmese unobserved to file the bar of one of the gratings of a door in his ward and in the ward in which the other Burman slept. The escape from the Dacca Jail was not due to any defect in the system of guarding, as the prisoner passed out with the men released on the Jubilee day in the place of a man bearing the same name as himself. The small number of escapes testifies to the improvement in discipline of the warder establishment,

and is highly creditable to jail officials.

The new rules requiring that the classification of habitual prisoners shall be made by the Court or District Magistrate were in force for some months last year. In some cases the orders were not understood by the Magistrates. In Dinagepore, for instance, 80 persons convicted for the first time were classed as habituals. Again, in Bhagulpore, on re-classifying the prisoners of the Bhagulpore Jail, 140 prisoners who had been once convicted were transferred by the Magistrate from the A to the B class, under the idea, apparently, that all prisoners sentenced for dacoity, robbery, or house-breaking to three years' imprisonment and upwards must be hardened and dangerous criminals, even though never convicted before. In

another place, 3 prisoners, sentenced to 20 days for hurt and not convicted before, were classed B. On the other hand, in Monghyr, 8 prisoners, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in default of security to be of good behaviour, were classed as A. Except in these and a few minor cases, the rules worked well. The Inspector-General proposed to call for a further report on this subject from Superintendents of Jails. He has been requested to bring to the notice of Government any case in which the rules appear to have been flagrantly The number of offences by convicts fell to 35,824 from 40,512 in The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose to 328.4 from 299.9 in 1886. On the other hand, only 59.8 of the whole number of individual prisoners committed offences as against 65.5 the year before. The number of serious offences keeps extremely low. There were only 44 punishments by Criminal Courts, against 85 in 1884, 71 in 1885, and 44 in 1886. The number of corporal punishments is a third less than in 1886, namely, 266 against 396—another indication of the small number of serious offences. In 21 cases only were less than 10 stripes given, and in 42 cases between 10 and 15. During the last two quarters of the year there was no case in which less than 10 stripes were given. The six cases in which illness is reported to have followed after corporal punishment were all cases of ulcers caused by whipping. Reduced diet was only given in 820 cases against 4,495 in 1884, 2,958 in 1885, and 1,514 in 1886. Fetters were imposed in 11,640 cases as a punishment. In 10,232 cases the prisoners had them on for less than a month. Only 119 men were kept in fetters for safe-custody-a very small number considering that there were 284 Burmese prisoners in the Bengal jails.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails fell from Rs. 10,93,361 to Rs. 9,68,033—the lowest figure ever reached. The decrease is spread over all items excepting medical stores, which shows an increase of Rs. 607. Owing to the fall in daily population from 14,806 to 12,250, the cost per prisoner has risen from Rs. 73-13-6 to Rs. 79-0-4. The following diagram shows the fluctuation in the daily average number of prisoners and the average cost of each prisoner during the last ten

years:-

ily average number.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886,	1887.	Average cost per head.
19,000— 900— 800— 700— 600— 500— 400— 300— 200— 100 -	18,811 71.9-6	● 18,691						73.9	73 -13-6	79-0-4	-80 Rupe -79 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 -70 Rupe
18,000— 900— 800 — 700 — 600— 500— 400— 300— 200— 100—		66:3	18,001 62-8-8		● 64-2-3	68-11-7	69-15-4				-70 Rupe - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
17,000— 900— 800— 700— 600— 500— 400— 300— 200— 100—				58-10-3 16,747	16,155						- 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 50 Rupe
16,000— 900— 800— 700— 600— 600— 400— 300— 200— 100—							15,101	15,178		•	00 300
900— 900— 800— 700— 600— 600— 400— 300— 200— 100—						15,026			14,806		Management of the control of the con
4,000— 900— 800— 700— 600— 500— 400— 300— 200— 100—											entrau (1886) entrau en ved
3,000— 900— 800— 700— 600— 500— 400— 300—					,					•	

The cost per head fell in 1881 owing to a marked decrease in the price of rice, but since 1882 it has continuously risen, while the average number confined has simultaneously greatly diminished. This is a necessary result of the fact that the scales of establishments were adapted to a jail population of 20,000. The Inspector-General's scheme, by which 14 district jails were reduced to the intermediate grade, will result in a large saving this year, and if the jail population does not increase, further reductions will be possible.

The expenditure in Central and District Jails shows a decrease under every head, and a total of Rs. 8,12,576 against Rs. 9,39,472 last year. The reduction in the daily average population, however, has raised the cost per prisoner from Rs. 66-9-11 to Rs. 70-12-3. There is a decided saving in all items of expenditure which are in the power of Superintendents to control. Thus, allowing for the smaller daily average number of prisoners, there has been a saving of Rs. 38,219 under the head of diet, or, in other words, the average annual expenditure for diet per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 22-15-4 to Rs. 20-4; while the annual cost of clothing a prisoner has fallen to Rs. 3-14-6 from Rs. 4-14-3 in 1885 and Rs. 4-4-10 in 1886. Taking together the heads diet, hospital charges, and clothing, the average annual expenditure per prisoner has fallen from Rs. 30-4-6 in 1886 to Rs. 27-4-3 in 1887.

These economies have been effected by the lower prices paid for articles of food, especially rice and wheat, and economy in management. The average price of rice per maund was Rs. 1-12-8 against Rs. 2-1-8 in 1886. Wheat in like manner fell from Rs. 3-15-8 per maund to Rs. 3-5-4. These are below the market rates, and have been got by such economical measures as storing grain at the cheapest season, husking rice and dall, buying cattle and goats and having the meat prepared on the jail premises. The following jails showed the most remarkable reductions in average diet expenditure:—

			1887.	1886.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bogra	•••		13 15 9	18 9 1
Burdwan	•••	•••	18 14 8	23 11 8
$\mathbf{Mozufferpore}$	•••	•••	18 4 9	23 1 9
Furreedpore	• • •	•••	17 6 4	23 2 2
Dacca •	•••	•••	22 11 6	29 7 0
Monghyr		•••	13 10 6	20 1 4
Monghyr Hazaribagh	•••	•••	17 2 7	24 10 9

The extraordinary reduction in Monghyr is due to "(1) an improvement in the method of cooking of Indian-corn, which made it possible to give this cheap grain all the year round; (2) by the growing of 47 maunds of Indian-corn on jail land; (3) purchase of paddy at the cheap season and husking it in the jail, which resulted in a saving of 9 annas a maund as compared with bazar rates for rice; and (4) purchase of cereals in the interior of the district." The least satisfactory results are given by Nuddea, Gya, and Shahabad. In the first-named jail, the average expenditure on diet rose from Rs. 23-3-9 in 1886 to Rs. 23-4-8. In Gya the increase was from Rs. 23-9 to Rs. 23-10-7. In Shahabad the increase was from Rs. 18-8-8 to Rs. 19-2-2. All the vegetables required for jail use were grown in the jails, except in the Khoolna Jail, where the garden was taken up for building purposes. The expenditure on bazar vegetables was only Rs. 17, against Rs. 173 in 1886 and Rs. 643 in 1885.

The following table gives very interesting results:—

	Number of deaths per mille in 1887.	Number of deaths per mille in 1886.
Jails where the cost of dieting decreased by Rs. 2 or more a head in 1887 as compared with 1886	31.27	37·16
Jails where the cost of dieting decreased by less than Rs. 2 a head in 1887 as compared with 1886	37· 9 0	89.78
Jails where the cost of dieting increased in 1887 as compared with 1886	36.30	39.75

These figures show that economy in dieting is not necessarily accompanied

by any increase in sickness and mortality.

The total expenditure on establishment fell from Rs. 4,07,898 in 1896 to Rs. 4,00,611 in 1887, owing to the abolition of the warder reserve guard of the jails which have since been reduced to the status of intermediate jails. Hospital charges fell to Rs. 35,750 from Rs. 42,704 in 1886, while at the same time the average cost per head of sick shows a rise from Rs. 67-5-1 to Rs. 68-3-11. The average expenditure on clothing fell to Rs. 3-14-6 from Rs. 4-4-10. Dinagepore, Nuddea, Burdwan, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Lohardugga and Singbhoom were the most expensive, the average expenditure varying

from Rs. 8.4.8 at Dinagepore to Rs. 5-7-8 at Singbhoom. The Superintendents of these jails have been asked to exercise more control over this item of expenditure. Under contingencies there was a saving of Rs. 5,820 as compared with last year. The charges under the head of diet of defendants (which includes railway fare and subsistence allowance given to released prisoners) and transfer charges show an increase in consequence of the large number of prisoners released on the Jubilee day, and frequent transfer from district to central jails owing to the demand in central jails for prisoners. On petty constructions and repairs the expenditure fell from Rs. 22,831 to Rs. 22,543.

The total average number of prisoners sentenced to labour fell from 13,339.53 in 1886 to 10,698.30 in 1887. The ratio per cent. of the daily average sick, 4.9, was lower lanufactures.

than in any year since 1880, excepting 1886, when it was 4.8. The average number employed under all heads of prison service fell from 4,078.01 to 2,993.93. The number employed on manufactures was 4,925.29 against 5,971.72 in 1886. The proportion per cent. of convicts employed on manufactures to total number sentenced to labour was 46.03. The total profits on the year's workings came to Rs. 2,42,741, or an average profit of Rs. 22-11 per head sentenced to labour. The corresponding figures for 1886 were Rs. 3,10,099 and Rs. 23-4. The falling off is fully accounted for by the Jubilee remissions. In the Presidency Central Jail alone the profits fell from Rs. 91,557 in 1886 to Rs. 69,591-12, or an average of Rs. 61-6 per prisoner sentenced to labour, against the previous year's average of Rs. 75-13. The lower earnings in this case were entirely due to the loss of skilled labour by the Jubilee remissions; this cause affected more or less the working throughout the Department.

The average earnings of each prisoner in central jails are shown in the

following table:—

			ase earning per orisoner, 1887.	Average earning per prisoner, 1886.
			Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Presidency	Central Jail		58·3	72 ·0
Alipore	99		42.7	35.4
Buxar	"		40 2	47.6
Midnapore			30.8	18.4
Rajshahye	"		21.3	24 ·6
Dacca	33 ,	•	3.0	2.4

The Marine, Telegraph, and Army Clothing Departments continued to indent on the Alipore Central Jail, and it supplied opium chest covers to the value of Rs. 74,134 to the agencies of Benares and Behar. In Buxar the tent industry is rapidly extending. In Rajshahye the earnings were reduced by Rs. 4,877.9 owing to the settlement of a claim against the jail in respect of the refraction of the seed supplied in 1886-87. In Dacca Central Jail only 27.22 per cent. of the prisoners sentenced to labour were employed on manufactures—a lower figure than in any other Central Jail. The average profits, Rs. 3-3 per head, though very low, are higher than in any provious year since 1881, excepting 1884 and 1885. Till towards the end of 1884, most of the labourers were employed by the Public Works Department, and the efforts to develop a staple industry have not hitherto been very successful. A commissariat order for durrees has been obtained by the jail. Special attention will be given to this matter. The Bhagulpore Central Jail made a loss of Rs. 15,055 on its manufacturing operations. It lost in 1885 the Army contracts for woollen goods. The Inspector-General of Jails made an enquiry on the spot, and he is satisfied that all that is possible is being done to work the mill profitably. It is hoped that the Ordnance Department will be able to help with small orders, which will give a small profit until it again receives a portion of the Army contracts. Darjeeling again heads the list of district jails with an average earning of Rs. 87-8 as compared with Rs. 79-15, the figure for last year. The stock of manufactured articles is still somewhat large, but it is satisfactory to note that it has steadily diminished from Rs. 3,41,100 at the close of 1884 to Rs. 2,76,416 at the close of 1887.

A subsidiary jail was opened during the year at Thakurgaon in the Dinagepore district, bringing the total number up to 85. The average number of inspections by

Superintendents was 70, and in 8 cases only were fewer inspections made. Atia, Kishoregunge, Kissengunge, Serajgunge, Arrareah and Brahmanbariah were overcrowded. The special report promised by the Inspector-General, after having the capacity of the wards and enclosures re-measured, is awaited. The condition of warder guards attached to subsidiary jails continues to improve. There were only 17 escapes from subsidiary jails—the lowest number on record during the last ten years. Of those who escaped, 7 were convicts and 10 under-trial prisoners. At Moonshigunge a convict escaped who had, by the order of the Deputy Superintendent, been taken out of the subsidiary jail, contrary to rules, to work in his dwelling-house. The Deputy Superintendent (a Civil Hospital Assistant) has been fined one month's pay, removed from the Jail Department, and transferred. The average detention of convicts rose to 8.05 days—the highest figure since 1880. At Palamow convicts sentenced to three months and under are detained in the subsidiary jail. The Inspector-General's proposal to establish an intermediate jail there is under the consideration of this Government. Convicts were detained in the Bhola, Arrareah, Atia and Kishoregunge subsidiary jails owing to their being employed in building the enclosure walls under the Public Works Department. The average cost The average cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 189-10-2 to Rs. 178-1-8. The average number of prisoners, however, rose from 271.41 in 1886 to 310.04 in 1887; so that the total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,33,648 to Rs. 1,36,854. This includes an increase of Rs. 1,805 in the amount spent by the Public Works Department. The average detention of under-trial prisoners was 13.48 days.

There was ample room during the past year in the Bengal jails for the convict population. In a few jails the number of under-trial wards, but in those cases the excess number was invariably removed to empty convict wards. The filtered water of the Bhagulpore water-works was introduced into the Bhagulpore Central Jail in August 1887. The health of the prisoners in the Midnapore Central Jail has much improved since river water has been used all the year round for drinking purposes. Filtered water from the Calcutta supply will shortly be introduced into the Presidency Jail. The rules regulating labour and the weight test have been strictly carried out. The dry-earth system is in force in every jail, and Dr. Warden, Chemical Examiner to Government, by an examination of the soils from different parts of the Presidency Jail garden, has shown that the growing of a rapid succession of crops completely removes all trace of chemical products likely to prove dangerous to health.

The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners in all classes of jails for the last ten years is compared in the following statement:—

			number of	ند	of daily	Num	BER OF DEAT	rns.		TH-RATES P. LE OF AVERA STRENGTH,	
Years.			Daily average nui prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Batio per mille average sick.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholers.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1678 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886	200 000 000 000 000 000	•••	18,611 18,485 17,809 16,520 15,909 14,776 14,868 14,926 14,579 12,047	803 947 941 873 840 729 724 775 648 539	43°1 51°2 52°8 52°8 53°3 40°3 48°6 51°7 44°4 44°7	215 341 31 85 151 61 62 157 40	1,072 1,411 1,100 1,014 933 701 678 728 503 379	1,287 1,752 1,131 1,099 1,084 702 749 885 543 399	11.5 18.4 1.7 5.1 9.5 4.1 4.1 10.5 2.7	57'6 76'4 61'8 61'4 58'6 47'4 45'6 44'7 34'5 81'4	69°1 94°8 63°5 66°5 68°1 51°5 49°7 59°9 87°9 83°1
1001	Total		1,58,514	7,826	49.3	1,163	8,519	9,682	7:3	53.7	61.0
	Average		15,851	782	49.8	116	851	968	7.3	53.7	61.0

The death-rate from all causes is the smallest on record, while the death-rate from cholera is lower than in any year since 1880. Khoolna, Chumparun and Maldah show the largest proportion of admissions into hospital per mille of average strength. Khoolna is practically a hospital, only the sick and feeble being retained there, while healthy prisoners are passed on to

Jessore. The Chumparun Jail is said to be on an unhealthy site; the warders and jail subordinates suffered severely. That the mortality did not exceed 33.5 per mille is to Superintendent Dr. Bovill's credit. All the drinking and cooking water is carted from the river, six-and-a-half miles away. In Maldah, also, there was much malarious fever, and the warder guard suffered as well as the prisoners, two of them dying. In Lohardugga there were 11 deaths among convicts, giving an annual death-rate of 98.8 per mille. It is reported by the medical officer that fully 45 per cent. of those admitted during 1887 were in bad health, and all more or less showed signs of scurvy. None of the prisoners who had passed any length of time in jail were attacked with it.

The following table gives the rates of admissions to hospital and deaths

per mille from dysentery and diarrhea for the years 1883 to 1887:—

			Rat	e of admission per mille.	Rate of death per mille.
1883	•••	•••	•••	499.5	21.8
1884	•••	•••	***	515· 5	19.7
1885	•••	•••	•••	564·3	23.1
1886	•••	•••	•••	444.4	14·1
1887	•••	•••	•••	429.3	12 ·6

These are diseases considered to be preventible, and the table shows that they were combated with increased success in 1887. The number of deaths from anæmia and general debility show a remarkable falling off; and as the number of admissions into hospital under this head has not diminished proportionately, there appears to be no doubt that this is due, as suggested by the Inspector-General, to the working of the weight test and the stringent rules for the segregation and treatment of all these cases in their earliest stages. The following table gives figures from 1883:—

				Admissions into hospital.	Deaths.
1883	•••	•••	•••	7 98	62
1884	•••		•••	693	70
1885	•••	•••	•••	694	74
1886	•••	•••	•••	565	47
1887	• • •		•••	559	24

The number of admissions and deaths from respiratory diseases diminished. Cerebro-spinal fever continued in the Alipore Jail, notwithstanding that all the recommendations of the Medical Committee on the subject were carried out. There was no overcrowding last year, and arrangements were made by which better ventilation was provided in the wards and worksheds. The disease appears to be hardly amenable to treatment. There were 13 cases and 8 deaths in 1887, against 18 cases and 10 deaths in 1886. There were only 18 deaths from cholera, the largest number occurring at Rungpore Jail, at a time when it was very prevalent in the district.

The total number of deaths among convicts was 363, or 33.2 per mille, against 38.2 per mille in 1886. Of this number, 354 died in jails, of whom only 95, or 26.83 per cent., were received in good health, 148, or 41.81, in indifferent health, and 111, or 31.36, in bad health. One hundred and seventy-nine men died within six months of their admission to jail. The following are some of the precautions taken in regard to prisoners admitted into jail in indifferent health:—Special gangs are formed, watched by all the jail authorities; tonics are administered; very light work, if any, is given; there is a special diet and mid-day rest of two hours; oil is also allowed to anoint their bodies. The following statement shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1887 improved in health during their residence in jail:—

	1				1			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 2.			State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 1.				
	Good. Indifferent. Bad. Total.				Good.	Iudifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1887 to total number dis- charged from the jail	23,058 68 [.] 97	7,976 25·86	2,396 7·17	38,425 100·00	25,478 76 23	6,411 19 °18	1,536 4'59	83,425 100°00

The death-rate for 1887 has to some extent been affected by the Jubilee During January, September, October, November and December 1887, the average convict jail population was 11,711 and there were 209 deaths, giving an annual death-rate per mille of 42.8. The average convict jail population during the other seven months of the year came to 9,843 and there were 145 deaths, giving an annual death-rate per mille of 25.2. The death-rate, however, is very satisfactory compared with previous years. This is in some measure attributable to the fact that fever has not of late been so prevalent in a very fatal form as was the case some years ago, and that the general health of the population has appreciably improved. It is still, however, considerably higher than in some other provinces. The report of the Inspector-General of Jails shows clearly that strenuous efforts have been made to improve the health of prisoners confined in Bengal jails, and that marked success has crowned these measures. Where deaths were due to diseases in any measure preventible and amenable to treatment, either the number of cases diminished, or the virulence of the disease was checked. Thus, though cases of intermittent fever increased, the rate of deaths to admissions into hospital fell from 6.7 in 1886 to 4.7 per cent. Another test of the efforts made and their success is given by the weighment results. In 1886 (the figures for 1887 are not available), of the prisoners discharged from the North-West Provinces jails, 6,792 neither gained nor lost weight, 21,558 gained and 13,275 lost weight. In 1887, in Bengal, 10,120 of those discharged had neither gained nor lost weight, 16,844 had gained and 6,461 had lost weight. In other words, in Bengel, 19.3 per cent. only lost weight against 31.8 per cent. in the North-West. Again, in Bengal, only 286 per cent. lost over five pounds, while the percentage in the North-West was 7.21. While in Bengal jails in 1887 no less than 54 deaths out of 399 were due to fever, and in 1886 92 deaths out of 543, in the North-West jails in 1886 only 32 deaths out of 463 were due to that cause.

The Alipore Reformatory School opened 1887 with 109 and closed with 108 boys; 23 were admitted during the year, while 22 were released, 1 died and 1 escaped. There were no serious offences, and the proportion of punishments to the number of boys confined shows a very slight increase. The health of the school was good. Admissions to hospital rose from 1.96 per cent. daily in 1886 to 2.73 per cent. in 1887, owing to the large number of weak and sickly boys admitted during the last two years, many of whom had to be kept in hospital for some time before being sent to work. One boy died from epileptic fits.

No change has been made in the way in which the day is divided between school and work. The boys work for seven hours and have also one hour of compulsory school; they can also attend the night school from 6-30 to 8 p.m. Ninety boys on an average attend in the evening. The mark system worked well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased slightly, and the average weekly earnings rose from Re. 1-13-10 in 1886 to Rs. 2-0-4. The total earned during the year was Rs. 222-10-6, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 177-4 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

The reports regarding released boys compare favourably with those for last year. Reports were received in the case of 52 boys; 9 only, or 17.3 per cent., of whom 6 were in jail, were said to bear bad characters. Seven only out of the 52 follow the trades they learned at school, out of whom 2 had been only two and three years respectively in the school. The others had been there five years or more.

The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 126-10-9 to Rs. 126-1-10 for each boy. The cost of diet fell from Rs. 3,381-7-9 in 1886 to Rs. 3,156-4-9 in 1887.

The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 8,521-15-6, against Rs. 9,180-12-11 in 1886. No allowance is made in the account for the value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block; it merely shows the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure. Bookbinding, carpentry, and tinsmith's work showed net profits of Rs. 4,693-13-0\frac{1}{3}, Rs. 1,470-2-7 and Rs. 1,451-12-8\frac{1}{3} respectively. The profits on cane-work decreased from Rs. 501-14-7 in 1886 to Rs. 313-5-10 in 1887, owing to the increased cost of raw cane and its inferior quality. The number of boys engaged was very small, as some of the old boys were released, and it is only boys of certain castes that can be put to this work.

The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh school has risen from 227 at the close of 1886 to 232 at the close of 1887.

The daily average population was 225, against 209.4 in 1886. The health of the school was good. Only one boy died; he had been

sickly for several years.

There was an improvement in discipline during the year. One hundred and twenty-four boys were neither punished nor reported. There were only 570 punishments against 717 last year, showing that the severity of the punishments last year had the desired effect. Whipping and hand-caning were resorted to in 135 cases only against 325 in 1886. On the other hand, marks were forfeited in 310 cases against 123 in 1886. Penal diet was not resorted to. There was one serious case of assault, in which four boys and two of the trade instructors attacked the store-keeper. The trade instructors were dismissed but not prosecuted, as there was not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

The daily routine is the same as at Alipore, except that the hours of rising differ slightly, and night school at Hazaribagh lasts from 6 to 8 p.m., while at Alipore it begins at 6-30 p.m. The Inspector-General of Jails was requested to notice specially the question of the assimilation of system at the two schools, but he has not done so. He has again been asked to report on this subject. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week rose from Rs. 8-2-4 in 1886 to Rs. 9-15-1 in 1887. The total earnings came to Rs. 517-2-9.

Reports were received regarding 54 boys; 42 reports were favourable; in 8 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not known; 4 had been reconvicted and sent to jail; one boy was looked upon with suspicion by the police; only 6 boys continued to work at the trade they learnt in school

The expenditure fell from Rs. 108-10-7 per head in 1886 to Rs. 77-9-5 in 1887. This decrease was mainly due to small outlay required for buildings, and to economies effected in dieting the boys by getting atta from the jail, purchasing animal food at a lower rate, and using a cheaper kind of rice.

The manufacture account shows a profit of Rs. 1,698-12-2 only against

The manufacture account shows a profit of Rs. 1,698-12-2 only against Rs. 2,314-4-2 in 1886. There is a very limited local market, and the cost of carriage to Calcutta and elsewhere absorbs a great part of the profits. These expenses were so great on the work done for the Postal Department that the contract has been discontinued. The trades taught are carpentry, in which there is a profit of Rs. 1,445, ironwork, shoe-making and tinwork. Twenty-two of the younger boys were employed in the garden. It seems possible to introduce the manufacture of objects for which a local demand exists, and thus to save the cost of carriage to Calcutta. The Inspector-General of Jails has been asked to look carefully into the matter.

Civil Zustice.

Including 531 cases instituted during the year, there were 996 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court High Court, Original Jurisdicduring 1887, against 964 in 1886 and 1,331 in 1885. The number disposed of during 1887 was 562, against 499 in 1886 and 878 in 1885, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the Court being 56.42, against 51.76 in 1886 and 65.96 in There were 434 suits pending at the close of the year, against 465 in 1886 and 453 in 1885.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 262 days in 1887, against 250 days in 1886 and 242 days in 1885, and disposed High Court, Appellate Jurisdicof 5,192 appeals and applications, as compared with 6,679 and 7,457 in 1886 and 1885 respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,859, against 2,318 and 3,267 at the end of 1886 and 1885 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1887 was 35 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 26 per cent. in 1886 and 30 per cent. in 1885.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 256, of second appeals 2,258, of miscellaneous orders in Court 396. and of criminal cases 1,697. The number of first and second appeals and criminal cases amounted to 4,211, against 5,611 in 1886, or a decrease of 1,400 cases; and the number of first and second appeals pending at the end of

1887 was 2,467, against 1,964 in 1886, or an increase of 503 cases.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year Courts in the interior. are shown in the subjoined statement:

INSTI	TUTED IN-			Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts Munsifs' do. Sub-Judges' do. District Judges' do.		•••	•••	54,322 190,516 7,443 50	170 174,988 651 43	218 32,559 1,187 307	54,710 898,063 9,281 400
Revenue do. Courts in the Scheduled	Districts	Total.		6,945 259,276	5,661 2,854 184,367	2,398	5,661 12,197 480,312

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:-

Class of Courts	ı .			Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Court	3	•••	•••	61,312	56,916
Munsifs' do.				509,703	402,820
Sub-Judges' do.		•••		12,693	9,461
District Judges' do.		•••		674	443
Courts in the Schedul	ed Districts	•••	•••	13,875	12,256
	To	tal	•••	598,257	481,896
Revenue Courts, inclu	ding those of	the Sc	heduled		
Districts	•••	•••	•••	19,128	11,767
	GRAND TOT	AL	•••	617,385	493,663
			-		

The following statement shows for the regular courts (excluding the courts in the Scheduled Districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

	Total of	Total of	Total of	PERCENTAGE.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Suits for money, &c	176,053	186,305	198,404	46.489	48.712	48.565
Rent suits	168,658	160,707	175,852	44.536	42.019	43.045
Suits for immoveable property	18,036	18,618	18,306	4.762	4.867	4.489
" " declaratory decrees	898	931	894	237	.243	•218
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act Suits to declare and establish rights to real	6,964	7,106	6,773	1.838	1.857	1.657
property	5,027	5,328	4,525	1.327	1.393	1.107
rights	505	416	526	·138	•108	·128
Suits for an account	234	665	767	.061	173	187
,, relating to religious endowments ,, to set aside judgments, &c., on the	27	86	41	.007	•009	.010
ground of fraud	490	504	509	120	·131	·124
Suits for dissolution of marriage	46	29	40	.012	.007	.009
., ,, enforcement of matrimonial rights	500	588	537	132	•153	.131
" " partition	610	604	583	161	.157	.142
" relating to shipping		4			001	
,, ,, to religion and caste	5	2	7	.001		001
Administration suits!	1	3	2		••••	
Interpleader suits	4	2	10	-001	, l	002
Suits for dissolution of partnership	94	35	25	024	•009	.006
., under section 261, Act X of 1865	208	218	261	.054	.057	.063
Other suits not falling under any of the	- 1					
previous heads	338	358	465	.088	.093	.113
Total	378,698	382,469	408,527			.,

The following statement shows the suits instituted in Civil Courts (including the courts in the Scheduled Districts), classified according to value:—

	Rs.				
Not exceeding	10	•••	•••	•••	92,838
Ditto	50	•••	•••	•••	234,356
Ditto	100	•••	•••	•••	78,403
Ditto	500	•••	•••		58,181
Ditto	1,000	•••	•••	•••	5,231
Ditto	5,000	•••	•••	•••	3,795
Ditto	10,000	•••	• • •	•••	443
Ditto	1,00,000	• • •	•••	•••	302
Exceeding	1,00,000	•••	•••	, ,	33

There were in addition 653 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by

Execution of decrees. the regular Civil Courts during the past two
years:—

YEAR.			Decrees e	Amount reaksed.	
t man.			Completely.	Partially.	
					${f Rs}_{f s}$
1886	•••	•••	77,898	53,488	1,44,10,330
1887	•••	•••	84,236	61,151	1,65,50,904

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes Calcutta Court of Small Causes. during the past three years is shown below:—

						Number of suits instituted.
1885	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30,644
1886	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29,216
1887	•••	. • •	•••	•••	•••	26,811

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1886 and 1887 are given

	Rs.				1886.	1887.
Up to	10	•••	•••	•••	9,310	7,596
"	50	•••	•••		12,687	11,850
"	100	•••	•••	•••	3,082	3,052
>>	500	•••	•••	•••	3,303	3,500
"	1,000		•••	•••	518	493
Above	1,000	•••	•••	•••	316	320
			Total	•••	29,216	26,811

The figures show a decrease of 2,405 as compared with the institutions in 1886. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the number of suits instituted below Rs. 50 in value. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1886 and 1887:—

			1886.	1887.
Contract in writing	•••	•••	5,714	5,107
Ditto not in writing	•••	•••	2,706	3,056
On account stated	•••	•••	1,469	1,182
Money had and received	•••	•••	714	531
Goods sold	• • •	•••	10,417	9,334
Wages, work and materials	•••	•••	3,559	3,282
Rent not falling under the ren	t law	•••	3,714	3,437
Moveable property or value th	ereof		382	381
Damages	•••	•	367	354
Other suits for money or mo				
mentioned	•••	•••	174	147
•	Total	•••	29,216	26,811
•				-

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,81,620, as compared with Rs. 20,68,380 in 1886.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1887 amounted to 30,024, of which 2,850 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 28,004 were disposed of, leaving 2,019 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three

years:-

How DISPOSED OF-		1985.	1886.	1887.
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration Ditto ex parte or on confession Compromised Non-suited Dismissed after trial or uncontested Ditto on default of plaintiff Total	•••	4,003 10,273 10,796 *743 Against 1,275 plaintiff 3,283 5,301 30,373	4,418 9,820 10,014 *702 Against 1,402 plaintiff 3,598 5,702	4,560 8,922 9,539 *726 1,431 2,826 Against plaintiff 4,983

^{*} These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentage of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:-

						00.5
1885		•••	• • •	. •••	•••	82.5
1886	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80.8
1887			•••		•••	82·2

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,797, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,23,872, against Rs. 3,00,415 and Rs. 2,05,223, respectively, in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 88,925, against Rs. 95,192 in 1886.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and dismostrated dismostrated and dismostrated formula of Small Causes during the last three years, omitting cases not tried under the summary procedure of the Courts:—

CASES.							1885.	1886.	1887.	Decrease since 1886.	
Instituted Disposed of	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		56,214 57,423	57,880 58,979	53 ,92 7 56 ,16 9	3,953 2,81)	

Compared with 1886, the decrease in the number of suits instituted was greatest in the following courts and group of courts:—

						Decrease.
Hooghly, 8	erampore a	ad Howrah	•••	•••	•••	1,253
Sealdah	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	777
Jessore	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	759
Bhagulpore	and Mong	hyr	•••		•••	600

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by the Appellate Courts during 1887:—

	by the rippenate			301.
			Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, omitting transfers.
Courts in the Interior				
Appeals from decrees—				
Sub-Judges' Courts	•••	•••	16,615	11,990
District Judges' Courts	•••	•••	26,176	6, 88 5
Revenue Courts	***	•••	654	574
Courts in the Scheduled	Districts	•••	972	776
	Total	•••	44,417	20,225
Miscellaneous appeals—				
Sub-Judges' Courts	•••		649	520
District Judges' Courts	•••	•••	2,177	1,747
Revenue Courts	•••	•••	108	96
Courts in the Scheduled	Districts	•••	96	81
	Total	•••	3,030	2,444
	GRAND TOTAL	•••	47,447	22,669
Courts at the Presidence	Y—			
High Court.				
Appeals from original decree	8—			
From decisions by Court			611	248
	riginal Side	•••	48	38
Appeals from appellate decre	908—			
From decisions by Appe		terior	4,187	2,148
Ditto by a size	ngle Judge or Ben		•	
appeal in the High Co	ourt	•••	28	27
	Total	•••	4,874	2,461
Minallanama amaala				
Miscellaneous appeals—				
First appeals—			0.40	001
From decisions by court	s in the interior	•••	340	231
Second appeals—				
From decisions by Appe	llate Courts in the in	terior	269	191
	Total	•••	609	422
	GRAND TOTAL	•••	5,483	2,883

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three

		I	NSTITUTED	•	. r	ISPOSED OF	,.	Pendins.		
•	•	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886,	1887.	1895.	1896.	1887.
Civil suits		5,258	5,841	6,436	5,517	5,550	6,607	635	926	758
Rent ,,		3,280	2,258	2.635	3,446	2,167	2,673	239	330	292
Title ,		2,993	2,705	2,015	2,718	2,988	2,303	1,039	758	467
Civil execution		3,130	3,301	3,565	3,416	2,858	3,702	537	980	843
Rent "	••• }	2,357	1,922	2,013	2,345	1,855	2,230	715	782	549
Title "	•••	665	874	927	727	714	978	97	257	206
Total		17,683	16,901	17,591	18,169	16,132	18,493	3,262	4,031	3,115

During the year 1887 there was an increase in the number of suits of all sorts, except title suits. The total number of cases disposed of during 1887 was 18,493, as compared with 16,132 in 1886, while at the end of the year there were 3,115 cases pending, as against 4,031 at the end of the preceding

There were six appeals to the High Court during the year. The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district fell from 893 in 1886 to 823, of which 518 were to Subdivisional Officers and 305 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the Courts fell from Rs. 72,025 in 1886 to Rs. 69,907.

During the year 1887-88 six appeals were pending in the Privy Council,

and two more were preferred.

Civil litigation of Government. Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during the year 1887-88 as compared with the two previous years:-

•		1885-86.	3886-87.	1887-8
Decided in favour of Government	•••	576	742	524
Ditto against Government	•••	92	167	72
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	•••	340	142	89
Percentage in favour of Government	•••	86 <u>‡</u>	811	88

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases

decided in favour of Government increased from 28 to 971.

The result of Government litigation in the lower Appellate Courts was more favourable than that in the two preceding years, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 82\frac{2}{3} in 1887-88, against 63 and 78 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively. In the courts of first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 86, against 89 in the preceding year. Out of the 56 cases decided against Government, 21 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judge awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Deputy Collectors.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Gov-

ernment fell from Rs. 6,08,167 to Rs. 2,58,283. Of this amount Rs. 1,08,815 represented the value of the suits in the High Court, Rs. 22,070 the value of suits in zillah appeals, and Rs. 1,27,398 that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates or other property, or for the recovery of rents or debt bonds was Rs. 27,552, of land acquisition suits Rs. 24,763, and of suits for the reversion of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., &c., was

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1887-88, as compared with that of the two preceding years,

was as follows:-

		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards	•••	1,113	1,034	707
Ditto against Court of Wards	•••	158	810	185
Compromised, remanded, or withdrawn	• • •	44	91	68
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	•••	871	77	79 <u>‡</u>

The decrease in the number of cases decided during the year was due to

two large estates having passed out of the hands of the Court of Wards.

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 48,884, against Rs. 50,449 in 1886-87. The amount realised fell from Rs. 13,367 to Rs. 11,389, and the percentage of recovery from 26½ to 23½. The largest outstanding balances were—in Bankura Rs. 4,768, in Julpigoree Rs. 4,216, in Sarun Rs. 6,628, in Bhagulpore Rs. 2,471, and in Hazaribagh Rs. 2,549. In Wards' decrees the amount under realisation increased from Rs. 11,07,579 to Rs. 13,20,600, and the amount realised rose from Rs. 1,63,806 to Rs. 2,59,312. The percentage of recovery also rose from $14\frac{7}{9}$ to $19\frac{2}{3}$. The largest outstanding balances were—in Burdwan Rs. 2,88,721, in Rajshahye Rs. 2,75,645, and in Gya Rs. 1,11,568.

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, receipts, expenditure, and number of registration offices since 1882-83:—

YEAR.			N	UMBER OF R	EGISTRATIONS.		1	1				
			Affecting in prope		Other regis-	Total.	Total receipts.	Total expendi- ture.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.		
				Compulsory.	Optional.	trations.						
								Ra.	Rs.	Re.		
1882-83 1883-84 1894-85 1885-86 1886-87 1887-88		•••	•••	394,142 429,801 488,439 505,532 485,351 495,549	59,988 65,869 79,602 91,844 86,065 95,464	101,011 105,832 119,839 126,485 127,123 126,930	555,141 601,002 688,380 723,901 698,539 717,993	9,48,104 9,74,711 10,74,501 10,88,177 10,31,485 10,21,982	4,95,180 5,04,755 5,54,110 5,68,365 5,64,274 5,79,206	4,52,924 4,69,956 5,20,391 5,19,812 4,67,211 4,42,716	285 285 290 202 300 301	
Increase Decrease			:::	10,248	9,399	193	19,454	9,503	14,992	24,495		

^{*} These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The number of registrations was 717,993, against 698,539 in 1886-87. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 10,248, and optional registrations by 9,399. Other registrations decreased by 193. The increase is attributed by the Inspector-General of Registration to the poor outturn of crops and the higher range of prices. The former cause no doubt must have contributed materially to the decrease, but the price of common rice fell in all the selected districts except Hazaribagh. Receipts fell from Rs. 10,31,484-13-4 to Rs. 10,21,982-1-5. This is due to the fact that the receipts from search fees fell from Rs. 66,650-8 to Rs. 31,326-12 owing to the High Court having modified their rules requiring searches with effect from the 1st of October 1886. Expenditure rose from Rs. 5,64,274-7-6 to Rs. 5,79,266-9-4. Of the increase, Rs. 12,505-4-10 is due to the increase in percentage paid to registering officers arising from the larger sum received from registration fees. Rupees 6,747-5-10 is due to the fact that for a time both Mr. Bourdillon's substantive and Mr. Blyth's officiating pay as Inspector-General was credited to the Registration Department and to the appointment of an Officiating Inspector during the absence on leave of the Inspectors The net surplus was Rs. 3,79,738-13-4, against Rs. 3,90,327 in 1886-87.

Registrations of all classes.

The following table shows the registrations of different classes during the year as compared with 1886-87:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
Registrations affect- ing immoveable { property.	(A)—Compulsory. Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100 Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards Perpetual leases Other leases under section 17 Other compulsory registrations affecting immove-	46,793 108,463 68,648 78,766 180,840 11,861	50,534 114,844 62,621 71,642 183,187 12,771
U	able property	485,351	495,599

		1886-87.	1887-88.
	(B)-Optional.		
Registrations affect- ing immoveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100 Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100 Leases for one year and less Miscellaneous documents	628 72,355* 6,423 6,759	665 81,563† 7,105 6,131
l	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property Total registrations affecting immoveable property	86,065 571,416	95,464 591,063
	(<i>C</i>).		
Registrations other than those affect- ing immoveable property.	Instruments of gift of moveable property Obligations for payment of money All other registrations	89,795 35,393	189 86,877 37,847
	Total of above	125.188	124,913
	(D).		
	Number of wills registered Do. of written authorities	1,886 49	1,982 35
	Grand Total of all Registrations	698,539	717,993

[•] Including 8,241 deeds, of which the registration was compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.
† Ditto 6,367 ditto ditto.

There was an increase in all classes of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, excepting perpetual leases. The percentages of increase in the case of immoveable property worth more and less than Rs. 100 were 7.99 and 5.8 respectively. In the case of registration of mortgages of immoveable property worth over Rs. 100, the increase was 6.77 per cent. The increase in all these cases appears to have been due to the state of the crops. In the case of sales of value below Rs. 100, the excess would appear to be partly due also to the fact that the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act are becoming better known.

The following table shows the number, value and area of ryoti holdings transferred by deed of sale during 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

			RYOTI HOLDINGS AT PIXED BATES.							RYOTI HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.					
		Number of transactions.	Annual rent pay- able to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding transferred in standara bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.	Number of transactions.	Annual rent payable to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding transferred in standard bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1986-87 1887-88	::	24,721 30,137	2,21,349 2,93,637	25,92,418 31,46,476	11.6 10.7	105 104	199,855 ·4 239,075·6	2·8 2·8	53,971 58,200	3,53,683 3,99,610	36,97,821 39,55,937	10.4 9.8	69 68	315,333°6 336,154°4	1.8
Increase		5,416		5,51,058				.,	4,229		2,58,116				

The number of transfers of sale of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy rose from 82,873 in 1885-86 and 78,692 in 1886-87 to 88,337, and this is, to a certain extent, regarded as a measure of the increased facility for the transfer of ryoti holdings, as prices were far higher and crops poorer in 1885-86 than in 1887-88.

The number of instruments of mortgage of immoveable property registered during 1887-88 was 144,184, against 131,003 in the preceding year. There appears to be a tendency to raise money on the security of petty holdings instead of, as formerly, on bonds. Thus in Burdwan, the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Noakhally, Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore, instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100 have risen from 14,055 to 17,139, while obligations for the payment of money have fallen from 24,110 to 22,039. The figures for the whole province are 72,355 mortgages in 1886-87 against 81,563 in 1887-88, and 89,795 obligations in the former year against 86,877 in the latter.

The number of registrations under the Tenancy Act has fallen from
Registrations under the Bengal
Tenancy Act.

79,109 in 1886-87 to 76,324. This appears to be
due to the fact that many deeds were erroneously
registered on the introduction of the Act. Most

Registrars are agreed that the tenure-holder or ryot still has to pay salami notwithstanding the payment of a landlord's fee. The provisions of the Tenancy Act regarding registration have thrown much additional labour on registering officers, and often it is very difficult to decide whether a deed should be registered under the Act or not, while many of the registering officers have not yet learned their duties properly under the Act.

The total number of leases of all kinds registered fell from 274,275 in

Leases. 1885-86 and 266,029 in 1886-87 to 261,934. There was a falling off of 7,124 under the head of perpetual leases, or 9.04 per cent., nearly the same ratio of decrease as in the previous year, and the Inspector-General is inclined to connect it with the securer position conferred on the ryot by the Act, making him to a certain extent independent of such leases. Under the head of leases for one year or less, an increase of 708 is reported from Rungpore, and is attributed to a belief prevalent there among zemindars that by granting leases for one year only they can prevent the ryots from ever obtaining occupancy rights.

There were 3,513 refusals to register, against 3,555 in 1886-87. There

were 425 appeals against these refusals, and registrations, &c.

Were 425 appeals against these refusals, and registrations, &c.

There were 83 prosecutions, against 58 in the preceding year. Of these, 75 cases were tried and 8 were pending trial at the close of the year: 43 out of the 128 persons were tried for making false statements and 33 for false personation. The total number of deeds impounded was 2,001, as compared with 1,974 in 1886-87. Stamps were adjudged insufficient in

1,469 and correct in 316 cases, and 216 cases were pending at the close of the year. Fifty-four deeds were discredited by civil courts, 22 of them on grounds connected with registration.

The Government orders authorising Sub-Registrars at district headquarters to exercise all the powers of a District Registrar, except those of control under section 68 and of hearing appeals under section 72, came in force at

the beginning of the official year, and is reported to have worked well.

There were 301 offices open at the close of the year, as compared with 300 at its commencement. The number of inspections made during 1887-88 was 906, against 937 in the

preceding year.

The Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act was in force only in the

14 districts to which it was extended on its first
introduction. The number of ceremonies registered came to 7,668, against 7,252 in the previous
year. There is nothing to add to what was said last year regarding the want
of popularity of the Act. The Quazis' Act was introduced into Bogra during
the past year, but the Registrar reports that it was not understood or taken
advantage of to any extent.

Eleven new Companies limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 53,71,000, and one Company limited by guarantee were registered during the year, against eight Companies with an aggregate nominal

capital of Rs. 27,88,000 in the preceding year. Of these five were Banking and Insurance Companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 42,95,000, four Trading Companies with a capital of Rs. 6,26,000, one a Tea Company with a capital of Rs. 3,00,000, and two miscellaneous Companies with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000.

Three Companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 2,90,000. Of twenty-one companies under liquidation, seven with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 16,50,000 commenced dissolution during the year, and the remaining fourteen, with a total capital of Rs 38,02,000, were finally dissolved.

The total number of Companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 228. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,479-2, and the

total expendiure was Rs. 632.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Cobernment.

The attendance of the Commissioners both at the General meetings and at the Committees and Sub-Committees was regular during the year. Fourteen Commissioners attended more than 50 times, and there were five Commissioners who attended 100 times and upwards. Thirty-nine Commissioners attended more than 50 per cent. of the meetings of the Commissioners and of Committees to which they were invited. This degree of interest taken by the Commissioners in their work was one of the most satisfactory features of municipal government in the metropolis. The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 31,18,625, against

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 31,18,625, against Rs. 30,01,636 in the previous year, and the disbursement Rs. 30,33,567, against Rs. 29,96,189. With the sanction of Government a 5 per cent. loan was

raised for the following purposes:—

					NB.
Water-supply	•••	•••	• • •	•••	7,05,500
Bustee and town, imp	provement	•••	••>	•••	2,50,000
Extension of drainage	ğθ	•••	•••	•••	1,60,000
Repayment of 6 per	cent. loans of	1867	•••	•••	4,39,000
•					
					15,54,500
					•

Having regard to the amount represented by transfer into new debentures, a sum of twelve lakhs only was advertised for by the Commissioners. The total amount of tenders was Rs. 37,10,000, of which Rs. 34,15,000 were at and above par. Tenders at and above Rs. 101-1 were accepted: the average rate of successful tenders was Rs. 101-10-11, and the loan is now quoted at a high premium. The total loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,79,182.

The expenditure actually incurred under the head of town and bustee improvements was Rs. 3,33,416, against Rs. 2,03,244 in the previous year: 18 tanks were filled up by the Corporation, and 10 by the owners after notice had been served on them. The total expenditure from capital on drainage during

the past year was Rs. 2,14,843.

The year 1887 was the healthiest on record, the mortality being 10,979, or only 25.3 per mille. Not only was the cholera mortality lower than in any year since 1880, but the year was also marked by a further fall in the death-rate from fever. The result of the Health Officer's investigations showed that 70 per cent. of the mortality from cholera was among the poorer population who lived in tiled huts.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which came into operation on the 1st August 1884, was introduced during the year 1887-88 into the towns of Tangail in the district of Mymensingh, Dinapore and Khagoul in the district of Patna, and Kishengunge in the district of Purneah. The municipality at Goalundo, which existed during the year 1886-87, has since been abolished owing to the destruction of the town by the river Pudma. There were thus 141 municipalities in the province at the close of the year, against 138 in the year preceding. The Act was in operation in 26 towns in the Burdwan Division, 36 towns in the Presidency Division (including the suburbs of Calcutta), 11 towns in the Rajshahye Division, 16 towns in the Dacca Division, 26 towns in the Patna Division, 11 towns in the Bhagulpore Division, and 5 towns in each of the Divisions of Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

The following statement shows the date of establishment of each municipality in the Province, the population within municipal limits, and the actual number of rate-payers in each:—

Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.		Date of establishment	t.	Population.	Number of rate payers.
1 .	Burdwan		1865		32,627	6 200
2.	Culna ·	•••	1876	•••	9,59 4	6,200 2,250
3.	Cutwa	•••	1876	•••	6,820	2,337
4.	Dainhat	•••	1876		5,789	1,169
5 .	Raneegunge	•••	1876	•••	10,792	1,061
6.	Assensole	•••	18×5	•••	•••••	Not given.
7.	Bankoora	•••	1876	•••	18,069	2,081
8. 9.	Bishenpore	•••	1876 1886	•••	18,863	2,094
10.	Sonamukhi Soory	•••	1876	•••	13,070 7,650	3,285 934
11.	Hooghly and Ch	in-	10.0	•••	1,000	004
	surah	•••	1865	•••	31,177	7,655
12.	Serampore	•••	1865	•••	27,520	7,185
13.	Utterparah	••	1852	•••	5,307	951
14.	Baidaybatty	•••	1876	• • •	14,672	3,721
15. 16.	Bhuddressur Kotrung	•••	1876 1876	•••	10,000 5,747	2,366 1,056
17.	Bansberia	•••	1876	•••	6,717	2,448
18.	Jehanabad	•••	1886	•••	15,973	1,883
19.	Howrah	•••	1862	•••	90,813	15,762
20.	Bali	•••	1884	•••	15,000	2,835
21.	Midnapore	•••	1865	•••	33,924	6,000
22.	Tumlook	• • •	1864	•••	6,044	1,580
23.	Ghattal .	•••	1869 1869	•••	12,638 19,957	3,434
24. 25.	Chunderkona Ramjibunpore	•••	1876	•••	12,257 10,909	2,35 7 2,008
26. •	Khirpai	•••	1876	•••	6,295	1,362
27.	Suburbs of Calcutt		10th August		251,439	37,417
28.	Baranagore	•••	1st April	1869	29,982	6,455
29.	South Suburban	•••	Ditto	•••	51,658	9,516
30.	Rajpore	•••	lst April	1876	10,706	2,269
31.	Baripore	•••	1st April	1869	3,700 7,634	832
32. 33.	Joynagore North Dum-Dum	•••	Ditto 1st October	1970	7,624 5,195	1,281 1,215
34.	South ditto	• • •	Ditto	1010	9,73 4	2,406
35.	Naihatty	•••	21st May	1869	21,551	7,155
36.	Baraset	•••	1st April	1869	10,533	2,261
37.	South Barrackpore		Ditto	•••	22,721	5,148
38.	North ditto	. ••	Ditto	•••	17,590	4,020
39.	Goverdanga	•••	April	1870	6,296	1,996
40 .	Basirhat	•••	1st April Ditto	1869	16,505 5,245	2,468 1,07 7
41. 42.	Taki Baduria	•••	Ditto	•••	12,805	2,405
43.	Krishnanagore	•••	1st Novemb	oer 1864	27,477	6,000
	Santipore	•••	4th Januar		29,687	9,200
	Ranaghat	•••	1864	•••	8,628	2,814
	Nuddea	•••	1869	•••	9,334	2,380
		•••	1877	•••	9,717	1,800
		•••	1877 1876	•••	5,945 5,400	1,400 1,322
	D	•••	1876	•••	4, 302	1,235
_	411 1 Y	•••		1886	8,873	1,843
	T			1864	8,495	2,000
	77 -41	•••	July	1883	9,544	1,485
	M oheshpore		April	1869	6,000	1,136
		•••	1st October		6,185	1,522
	D-11-44-	•••	1st July Ditto	1876	8,738 5,51 4	1,800 1,106
	Chanduria	•••	Ditto	•••	3,445	675
	Darkammana	•••	Ditto	•••	29,363	5,584
	T 11 1.	•••	lst April	1869	39,231	7,378
61.	Jungipore	•••	Ditto	•••	10,187	1,961
62.	Kandi	•••	Ditto	1050	10,661	2,183
		•••	July Teeler	1850	12,000 20,024	1,030
	Rampore Beauleah		July 1st April	1876 1869	20,024 12,977	4,646 1,730
	NT - 44	•••	Ditto	1005	9,094	2,331
	Pubn a	•••	1st July	1876	14,883	3,614
						- , =

U.							•
Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality	ì	Date of establishmo	n t.		Population.	Number of rate- payers.
68.	Serajgunge	•••	1st April	1869		21,058	4,007
69.	Bogra	•••	1st July	1876		6,179	1,464
			Ditto			3,991	925
70.	Sherepore	•••	1st April	1869		13,320	1,700
71.	Rungpore	•••	1st April	1885		7,936	1,467
72 .	Julpigoree	• • •	1st May	1879		4,033	343
73.	Kurseong	• • •		1864		7 7,651	14,000
74.	Dacca	•••	August				
75.	Naraingunge	•••	8th September	1000	••	12,508	2,139
76.	Furreedpore	•••	January	1869	•••	10,077	2,139
77.	Madaripore	•••	April		•••	12,298	2,507
78.	Barisal	•••	1st July	1876		13,186	2,781
79.	Nalchitti	•••	April	1875	•••	2,692	256
80.	Jhalokati	•••	1st April		•••	3,000	660
. 81.	Perozepore	•••	1st July	1885		11,114	2,425
82.	Nasirabad	•••		1856		10,561	1,800
83.	Muktagacha	•••	October	1875		4,295	823
84.	Jamalpore	•••	1st April	1869		14,727	2,427
85.	Sherepore		1st May	1861	•••	8,821	1,759
86.	Kishoregunge		1st April	1869		12,898	2,374
87.	Bazitpore	•••	Ditto		•••	4,646	944
88.	Netrokona	•••	1st January	1887		14,315	1,698
8 9.	Tangail		1st July	1887		16,991	
90.	Chittagong	•••	5th July	1864		20,969	5,194
91.	Cox's Bazar		1st April	4000	•••	4,363	1,170
91. 92.		•••	1st July	1080	•••	5,164	934
92. 9 3.	Noakhally	•••	30th Noveml			18,506	2,195
	Comillah	• • •		-000			
94.	Brahmenberiah	•••	1st August		•••	17,438	1,359
95.	Patna	• • •	November	1864		173,251	40,739
96.	Barh	•••	May	1870	•••	14,689	3,093
97.	Behar	•••	1877-78	100*		. 48, 968	6,928
98.	Dinapore Nizamut	• • •	1st July	1887	• • •		*****
99.	Khagoul	•••	Ditto	3005	•••	*****	******
100.	Gya	•••	May		•••	76,415	12,004
101.	Tekari	•••	October	1885	•••	12,197	2,400
102.	Daudnagar	•••	Ditto		•••	9,870	1,164
103.	Arrah	•••	1865		•••	42,998	7,038
104.	Buxar		1876		•••	16,498	2,839
105.	Dumraon	•••	1877		• • •	18,019	2,750
106.	Bhabooah	•••	1876			8,430	1,463
107.	Sasseram	• • •	1876		•••	22,000	2,678
	Jugdishpore		April		•••	12,568	1,606
109.	Mozufferpore	•••	November	1864	• • •	42,460	5,250
	Sitamarhee		October	1882	••	6,535	984
111.	Hajeepore	•••	Jul y	1869		25,078	3,950
112.	Lalgunge	• • •	Ďitto			16,431	2,149
113.	Durbhunga		November	1864	•••	65,955	8,439
114.	Madhubani	•••	July	1869	•••	16,400	2,650
115.	Roserah	•••	Ďitto			11,578	2,081
116.	Chupra	•••	April	1864		51,670	8,084
117.	Sewan	•••	April	1869		13,319	1,753
118.	Revilgunge	•••	17th August			14,072	3,017
119.	Motihari	•••	15th April	1869		10,923	1,201
120.	Bettiah	•••	Ditto		•••	21,263	3,088
121.	Monghyr	•••	November	1004		55,372	8,037
122.	Jamalpore	•••	1st July	1883		15,987	2,024
123.	Jamui	•••	1st March	4000	•••	8,445	953
124.	Bhagulpore	•••	September	1864		68,238	8,550
125.	Colgong		1876	1001		5,672	1,000
126.	Purneah	•••	September	1864	•••	15,016	2,578
120. 127.			1st April	1000		11,392	1,579
127.	Kishengunge English Bazar	•••	1876	1001	•••	12,360	2,709
	Old Maldah	• • •	1876		•••	4 ,69 4	1,042
129.	_	•••	1876		•••		1,042
130.	Deoghur	•••	1st April	1883	•••	5,789 7,139	1,247 1,360
131.	Sahebgunge Cuttook	•••	4th July	10-0		7,139 38,914	1,300 4,308
132.	Cuttack	• • •		1001	• • •		
133.	Pooree	• • •	1st April	1000	•••	24, 803	5,447 3 160
134.	Balasore	• • •	1st April	1040	•••	20,265	3,160
135.	Jajpore	•••	1st April	1000	•••	11,233	1,777
136.	Kendrapara	•••	10th March	1070	•••	15,719	2,956
137.	Hazaibagh	•••	1st April	1876	• • •	15,306	2,121
138.	Chattra	• • •	Ditto	1000	•••	11,900	1,236
139.	Ranchi	•••	1st April		•••	18,443	3,044
140.	Purulia Chaibana	•••	26th July	1876	• • •	9,305	1,757
141.	Chaibassa	•••	1st April	1875	•••	6,006	1,127

According to the census of 1881, Bengal contains a population of 66,691,456, out of which 2,695,513 enjoyed the benefits of a municipal administration.

The elective system has been introduced, under the provisions of section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, into all the munici-Elective system. palities in the Province, except those named below, some of which are newly-constituted municipalities:—

1	Assensole.	14.	Cox's Bazar.
4.			
2.	Sonamukhi.	15.	Tikari.
3.	Jehanabad.	16.	Daudnagar.
4.		17.	Sitamarhee.
5.	Khoolna.	18.	Lalgunge.
6.	Debhatta.	19.	Roserah.
7.	Chanduria.	20.	Bettiah.
8.	Darjeeling.	21.	Jamui.
9.	Julpigoree.	22.	Colgong.
10.		23.	Jajpore.
11.	Jhalokati.	24.	Kendraparah
12.	Perozepore.	25.	Hazaribagh.
	Netrokona.	26.	Chaibassa.

In these municipalities the Commissioners were appointed by nomination only.

The second general election was held during the year in all the municipalities in the province in which the elective system is in force, the Commissioners elected in 1884-85 having, under section 21 of the Municipal Act, vacated their office at the expiration of three years. Considerable interest was displayed by the people in the election of their representatives on the Municipal Boards. In some of the municipalities the seats were keenly contested.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities as they actually existed at the close of the year 1887-88 is Constitution of Committees.

shown in the table given below:—

	Divi	sion.			Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non- official,	European.	Indian.
					•	<u>' </u>			<u> </u>	1	
Burdwan		•••	•••		132	221	353	45	3 ∩8	23	330
Presidency	•••			•••	226	334	560	5 2	508	33	527
Rajshahye	•••	•••	•••		88	97	185	47	138	33	152
	•••	•••	•••	-• •	103	97	200	27	173	14	186
Dacca	•••	•••	•••	•••	32	39	71	15	56	6	65
Chittagong	•••	•••	•••	•••	178	167	345	67	278	39	306
Patna	•••	•••	•••	•••• [79	85	164	28	136	26	138
Bhagulpore	•••	•••	•••	•••		36	78	31	47	8	70
Orissa .	• • •	•••	•••	••••	42		72	18	54	9	63
Chota Nagpo	re	•••	•••		45	27	78	10	04		
		7	Cotal		925	1,103	2,028	330	1,698	191	1,837

Extension of the various Parts of the Municipal Act and Bye-laws sanctioned during the year.

The conservancy provisions contained in Part VI of Act III (BC.) of 1884, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the municipalities of-

- Baidyabatty.
- 2. Bansberia.
- 3. Chandrakona.
- 4. Ghattal.
- 5.
- Jehanabad.
- 6. Midnapore.
- 7. Ramjibunpore.
- 8. Rajpore.
- 9. Krishnanagore.

- 11. Julpigoree.
- 12. Bogra.
- 13. Dacca.
- 14. Barisal.
- Jhalokati. 15.
- Patna. 16.
- Monghyr. 17.
- Jamalpore in Monghyr. 18.
- Hazaribagh. 19.
- 10. Kandi.

Part VII of the Act, which relates to water-supply, was extended during the year to certain portions of wards Nos. I, II and III of the Bhagulpore Municipality.

Part IX of the Act, which regulates the construction and cleansing of latrines, was extended to the following municipalities:-

- Jehanabad.
- North Barrackpore (wards Nos. 11 and III).

- Noakhally.
- 5. Comillah
- 6. Bhagulpore (ward No. 1).

Bogra.

Part X, which contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the municipalities named below:-

- 1. Lalgunge.
- 2. Bogra.
- 3. Julpigoree.

Bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the following municipalities under section 350 of the Act, and confirmed by Government:

- Burdwan. l. 2. Bali. 3. Suburban.
- 4. South Dum-Dum.
- 5. Santipore. 6. Darjeeling.
- 7. Julpigoree. Rampore Beauleah.
- 9, Serajgunge.
- 10. Barisal.
- 11. Perozepore.
- 12. Noakhally.
- 13. Buxar.
- 14. Bettiah.
- 15. Sewan.
- 16. Chaibassa.

The total income of the municipalities in the province during the year amounted to Rs. 29,22,637, and the expenditure to Rs. 29,25,384. The deficit in the revenue was met from the balance at the close of the last year. following table compares the different Divisions:—

1		2	ļ	3		4	5	• 6
		Population		Income-			Incidence of	
Divisions.		within municipal limits.	From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources,	niscellaneous Total.		A	Incidence of income per head of population.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	•••	428.948	4.87,787	1,19,930	6,07,717	6,31,957	1 2 2	168
Presidency		729,704	6,96,161	2,41,212	9,37,373	9,31,694	0 15 3	1 4 6
Rajshahye		126,018	1,58,813	1,13,174	2,71,987	2,65,605	1 4 i	2 2 6
Dauca		211,799	2,01,647	50,156	2,51,803	2,50,114	0 15 2	1 3 0
Chittagong	١	61,440	46,984	16,798	63,782	63,366	0 12 2	ĪŎŽ
Patna	•••	751,169	3,34,276	1,18,420	4,52,696	4,62,341	0 7 1	0 9 7
Bhagulpore		210,104	1,29,393	62.251	1,91,644	1,74,869	0 9 10	0 14 7
Oriesa -	•••	115,371	59,967	39.767	99,734	1,02,019	0 8 3	0 13 9
Chota Nagpore	•••	60,960	28.762	17,139	45,901	43,419	0 7 6	0 12 0
Total	•••	2,695,513	21.43,790	7,78.847	29,22,637	29,25,384	C 12 8	1 1 7

The system of electing Commissioners by the votes of the qualified ratepayers of the town, which was introduced into Working of the Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 during the almost all the municipalities in the Province under the operation of this new enactment, has now passed through the third year of its existence. On the whole, it worked well, and the elected Commissioners, as a body, took an intelligent interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities. In most of the municipalities the electors, too,

displayed a good deal of enthusiasm in the late general election.

The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division reports that, in almost all the municipalities in his Division where the elective system is in force, much interest was evinced by the people in the general election of Commissioners which was held during the year; and adds that party feeling runs very high in most of the riparian municipalities. It is hoped that this will in time work its own cure. As regards the Burdwan Municipality, the Magistrate remarks that it is an admirably managed municipality, the Commissioners of which have fully risen to their responsibilities.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division says in his annual report on the working of the municipalities in his Division for the year 1887-88:—

"There are unmistakeable signs of a growing desire among the Hindu population to elect better representative men in the proper sense of the word than formerly. The late elections were certainly more numerously attended and more hotly contested than on the last occasion, and there is little doubt but that the members of the new Boards, having been chosen more on their own merits than formerly, will show a better disposition to work together for the common good in a temperate and conciliatory spirit than has hitherto in some instances been the case. However, notwithstanding the occasional drawbacks, much good and useful work has been done by the late Boards during the past year. There has been a general desire among the Commissioners to honestly do their best, and a willingness evinced to cheerfully accept the advice of the supervising authorities in respect of their budget estimates and other matters, while at the same time attention has been paid to the directions contained in the reports of the official auditor, and fair progress made in bringing the registers and accounts into proper order."

In Dinagepore the Magistrate thinks that the elective system has not yet been appreciated by most of the people. He states that the attendance of some of the members was very good, and others most fair. Only two members did little or no work during the year. The Magistrate of Rajshahye states that the Municipal Act works well, and reports that there are evidences that both the Chairman and the Commissioners of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality as a body have taken an interest in their work, and are desirous of

ameliorating the condition of the town.

The elective system seems to have answered its purposes admirably well in Bogra, Sherepore, Pubna, and Serajgunge. The Commissioners of these municipalities have done their duty satisfactorily.

The Magistrate of Rungpore, speaking of the Rungpore Municipality,

writes:

"The present Chairman, Dr. R. L. Dutt, is entitled to much credit for the energy which he has shown in getting the drainage of the town improved, enforcing the sanitary bye-laws, and in the large personal share which he has taken in municipal work generally."

Julpigoree is not an elective municipality, but the Commissioners of this municipality individually and as a body have done their best in discharging the trust reposed in them. They have worked hard and given no little time and trouble to a work which encroached somewhat on their spare moments.

The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has recorded the following

observations:-

"With the exception of Nattore, the Municipal Commissioners have on the whole worked satisfactorily and shown that they take an intelligent interest in their work. Many wants still remain to be supplied everywhere, but defects are recognized, and, as far as funds permit, efforts are being made to

remedy the same."

Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that there is evidence to show that the Act has worked satisfactorily, and that the Commissioners have as a body discharged their functions with intelligence. In some municipalities there has been a marked failure in administration owing to party faction and jealousy of individuals. This was conspicuously the case in the important town of Dacca, and other Magistrates have alluded to this difficulty in their districts. The difficulty is no doubt a very serious one, and can only be overcome by time and experience. The sense of public duty which leads men to subordinate their personal interests to the general welfare is the gradual outcome of the growth of responsibility, which, it may be hoped, will be developed as experience is The Lieutenant-Governor observes also that in some cases there has been a neglect of the Commissioners to take action for the revision of assessments. It is a matter of notoriety that the policy of municipalities in India tends always, whenever possible, towards lightening the burden of the ratepayers in the matter of taxation, and it is no easy task for the executive authorities, by the exercise of judicious advice and encouragement, to apply the degree of pressure, without unnecessary and improper interference, which is required to enforce a vigorous administration in the assessment and collection

of rates. But in view of the expenditure which it will be necessary for municipalities to incur in respect of sanitation, it is now more incumbent than ever on all local bodies to examine carefully all their sources of income, and to avail themselves to the fullest extent of all opportunities for improvement.

Extraordinary occurrences during the year.

There were several floods during the year, causing considerable damage to property and inconvenience to the people; especially in the Ghattal Municipality, where the eyear. houses and trees were swept away by the rapid and

strong discharge from the breach in the circuit embankment. A portion of the town was under water for some days together. The floods were very high in the Coomerkhally Municipality, and most of the town was more or less under water, there being from 1 to 5 feet of water in all the streets. The municipality of Balasore sustained much loss from the effects of the cyclone of the 25th May 1887, which blew down some thatched houses and many trees from the roadsides. The municipality was obliged to incur expenses in cleaning the tanks, roads and streets, and in repairing the municipal latrines.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Act III (B.C.) of 1885 received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy

Working of District Boards in Bengal during the eighteen months ending 31st March 1888.

on the 13th July 1885, and preliminary arrangements were at once set on foot for bringing its provisions into operation. It was decided to extend the Act, in the first instance, to the sixteen

districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act. It was subsequently extended to all the other districts in the province, with the exception of Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and those specially excluded from its operation by section 1. The districts in which the Act was put in force are mentioned in the following statement:-

Divisions.	Districts.	Divisions.	Districts.
Burdwan	Burdwan. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.	Chittagong	Chittagong. Noakholly. Tipperah.
	Bankoora. Beerbhoom. 24-Pergunnahs.		Patna. Gya. Shahabad.
Presidency	Nuddea. Moorshedabad. Jessore. Khoolna.	, Patna	Mozufferpore. Chumparun. Durbhunga. Sarun.
Rajshahye	Rajshahye. Pubna. Dinagepore. Bogra. Rungpore. Julpigoree.	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore. Monghyr. Purneah Maldah.
Dacca	Dacca. Furreedpore. Backergunge. Mymensingh.	Orissa	$$ $\left\{ egin{array}{l} \mathrm{Cuttack.} \\ \mathrm{Pooree.} \\ \mathrm{Balasore.} \end{array} \right.$

The Act contemplates the constitution of three classes of local authorities, viz. District and Local Boards and Union Committees. Under the provisions of section 6, District Boards were constituted in each of the above-mentioned districts, and Local Boards were constituted in all districts where there are subdivisions, except the districts of Chumparun, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Chittagong and Noakholly. No Union Committees have yet been appointed.

Some time was taken up in arranging the preliminaries for holding elections of members of Local Boards. The provisional draft of the Election Rules was published in the Calcutta Gazette in October, and the final issue on the 15th December 1885. Under the provisions of the last clause of section 138 of the Act, these rules came into force on the 15th March 1886—three months after their final publication—and the interval was utilized in the preparation of the thana registers of voters, it having been decided to proceed upon thans representation for the election of members of Local Boards. Under rule 23 of the Election Rules, a further period of two months elapsed between the publication of these registers and the dates for holding the elections, and in this interval the Local Government fixed the strength of the several District and Local Boards in the selected districts as shown below:—

Statement showing the Names of District and Local Boards, the Number of Members fixed for each, and the Number of Members elected by the Local Board for the District Board.

DIVIBION.	NAME OF DI	STRICT BOARD.		Number of members fixed for the District Board.	Name of Loca	L BOARD.	Number of members fixed for the Local Board.	Number of members of District Boar to be elected by the Local Board.
•	Burdwan		•••	18	Burdwan	•••	15	3
					Rancegunge	•••	9	2 2 2 4 3
{ '					Cutwa	•••	9 9	9
	Bankoora			14	D1		12	4
1	Dauroora	•••	•••	1 1	Bishenpore	•••	9	3
1	Beerbhoom	•••	•••	12	Sudder (Soory)		11	3 9 2 3 4 5
BURDWAN		•			Rampore Haut	;	9	3
OURUWAN 5	Midnapore	•••	•••	36	Midnapore	,	36	9
					Ghattal	•••	18 18	2
					Tumlook Contai		21	4
Į	Hooghly	•••	•••	26	Hooghly		15	5
1	Hoogary	***	•••		Serampore		15	
					Jehanabad		9	5 3 2 3
į	Howrah	•••	•••	10	Howrah	***	9	2
		•			Oolooberiah	***	12	Į.
(24-Pergunna	hs	•••	24	Alipore		15	. 3
İ					Diamond Harb	our	12	3
					Baraset	•••	9	2 2 1
ļ					Bussirhat Dum-Dum		9	1 1
1		•			Barrackpore		6	l i
	Nuddea		•••	20	Krishnaghur		12	2
i	1100000	•••	•••		Kooshtea		9	2
					Chooadanga	•••	9	2
				,	Meherpore	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	1 2 2 2 2 2 2
PRESIDENCY	_			04	Ranaghat	•••	9 18	3
	Jessore	•••	•••	24	Jessore Jhenida		9	_
ł					Magoora		9	2
		,			Narail		9	2
					Bongong		15	3
.	Moorshedaba	d ,	•••	20	Berhampore		15	4
	1				Lalbagh	•••	9 12	2 9
1			•	ł	Kandi		12	2
	Khoolna			16	Jungipore Khoolna		12	3
·	Knooma	•••	•••	10	Bagirhat		12	2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3
]				Satkhira	•••	15	3
_	Dagge			28	Dacca	•••	12	4
	Dacca .	•••	•••	. ~0	Naraingunge	•••	9	4 3 3
•			•		Manickgunge	••	9	3
. 1	1				Munshigunge	•••	15	4
	Furreedpore	•••	•••	24	Furreedpore		12 12	4
DACCA		•			Madaripore Goalundo		9	4
JACCA	Deckeronnes		•••	24	D	•	18	5
1	Backergunge	, •••		~*	Perozepore		15	5 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 3
	1 .	•			Patuakhali		9	2
' 1					Bhola :	, ,,,	9	2
i	Mymensingh	•••	•••	25	Jamalpore	•••	8 .	2
	1 .			1	Atia	•	8	Ŏ
-				1	Netrokona Mymensingh		12	3
	J			1	Kishoregunge	•••	8	ا م

Division.	Name of	DISTRICT I	30ard.	Number of members fixed for the District Board.		Board.	Number of members fixed for the Local Board,	Number of members of District Boar to be elected by the Local Board,
	Rajshahye	•••	•••	20	Beauleah Nowgong Nattore	•••	15 9 12	5 2 3
	Pubna	***	•••	15	Pubna Serajgunge	•••	12 12	2 3 4 4
Rajshahye a	Dinagepore	• •••	***	22	Nil.	***	Nil.	Nil.
TAVASITUTE	Bogra Rungpore	100		7 30	Rungpore		Nil. 12	Nil. 6
•		•••			Gaibanda Kurigram Nelphamari	•••	6 6 6	3 3 3
	Julpigoree	•••	•••	16	Nil,		Nil.	Nil.
	Patna	•••	•••	24	Patna Dinapore Barh Behar	•••	12 9 9 12	4 2 2 4
	Gya	•••	·	20	Gya Nowadah Jehanabad Aurungabad	•••	9 6 6 6	4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Patna	Shahabad		•••	24	Arrah Buxar Sasseram Bhabuah	•	30 14 20 8	4 3 3 2
	Durbhunga		•••	24	Durbhunga Madhubani Tajpore	••.	10 10 8	4 4 4
	Mozufferpore	·	•••	18	Mozufferpore Sitamarhi Hajipore		8 8 8	4 3 3
•	Sarun	•••		80	Chupra Gopålgunge Sewan	•••	16 6 8	3 8 3 4
ι	Chumparun	•••	. •••	16	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.
	Monghyr	•••	,	24	Monghyr Jamui Beguserai	•••	12 12 12	4 4 4
BHAGUL-	Bhagulpore	•••		ĺ	Bhagulpore Supool Muddehpura Banka	•••	13 14 12 12	6 6 4
	Purneah	•••		24	Purneah Kissengunge Arrareah	•••	12 12 12 12	4 4 5 .4 3
L	Maldah	•••		12	Nil.	•••	Nil.	Nil.
	Cuttack	•••	•••	1	Cuttack Kendrapara Jajpore	•••	15 12 12	4 3
Orissa {	Pooree	•••		12	Pooree Khoorda	•••	8	4 2 4 8
U	Balasore	•••	•••		Balasore Bhuddruok	•••	12 10	4 8
ر (Chittagong	•••		19	Nil		Nil	Nil.
Chittagong {	Noakholly Tipperah	•••	•••]]	Nil. Pripperah Brahmanbariah Chandpore	•••	Nil. 12 9 6	<i>Nil.</i> 3 2 1

Two-thirds of the members of the Local Boards were then elected for the several thanas included within their respective jurisdictions. The following statement shows the professions or other occupations of the persons elected as members of the Local Boards in the districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act, and in those districts in which the elective system was subsequently introduced:—

Name of Diste	ICT.	Zemindars.	Pleaders.	Mukhtears.	Traders.	Government	Other occupations.	Total.
Burdwan		17	2	2	1		6	28
Bankoora		10	1	•••••	•••••	1	1	13
Beerbhoom		5	6		1	1	2	14
Midnapore		34	11	3	1	5	8	62
Hooghly		11	6	2	•••••	3	2	24
Howrah		6	4	1	1	1	1	14
24-Pergunnahs		15	4	2	1	1	10	33
Nuddea		16	9		3		3	31
Jessore		19	11	1	2		7	40
Khoolna		14	11		•••••	l l	1	2 6
Moorshedabad				Not st	ated.			32
Dacca		11	13		2		4	30
Furreedpore		7	12	•••••	•••••	2	1	22
Backergunge		10	7	3	•••••	2		22
Mymensingh		2	2	····	••••	1	3	8
Rajshahye		15	2		•••••	1	3	21
Pubna		8	1		4		2	15
Patna		15	2	•••••			1	18
Total		215	103	. 14	16	18	55	453
Percentage		51	24.4	3.3	3.8	4.2	13	

The successful candidates were, in the opinion of the district and divisional officers, as a body, well qualified, by their intelligence, established social position, and business habits, for election as members of Local Boards.

The attendance at the polling booths was very satisfactory; the voters generally displayed considerable interest in the proceedings, and in several cases the elections were keenly contested. The rules for the election of members of Local Boards require the attendance of 10 per cent. of the electors at the polling station, and it is satisfactory to note that in no case did the elections fail owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of voters. The largest percentage of electors was recorded at the thana of Behar, in the district of Patna, where 96 per cent. of the qualified voters attended; and the smallest, 11.9 per cent., at the thana of Raipura, in the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Naraingunge, in the district of Dacca. In 27 out of 285 electoral wards the elections failed owing to the omission of the electors, through misapprehension of the provisions of the election rules, to nominate the candidates for election within the time prescribed by the rules. In making the appointments under section 10 of the Act, however, in consequence of the failure of the electors, endeavours were made to ascertain and to give effect to the wishes of the electors.

The percentage of qualified voters who attended at the polling stations was—

Above	80 1	per cent.						Above	e 4 0	and below		r cent.	in	48 c	3888	,
"	70 g	ind below		cent.			,,	,,	30	"	40	,,	,,	45	,,	
"	60	"	70	,,		28	"	"	20	**	30	,,	"	17	,,	
"	50	>>	60 '	,,	,,	50	**	,,	10	"	20	"	"	13	,, :	
													F	7 3		

Some local officers expressed an opinion that the high percentage may have been due in some degree to the fact that the notice served on the electors was regarded in the light of a summons; but, after making due allowance for this possibility and for the novelty of the proceedings, the general results of the elections seem to show that the people took an intelligent interest in the choice of their representatives, and appreciated to some extent the nature and value of the suffrage.

The Local Boards, being fully constituted by election and nomination by Election of Members of District Government, proceeded to elect their representatives on the District Board. The following state-

ment shows the qualifications and professions of the persons elected:—

Name of District Board.	Zemindars.	Pleaders.	Mukhtears.	Traders.	Government servants.	Other occupations.	Total.	REKARKA
Hooghly .	3	3	2		1	4	13	1
II-mah	i	ĭ			2	Ī	5	1
Dundman	î	3			2	3	9	
Midnenose	8	8	••••	•••••	2	ļ -	18	
Rankaana	. 3	2		•••••	2	•••••	7	ł
Parkham		Ī	••••	******	3	2	6	- 1
OA Dansummalia	. 5	2	•••••		4	1 1	12	1
Nuddon	١ ,	3	•••••	'''i''	1			
Maarshadahad	1 2	1	•••••	1 1	2	4 2	10	- 1
Tanana	" 3	1 +	1	I •	1 2	1 2	10	1
Wheelne	{		No	ot stated.				
Dance	. 3	1 8						1
Furnandness	1 6	10	••••	•••••	1	2	14	
Paaleanannaa	1	1 10				••••	12	1
Mamon in the	••••••	1 0	1 1	l	1 ,5		12	1
Mymonsingh .			N	ot stated.				ı
Rajshahyo . Pubna .	2	3	1		1 2	3	10	1
	2	5			1		8	
	7	3	1		1	2	14	1
	7	1	••••		1	3	12	
Gya .	3	2	•••••		3	2	10	
Shahabad .	6	2			1	3	13	
	1				3	2	6	-
Durbhunga .	2		1	1	1	7	12	
Sarun .		2		l	2	8	15	
Bhagulpore	. 10	2	1		2 2	5	20	ı
Monghyr	7	2		l	l	3	12	
Purneah .	. 1	2 1			1 1	10	12	1
Cuttack	i R	ī			2	1	9	
Doorge		ī	1 1	******	4		6	1
Balasore .	9	ī		h	1 4	•••••	7	
Tipperah .	1	5		•••••	1 -	1	6	1
			******	*** ***	*****	1	U	1
Total	. 89	79	7	2	53	69	299	
Percentage .	. 29.8	26.4	2.3	·7	17.7	23·1	•••••	7

The percentage of European and of official members to the total strength of the Boards was as follows:—

				Officials.	Europeans.
District Boards	•••	•••	•••	29.2	21.9
Local Boards	•••	•••	•••	15.2	5.7

As a rule, the Local Boards availed themselves of the power, which the law allows them, of electing their own Chairmen from among the members, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor; and it was only in a

few cases that Chairmen were appointed by the Local Government at the request of the Boards. The Magistrate of the district was in every case appointed by Government to be Chairman of the District Boards. It would have been quite impossible to have introduced the measure in its present form except under the direction of the district officers.

The statement below shows the number of meetings held by each of the District Boards, and the average attendance of members at each meeting. The attendance of members at the meetings was on the whole satisfactory, and the members, both

elected and appointed, evinced considerable interest in the questions which came before them for consideration:—

DIVISION •	r.	Name of District Board.	Number of members	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at meetings.	Average percentage attendance of members atmeetings	Remares.
		Burdwan	18	21	10•	56.2	For 18 months ending 81st March 1888.
	1	Bankoora	14	19	8.7	62.1	Ditto ditto.
Burdwan	₹	Beerbhoom	12	18	5.7	47.5	Ditto ditto.
	11	Midnapore	36	28	Not stated.		Ditto ditto.
	1	Hooghly	26	11	16	61.5	Ditto ditto.
	Ų	Howrah	10	19	5 5	55 ·0	Ditto ditto.
	ſ	24-Pergunnahs	21	16	11.2	46.6	Ditto ditto.
	11	Nudde a	20	11	10.33	51.8	Ditto ditto.
Presidency	⊀	Jessoro	24	11	14 95	62.2	Ditto ditto.
	11	Moorshedabad	20	15	10.33	51.8	Ditto ditto.
	Ч	Khoolna	16	9	9.68	59.8	Ditto ditto.
	را	Dacca	28	26	13	46.4	Ditto ditto.
_	- 11	Furroedpore	24	16	7 46	31.0	Ditto ditto.
Dacca	[]	Backergunge	24	6	Not stated.	····••	The Board was constituted in November 1887.
	į	Mymensingh	25	8	12.6	50.4	The Board commenced operations in October 1887.
		Rajshahye	20	17	12.8	64.0	For 18 months ending 31at March 1888.
	- [Pubna	15	23	6.2	43.3	Ditto ditto.
Rajshahye	ال	Dinagepore	22	22	5	22.7	For the year 1887-88.
rajanan o] [Bogra	17	13	7	41.1	Ditto.
	- 11	Rungpore	28	6	16	57.1	Ditto.
	Ų	Julpigoree	16	6	9	56.2	Ditto.
		Patna	24	21	14.2	69.3	For 18 months ending 31st March 1887.
•	. 11	Gya	20	1 _	Not stated.		For the year 1887-88.
Patna	- 11	Shahabad	26	6	16	610	Ditto.
1 atua	5	Mozufferpore	18	7	8.1	45.0	Ditto.
	- 11	Chumparun			stated.		Ditto.
	11	Durbhunga Sarun	25	8	14 15.4	56 51·3	Ditto. Ditto.
					10.77	49.2	
	[1]		40	9	19.7		Ditto.
Bhagulpore	₹1	Monghyr	24 24	7 8	13·3 13	55·4 54·1	Ditto.
6		Maldah	10	7	6	50.0	Ditto. Ditto.
	4		1 ']	
			20	5	11.2	56.0	Ditto.
Orissa	}		12	16	5.4	45.0	Ditto.
	q	Balasore	16	5	10.2	63.7	Ditto.
			19	11	9.18	48.3	Ditto.
Chittagong	}		13	7	8.71	67:0	Ditto.
		Tipperah	13	14	9.3	71.5	Ditto.

The Commissioners generally report that, on the whole, the members of Local Boards took a fair interest in their work.

As it was considered desirable to bring the Act into operation with the least possible delay, the Lieutenant-Governor Date of commencement of the directed, by notifications published under section 1, that the Act should come into force in the sixteen districts mentioned in the third schedule of the Act on 1st October 1886, which was the beginning of a quarter of the financial year adopted in the Act, and of the cess year fixed under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 by the late District Road Committees, who have been succeeded by the District Boards. In the other districts the Act came into force on the 1st April 1887.

Under section 59, the provisions of Part III, Chapter I of the Act, which relate to A—Pounds, B—Education, C—Medical, Powers and duties of District and D—Public Works, apply to every District Boards.

Board constituted under the Act, unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor otherwise directs. The Lieutenant-Governor has not exercised the power conferred on him of withdrawing any of these provisions from any district, and the provisions under headings A to D are in force in every district to which the Act has been extended.

Under section 52, clause (3) of the Local Self-Government Act, the receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, form one of the assets of the District Fund; and in order to secure that administrative control should accompany financial responsibility, the Lieutenant-Governor conferred on the District Boards, under notifications published in the Calcutta Gazette under the Cattle Trespass Act Amendment Act, XVIII of 1883, the powers of the District Magistrate under Chapters I to III of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871. These powers relate to the establishment of pounds, the determination of the villages by which they are to be used, the appointment of pound-keepers, the fixing of fees for the feeding and watering of cattle, and generally to the executive management of pounds.

watering of cattle, and generally to the executive management of pounds.

Under sections 62, 64, and 65 of the Act, the entire maintenance and
management of the Government middle English Education. and middle vernacular schools, the administration of the grant-in-aid allotments in respect of middle English and vernacular schools, and the management of the primary grants, have been vested in the District Boards. The District Committees of Public Instruction in all the districts in which the Act is in force have ceased to exist, and their establishments of sub-inspectors of schools, teachers, and clerks have all been transferred to the District Boards, only a few sub-inspectors of schools being retained under the Education Department for the inspection of schools within munici-The following statement shows the number of schools and the strength It may be noted that of the inspecting staff transferred to each District Board. in some districts there are no public primary schools, the duty of the District Boards in those districts being confined to aiding primary schools under private management:-

Name of Distr	NOT R	OARD	r of Sub- tors of	Gover Mid	NMRNT DLB.	AIDED	MIDDLE.	und Su	Education clerk	Upper primary.	primary.	REMARKS.
			Number of St. Inspectors Schools.	English.	Vor- nacular,	English	Ver- nacular.	Inspecting dits.	Educati	Upper	Lower	DARABAS.
Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly Howrah 24-Pergunnah Nuddea Jessore Moorshedabad Khoolna Dacca Furreedpore Backergunge Mymensingh Rajshahye Pubna Dinagepore Bogra Rungpore Julpigoreo Patna Gya Shahabad Mozufferpore Chumparun Durbhunga Sarun Bhagulpore Monghyr Purneah Maldah Cuttack Pooree Balasore Chittagong Noakholly			433 9325553353555534625233433224242423332	7 2 2 1	6 5 10 6 1 1 3 3 3 2 42 4 8 10 20 222 17 444 13 6 9 4 4 2 2	35 13 9 24 28 13 24 29 20 12 10 31 21 20 10 15 1 3 2 11 21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	36 30 9 25* 32 7 27 220 27 222 31 38 34 20 8 17 	72 4 Not stated Do. Do. Do. Do. Do 16 13 25 8		88 163 141 43 79 36 67 135 117 61 125 56 71 47 40 79 17 18 37 118 66 60	575 1,015 2,827 585 1,042 608 975 1,123 795 903 1,223 227 371 726 203 571 158 1,057 548 962 3,964 1,128 1,008	* Includes one upper primary school. (a) Besides one primary education clerk.
Noakholly Tipperah	•••		3	5	74 01	etated	i.	į	1	Not	stated.	

The following charitable dispensaries were made over, under section 66 of the Act, to the control and administration of the Medical. District Boards of the districts concerned:

District.	Dispensary.	District.	Dispensary.
Burdwan	Mancoor.		(Banka.
Hooghly	Bandipore.	Bhagulpore	Mudehpura. Supool.
Khoolna	Bagirhat.		Supool. Protapgunge.
Jessore	Jhenida. { Magurah.		(r rorahama.
Dacca	Munshigunge. Manickgunge.	0	{ Jehanabad. Aurungabad.
	(Manickgunge.	Gya	\ Aurungabad.
Dinagepore	Thakurgaon.		(Nowada.

On the formation of the District Boards, all roads, bridges, channels, buildings, and other property, moveable and immoveable, Public Works. held by, or under the control and administration of, the late District or Branch Road Committees, were placed under the control and administration of the District Boards under the provisions of section 73 of the Act. In accordance with section 3 of the Act, the old establishment was retained under the new management. The new Boards have taken the place of the District Road Committees, and have to carry out the same works, having at their disposal the same trained establishments.

Most of the public ferries in the districts coming under the Act were formally placed under the management of the respective District Boards under the provisions of section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885, and all the proceeds from these ferries were assigned to the Boards to establish equilibrium between the receipts

and charges transferred from the Provincial accounts to the Boards.

The provisions contained under headings E to I, Part III, Chapter I of the Act, relate to powers which do not apply to a District Board until expressly extended to it under Powers specially conferred on the Boards. section 60. The Lieutenant-Governor has, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by that section, extended the provisions of sections 88, 89, 90, which relate to sanitation, and 100 (miscellaneous) to all the District Boards, and has in addition to this, in the case of the District Board of Furreedpore, extended to the Board the provisions of section 99 (H-Famine Relief), as there is a fund there which it was desired to vest legally in the Board.

In most districts Local Boards were entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary Powers of Local Boards. education. They are generally reported to have taken an interest in their work, and to have discharged their functions satisfactorily.

The income for the six months ending the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 14,45,251,

as shown below:-

Balance of F	unds—	•	•			\mathbf{R} s.
Received for	rom Die	strict Road C	ommittees	• • •	•••	2,09,184
Education	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	975
Medical	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	319
P ounds	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	38,369
Public \mathbf{W} o	rks	•••	•••		•••	558
Ferries	•••	•••	•••	•••		16,184
Grants from	m Gove	rnment	•••	•••	•••	28,061
Balance of E Under the			4.00	•••	•••	9,54,896
Miscellane		•••		***	•••	00 474
						20,474
Advances		• • •		•••	•••	1,04,506
		•••	•••	•••	•••	

The income during 1887-88 was Rs. 71,57,405. The table below shows the receipts under the various heads:—

•				${f Rs.}$
Opening balance				11,80,526
Education				25,908
Medical				6,631
Pounds				4,62,242
Public Works		•••		16,563
Ferries		•••		4,38,031
Grant from Provincial Revenues				2,01,573
Balance of Road Fund-				
Under the Cess Act, 1880				41,01,259
Miscellaneous				1,87,948
Advances		•••		3,57,942
Deposits •••	•••	•••	•••	1,78,782
		Total	•••	71,57,405

The expenditure for the six months ending the 31st March 1897 was Rs. 7,92,236 under the following heads:—

					Ks.
Refunds	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,909
Administration	•••	•••	•••	•••	31,905
Education	•••	•••	•••	•••	22,470
Medical	•••	•••	•••	•••	469
Pounds	• • •	•••	•••	•••	1,096
Stationery and Pri	nting	•••	•••	•••	3,277
Public Works	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,61,962
Ferries	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,409
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••		17,806
Advances	•••	•••	•••	¢ ···	1,90,987
Deposits	•••	•••	•••	•••	46,946
			Total	•••	7,92,236

The expenditure during 1887-89 was Rs. 53,35,370. The detail of this is shown in the table below:—

					${f Rs.}$
Refunds		•••	•••	•••	14,694
Administration	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,71,457
Education	•••	•••	•••	•••	11,01,841
Medical	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,651
Pounds	•••	•••	•••	•••	14,933
Minor Departments	•••	***	•••	•••	2,772
Stationery and Printi	ing	•••	•••	•••	35,289
Pensions and Gratuit	ies	•••	•••	•••	3,769
Public Works		•••	•••	•••	32,32,968
Ferries		•••	•••	•••	63,657
Miscellaneous	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	69,333
Advances	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,31,452
Deposits	•••	•••	•••	•••	84,554
			Total	•••	53,35,370

The reports which have been received from local officers show that the introduction of the Act was accomplished successfully, and that the local bodies entered upon their duties with interest and intelligence. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that it would be unnecessary at present to pronounce any opinion on the success of the Local Self-Government scheme, founded on the working of the District Boards, as sufficient time has not elapsed to admit of the scheme being thoroughly tried.

As regards the actual work accomplished, and the prospects which it offers for the future, this report must necessarily be meagre. The time that has elapsed has been too short either for much to be done or for a certain forecast to be made. It may be stated, however, that the tone of the Commissioners' reports is generally hopeful. The Presidency Commissioner says:—"On the whole the Local Sclf-Government Act may be said to have worked well during the year." The Commissioner of Dacca reports:—"It is almost too soon to criticise the work of the various Boards yet; but, as far as I am able to judge, there is every reason to hope that the experiment now being made

will prove successful." The Commissioner of Rajshahye says:—"The District and Local Boards worked fairly well during the period under review." The Commissioner of Patna writes:—"The district officers say that the District Boards have worked well. The members of the Boards generally have shown sufficient interest in their work, and the attendance at meetings has on the whole been satisfactory." The Commissioner of Bhagulpore, premising that the time has not yet arrived for forming an estimate of success or failure of the scheme of Local Self-Government, says that all must agree "in desiring that the widest scope should be given to it." The Commissioner of Chittagong says:—"Work has, on the whole, gone on very much as it did under the old Cess Committees." Finally, the Commissioner of Burdwan reports:—"I think it would be premature to pronounce upon the general efficiency of District and Local Boards, and will only say now that they have still much to learn." Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion is that when we have found, in some instances considerable success, and in no instance failure; when we have to some extent awakened public interest and enlisted public spirit without impairing efficiency in administration; and when the great majority of district officers are working in cordial sympathy with the local bodies, it may fairly be said that the first experience of the measure gives good promise of its satisfactory establishment.

Marine.

Captain Stiffe was Port Officer throughout the year, at the close of which he retired, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year was 86, consisting of 67 qualified pilots of all grades and 19 unqualified mates and leadsmen apprentices. The number of qualified pilots was therefore seven in excess of the sanctioned scale. Three leadsmen apprentices arrived from England, and two leadsmen apprentices passed as first mates and three as second mates during the year.

The three months' leave of Mr. Mignon, in charge of the leadsmen's quarters at Garden Reach, referred to in the previous year's report, was extended by another three months, and on its expiry he resigned his appointment. The management of the quarters by a Mess Committee, consisting of a Mate Pilot and two junior officers, assisted by a clerk to keep the accounts, &c., of the establishment, which was sanctioned as an experimental measure on his proceeding on leave, having worked satisfactorily, its continuance was sanctioned to the end of the current financial year, when a further report will be submitted.

The number of arrivals and departures during the year was 1,047 and 1,061 with a tonnage of 2,222,374 and 2,244,595, against 1,020 and 1,062 with a tonnage of 2,042,522 and 2,115,337 in the year before. The total tonnage 4,466,969 is the largest on record. These figures are exclusive of 11 light-vessels, 16 pilot and 4b other Government vessels, 6 other vessels and 8 steam-tugs which are constantly moving up and down on the river, and also of the steamers trading to the Orissa ports. Of these there were 249 arrivals and 248 departures. The native craft are also excluded. Of the vessels that visited the port, 118 steamers and 135 sailing vessels, and of those that left the port, 356 steamers and 223 sailing vessels drew over 21 feet against 108 and 127 coming in, and 312 and 233 going out in the year before.

Seven hundred and forty-nine vessels were piloted by the Branch and acting Branch Pilots, 952 by the Senior, and 155 by the Junior Masters, and 313 by the Mate Pilots.

The monthly average of the number of ships piloted by each Branch Pilot was 6.03 against 5.85 in the previous year. The Senior and Junior Masters' average came down from 3.92 and 2.37 to 3.58 and 2.03 respectively. There was also a decrease from 2.40 to 2.16 in the Mate Pilots' average. Five inward-bound vessels were piloted by leadsmen apprentices.

There were 50 cases of groundings and 10 collisions, against 52 and 11 in the preceding year. Twelve Departmental Committees of Enquiry and six Special Courts were held during the year to investigate the circumstances attending groundings and collisions. In six cases the Pilots and in one the Steam Tug Pilot concerned were punished. The most important of the cases that came before the Special Courts was the loss of the Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal while proceeding from Calcutta to Chandbally with native passengers, most of whom were on a pilogrimage to Juggernath. The Court, after a prolonged investigation, came to the conclusion that the master of the vessel committed an act of foolhardiness in proceeding to sea in spite of the clearest indications of a cyclone, which resulted in the loss of the vessel and a most lamentable loss of life.

The receipts from pilotage have increased. The collections during the year under review amount to Rs. 8,36,233, against Rs. 8,16,577 in the previous year and Rs. 7,59,771

The depth of the Gasper Channel has increased by one foot, but the entrance into the Saugor roads is still very narrow, and a bar is likely to form unless the sands clear

away.

The S. S. Undaunted performed 18 trips to the Sandheads and Orissa and Chittagong ports. She proceeded also four times to the assistance of vessels in distress. The pilot brigs Coleroon and Sarsuti are in fair condition. The Cassandra and the Undaunted were put out of commission as unfit for further service, and were sold. The new vessel to replace the Cassandra, which is under construction in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, is expected to be at the pilot station early next year. A new steamer is being built to take the place of the Undaunted.

One hundred and twenty-four candidates were examined for certificates of various grades, of which 68 passed and the rest failed. Of the successful candidates, 12 obtained Colonial Certificates of Competency as Masters, 18 as First Mates, 10 as Second Mates, and one as First and two as Second Class Engineers. The Local Certificates consisted of 3 Master's, 1 First Mate's, 2 Second Mate's, and 19 Engine Driver's. Two candidates obtained licenses as Steam Tug Pilots, and eight Certificates of Competency were granted under the Inland Steam Vessels Act.

Twenty-six new permits were issued to native coasters of between 100 and 200 tons burthen, and ten were renewed. Two vessels were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registry of three was cancelled. Seventy-one A and 361 B certificates were issued under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act.

Inspection of vessels in the Port of Calcutta.

Number of European seamen in the Port.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

One thousand six hundred and one vessels were inspected during the year, against 1,516 in 1886 and 1,406 in 1885.

The average number of European seamen in the Port was 1,893, against 2,326 in the previous year. The total number of arrivals was 23,585.

The health of the seamen shows a great improvement. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rates of the last four years were as follows:—

•		Cholera,	Other causes.	Total.
1884	•••	21.96	41.57	63.53
1885	•••	4.72	25 99	30.71
1886	•••	11.61	33 ·53	45.14
1887	•••	10.03	16·91	26.94

The total casualties from all causes amounted to 51, against 105 in the previous year. During 1887 the Port shared with the Town in a general improvement of the public health.

At sea there were 47 deaths amongst European seamen, against 41 during the previous year.

There appears to have been a decrease of venereal disease amongst the European seamen. The following table shows the admissions into hospital since 1883:—

				Total admissions.	Rate per thousand,
1883	*** *	•••	,	237	127.8
1884		•••	•••	184	109.2
1885	•••	•••	•••	170	100.4
1886	•••	•••	•••	417	179·2
1887	•••	•••	•••	2 28	120.4

Scurvy has been steadily diminishing since 1884. The number of persons admitted into hospital suffering from this disease amounted to 24, 13, 17 and 4 respectively during the last four years. The cases reported in 1887 were admitted from one ship alone, which arrived from New York, and it was found on enquiry that she had two descriptions of lime-juice on board—one supplied under the rules of the Board of Trade, and the other of local manufacture purchased in New York. The Chemical Examiner pronounced the latter to be of weak quality.

The number of natives afloat, according to the Census of 1881, viz. 25,000, is below the actual number constantly

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

found on the river. The Sanitary Commissioner states that a correct day census of the native river

population is necessary for true statistical exposition. There are obvious difficulties in arriving at the number of the floating population, but the expediency of making further enquiries on the subject is under consideration.

The following table shows the mortality recorded from all causes among the native river population, the averages being calculated on a population of

25,630 :---

				Total	deaths.	Ratio po	r mille.
				1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Cholera	•••	•••	•••	49	59	1.91	2.32
Diarrhoa	•••	•••	•••	1	2	.03	.07
Dysentery	•••	•••	•••	5	2	•19	.07
Fever, malar	ious	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	.03
" simple	θ	•••	•••	22	15	·85	•59
Other disease	98	•••	•••	21	23	· 81	.90
				-		**********	-
		Total	•••	98	102	3.82	4.01
				-	-	**********	-

The above record is, no doubt, too low. The death-rate from cholera, which is one-half of the total death-rate, is lower than any recorded since 1881.

No complaints were received from the shipping during the year regarding water-supply, and the Municipal Commissioners of the Town have supplied one water-boat on an improved plan to take the place of one of the old faulty boats. The Sanitary

Commissioner recommends that all the boats should be similarly replaced, and

the subject is under consideration.

The Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta has submitted a statement comComparative mortality of the paring the mortality from cholera of the native
native population on the river and population on the river drinking unfiltered water
of the town in respect of cholera. and that of the town during the last seven years.

The death-rate of the town during these years compares unfavourably
with that of the river, and this fact might apparently lead to the conclusion
that it is safer to use unfiltered than filtered water for drinking and domestic
purposes. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the smaller death-rate
on the river is not due to any superior healthiness of unfiltered water, but to
the absence there of other causes of unhealthiness which occur in the town,
e.g. crowding, defective ventilation, sewer gas, and emanations from many kinds
of refuse.

Two foreign vessels arrived during the year with pilgrims on board, and in both of them small-pox had broken out during the voyage. Two cases were found on board one of them on arrival, and nine on the other. The children in one of the steamers were vaccinated before being allowed to disembark, but the Health Officer draws attention to the difficulty that arises in enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. This matter is receiving the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The total death-rate among the lascar crews on the river was 4.04 per 1,000, against 3.56 per 1,000 during the year 1886.

The lascars appear to have been generally well treated.

In his report for 1886 the Health Officer drew attention to the practice of throwing corpses and carcasses into the river, and that of discharging into it night-soil and sewage from different sources. A Conference, consisting of the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, the Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, and the Commissioner of Police, was appointed to consider the matter. Their report has been received, and further action is now being taken to prevent pollution of the river.

There was a considerable increase in the number of corpses floating down the river, the number found being 106 against 70 in 1886 and 50 in 1885, but the number of carcasses found in the river shows a considerable decrease.

Conservancy. Sanitary defects. There has been a general improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the river, many of the nuisances formerly complained of having been

abated.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year amounted to Rs. 26,406, against Rs. 25,710 the figures of the previous year, and the net profits, Rs. 5,465, exceeded those of any of the four years ending with 1886-87. The increase in the receipts was mainly under the head of Sale of Discharge Certificates, and is said to be due to the introduction of the system of continuous discharges. This system, which was introduced into the Port of Calcutta shortly before the close of the year 1886-87, appears to have gained popularity, and is said to have improved the condition of native seamen. Nearly 50 per cent. of these seamen shipped during the year were engaged with continuous discharges. The charges amounted to Rs. 20,941, against Rs. 20,523 the figures of the preceding year.

The receipts on account of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Master declined, with the exception of ticket money and deposit money of native seamen. The decrease was largest under the head Deposit Money of British seamen. The decrease under this head is attributed to the facts that a large number of European seamen having been discharged and re-shipped on the same day, no part of their wages was deposited in the office, and that sanction is refused to the discharge of any seaman, whenever there is a large number of seamen on shore, unless

some other employment has already been secured for him.

The numbers of the seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping

Seamen shipped and discharged.

Office rose from 14,008 and 13,888 in 1886-87 to
15,079 and 14,064 respectively during the past year.

The number of desertions was 170, as compared with 217 the figures of the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to some extent to the willingness of masters of ships, the crews of which had signed articles to be paid at contract rates of exchange if discharged in India, to discharge them, thus removing the chief incentive to desertion.

There was a heavy decline in the amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders. The figures for the past five years are £7,069, £2,556, £1,318, £600, and £525 respectively. The decrease is said to be due to the high rate of exchange ruling for such orders.

The practice of paying seamen's wages in India at a fixed rate of exchange has increased, but it is confined chiefly to sailing ships coming from the United Kingdom. Out of 16,728 seamen who visited the Port during the past year, 5,632 had signed agreements to receive their wages at a fixed rate of exchange if discharged in India, and of this number 1,811, or 32 per cent., were actually discharged and paid off at this port. The Board of Trade's instructions to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices, and the notices to seamen on the subject, which have been widely circulated, will, it is hoped, prove a remedy for this state of affairs.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 343, against Rs. 161 in the previous year. This increase was owing to the discharge of a larger number of British seamen, due in its turn to the loss of the ships Earl of Jersey and

Haddington, and to an increase in the number of European ships visiting the Port. A sum of Rs. 15,363 was received on account of the wages of discharged British seamen.

Three seamen were discharged at Balasore during the year. At False
Point and Pooree no seamen were shipped or dis-

Orissa shipping offices. charged.

The consolidated debt due to Government was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,18,504, and a sum of Rs. 1,09,800 was invested on account of the sinking fund for the debenture loans. The total debt of the Trust at the close of the year, exclusive of the advances received from the Government for the dock works at Kidderpore, was as follows:—

					\mathbf{R} s.
d repayable	debt due	to Gov	ernment	•••	45,24,831
lebt not rep	ayable	•••	•••	•••	17,65;000
enture loan	of 1881	•••	•••	•••	10,00,000
ditto	188 3		•••	•••	20,00,000
ditto	1886	•••	•••	•••	30,00,000
			Total	•••	1,22,89,831
	lebt not rep enture loan ditto	lebt not repayable enture loan of 1881 ditto 1883	lebt not repayable enture loan of 1881 ditto 1883	enture loan of 1881 ditto 1883 ditto 1886	lebt not repayable enture loan of 1881 ditto 1883 ditto 1886

Against the above debt the assets of the Trust on the 31st March 1888, exclusive of the value of the river frontage lands, which were made over to the Commissioners free of cost, amounted to Rs. 2,13,60,352, thus:—

	•	Rs.
Expenditu	re on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of	81,57,981
Ditto	on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on	01,07,001
	the Calcutta bank of the river	61,73,910
Ditto	on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, &c., on	•
	the Howrah bank of the river	15,40,031
Ditto	on dock, for docking and repairing vessels, &c	5,25,484
Ditto	on moorings, anchor-vessels, Harbour Masters' boats, light-	
	ships, survey vessels, &c	37,94,384
•	(Jetty Reserve Fund	99,244
	Jetty Insurance Fund	50,000
Ditto	on Reserve Funds Port Reserve Fund	3,64,250
Dino	Port Depreciation rund	1,99,995
	Port Approaches Depreciation Fund	42,573
	Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	4,12,500
	Total	2,13,60,352
)	

The sources of income from which the above property has been constructed, purchased or acquired, are shown below:—

						Rs.
	overnment	(repayable)	•••	•••	•••	60,25,100
		(not repayable)	•••	;	•••	17,65,000
		bentures of 1881	•••	•••	•••	10,00,000
		bentures of 1883	•••	•••	•••	20,00,000
Ditto on 51 p	ær cent. del	pentures of 1686		• • • • •	. ***	29,07,719
Contribution ir	om Governi	nent towards purch	ase of la	ind for nev	r river-	
	•	side road	***	•••	•••	7,4,584
Ditto	ditto	landing stage at P	rinsep's (Ghat	•••	10,000
Ditto	ditto	River Police block		•••	•••	7,150
Ditto	ditto	Port Approaches d	litto	•••	•••	7,19,203
From sale of su	rplus land	***	•••	•••	•••	4,09,367
From revenue d	erived from	works since formation	on of Tru	st	•••	64,42,229
				Total	•••	2,13,60,352

The total income in 1887-88 under Revenue accounts amounted to Rs 35,65,361, against Rs. 31,67,804 in the year before. The total expenditure, including contributions and sinking fund charges, amounted to Rs. 32,99,415, against Rs. 27,80,763 the expenditure of 1886-87. The year under review therefore closed with a net revenue balance of Rs. 2,65,946. The contributions to Part VII [Port Approaches] make the income and expenditure shown against Revenue Rs. 5,85,000 in excess of the actuals, this amount representing those

contributions being shown twice on both sides of the account. After making allowance for this, the actual income and expenditure against Revenue was as follows:—

Opening Revenue balance Income of the year	•••	•••	•••	•••	Rs. 3,87,040 25,93,321
			Total	 Rs.	29,80,361
Expenditure—Ordinary	•••			23,36,133	
New works		•••	•••	1,64,531	
Redemption of	f debt	•••	***	2,13,751	27,14,415
	Closin	g Revenue	balance	•••	2,65,946

Under Capital accounts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,251. This expenditure included a sum of Rs. 50,365 paid by the Commissioners as a contribution towards removing the municipal pumping station from Chandpal Ghât, thus rendering the frontage at that place available for passenger traffic. It was stated in the Report for 1886-87 that the new tea warehouse had been completed. This was, however, not the case, and during the year under review a further expenditure of Rs. 2,06,661 was incurred in completing the work. At the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge a sum of Rs. 46,701 was spent for providing better protection for the oil cargoes stored there. A sum of Rs. 2,37,121 was expended on a new light-vessel.

The advances which the Commissioners received from the Public Treasury for the dock works at Kidderpore amounted to Rs. 84,00,000, and the total expenditure incurred on these works up to the 31st March 1888am ounted to Rs. 84,58,536. The works have been inspected quarterly by two Engineers appointed by the Government, whose reports show that they have progressed

satisfactorily.

The income from the Jetties was Rs. 10,52,440, against Rs. 9,18,855 in 1886-87. The excess revenue was mainly derived from the loading and unloading of vessels at the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge, which was worked throughout the whole of the year, against only eight months in the year before, and from the tea warehouse which was worked during eight months of the year. The excess was principally due to working expenses and to increased provision on account of interest and sinking fund on the borrowed capital to complete the tea warehouse and the petroleum wharf, the whole of which was taken up in the year before. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,641, against Rs. 2,91,375 in 1886-87.

The Inland Vessels' Wharves yielded an income of Rs. 40,720 over that of the previous year. The tolls and the rent and other charges for the use of the wharves contributed mainly to the increase. The full amount of the last debenture loan having been taken up, the charges on account of interest and sinking fund raised the expenditure by Rs. 11,803, but notwithstanding this increase the year closed with a net revenue of Rs. 1,87,263, against

Rs. 1,55,098 in the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the Strand Bank lands amounted, respectively, to Rs. 1,83,931 and Rs. 94,959, against Rs. 1,71,450 and Rs. 1,05,778 in the year before. The amount of rent collected was larger than that of any previous year, and the net revenue exceeded that of 1886-87

by Rs. 23,300.

The earnings of the Harbour Masters' Department fell off by Rs. 23,536 compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease, which was chiefly under the head of mooring fees, was nominal, inasmuch as the revenue derived from this source in 1886-87 was considerably enhanced by the adjustment during that year of the accounts of a large number of vessels which had entered the Port in the year before. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,00,743, or Rs. 1,608 less than that of the previous year. The net revenue was Rs. 72,958.

The statistical returns relating to the shipping of the Port show that the tonnage was larger than in any preceding year. The tendency to employ vessels of larger tonnage

still continues.

Ten casualties happened to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters, one only of which resulted in damage to the vessel. Three cases of fire occurred on board of

vessels, and in one of these the cargo was damaged.

The moorings were all examined during the year, and the parts found defective were replaced. Three new moorings were laid. Owing to the increased length of the vessels visiting the Port, and the increased space required for landing stages and hauling-out spaces, 16 of the smaller berths had to be abandoned and the moorings weighed: three of them have been relaid in greater lengths. Three other fixed, and three swinging moorings have also been relaid in greater lengths. The total number of moorings at the close of the year was 225, of which 175 were fixed and 50 swinging. The dredger was at work for 153 days, and excavated 2,752,500 cubic feet at a net cost of Rs. 22,908.

Surveys of vessels and boats.

The number of vessels of all description surveyed was 355, and the total number of visits paid to them was 883.

The number of passenger and cargo-boats surveyed during the year was 1,628 and 6,138 respectively, against 1,661 and 5,861 in 1886-87, and the number of manjees licensed was 9,204 against 8,986 in the pre-

ceding year.

Tramway.

by them on the 1st April 1887 from the Eastern
Bengal State Railway, was satisfactory. The
income, which amounted to Rs. 2,85,912, exceeded that of 1886-87 by
Rs. 1,15,761, and was higher than that of any previous year. There was a
corresponding increase in the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 1,77,885,
or Rs. 51,236 in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. This
advance was due to the salaries of the station staff, to additional expenditure
on account of working expenses, and to the haulage of the additional traffic
brought to the line by the opening of the Jubilee Bridge.

The income on account of the Port approaches, which consisted principally of a contribution of Rs. 5,85,000 from other parts of the Port Trust accounts, amounted to Rs. 6,00,512, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,92,186, or Rs. 1,26,905 above that of the previous year. The increase is attributed to extensive repairs to vessels, to a special contribution to the depreciation fund to meet the charges on account of the new light-vessel, and to the replacement of anchors, cables, hawsers, buoys and moorings lost in the cyclone of the 25th of

May 1887.

The Saugor Sands and the Eastern Sea Reef have extended one mile to the southward since the survey of 1880, but there has been no alteration in the general features of the Eastern Channel. The Gasper Channel has improved, there being 21 feet now on the bar against 20 feet last year. The Eden Channel continued unaltered until November 1887, when, on account of the extension of the Eastern Sands and of a small lump, the former tracks had to be given up and more westerly ones adopted. The joining of the Eastern and the Western Sands at the middle of March made matters worse, and since then the channel has had to be kept under observation daily, the buoys being moved as required. A new channel has since been opened, and all immediate cause for anxiety has been removed.

The obstruction caused to navigation by the James and Mary shoal continues unabated. Three vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company grounded on it. Two of them were lost, but the other was successfully floated off. There is a feeling among agents of steam-ships and others interested in the trade of the Port that the obstruction may to a certain extent be diminished by dredging or raking the shoal, and the subject is under consideration.

The navigable channels between Saugor and Diamond Harbour, the Eastern Channel, Channel Creek and the Brace River surveys. Head Channel, were surveyed during the year, and

several minor surveys were also made.

The light-houses were kept in good condition. The Long Sand light-ship, which broke adrift in the cyclone of the 25th May Light-houses and light-vessels. 1887, was replaced by the pilot brig Coleroon, and later on by the Foam, and the Eastern Channel light-ship, which was blown off the station, was towed back and placed in position. The refuge-houses were repaired and re-provisioned during the year.

The question of railway communication between Calcutta and the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge advanced during the communication between Calcutta and the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge. year to its final stage. The railway is now about

to be constructed.

The working of the Port Trust is now regulated by nine different Acts. This has been productive of much inconvenience, Consolidation of the Calcutta and a Bill consolidating them has been prepared Port Trust Acts. for introduction in the next session of the Bengal

Council.

A chart of the river Hooghly from Calcutta to Saugor Roads has been compiled from the latest surveys made up to the Chart of the river. 31st March 1888. It shows on an enlarged scale the various anchorages, the new docks at Kidderpore, and the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge.

The trade of the Port of Chittagong has improved, and the rice trade, a somewhat fluctuating one, which fell off consider-Port of Chittagong. ably in 1886-87, had again increased during the year, and in quantity nearly reached the figures of 1885-86, though the value was nearly 9 lakhs less. The jute trade has increased largely, both in quantity and value.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the Port during the past two years:—

	188	6-87.	189	7-88.	lncr	RASE.	DECE	LEASE.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage
European vessels trading with	- • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1		1
United Kingdom	30	49,880	29	48,548			1	1.332
Ditto in foreign trade	21	17,772	26	22,760	5	4,988		
Ditto coasting trade	7	7,685	6	4,500			1	3,185
Chittagong vessels	41	5,828	48	6,583	7	955		l`
Other native vessels	27	2,576	31	4,611	4	2,035		
Naraingunge inland trade	598	76,548	668	86,757	70	10,209		
Mail steamers	104	55,981	107	54,791	3			1,190
Frading steamers	33	20,064	24	21,533	*****	1,469	9	
Ballam boats	1,555	23,014	1,671	25,678	116	2,664	••••	
Total	2,416	259,148	2,610	275,761	194	16,613		

The rise in the number and tonnage of vessels trading with Foreign ports was due to the increased exportation of jute and grain. Increased importation of jute accounts for the rise in the trade with Naraingunge.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of the principal articles of export and import during the past two years:— Trade.

1	1886-87.		1887	1887-88.		Increase in 1867-88.		Decrease in 1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Exports.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
rain { Foreign ports	13,606 5,3 43	9,40,693 2,05,621	32,262 26,349	21,67,353 11,70,274	18,656 21,006	12,26,660 9,64,658		•••	
Total	18,949	11,46,314	58,611	33,87,627	39,602	21,91,313		•••••	
nte Cwt.	1,302,443 1,037,180	81,71,095 5,82,162	1,416,481 1,126,536	98,40,670 5,97,871	114,038 89,356	16,69,575 15,709	202		
Imports.									
it Tons ineral oil Gals.	12,884 727,27 7	2,40,302 2,90,980	12,090 1,123,724	2,20,145 3,26,543	396,447	35,56 3	194	20,157	

The jute trade, which had declined both in quantity and value between 1882-83 and 1885-86, increased in 1886-87 from 979,020 cwt. to 1,302,443 cwt., the value advancing from Rs. 54,70,413 to Rs. 81,71,095. In 1887-88 there was a further advance of nearly 9 per cent. in quantity and more than 20 per cent. in value.

The quantity of mineral oil was very large, and exceeded the imports of 1884.85, the largest in any year up to date, though the increase in the value was comparatively small: this has been ascribed to inferiority of quality,

but it was probably due in a great measure to reduction in price.

The receipts of the Port and Pilotage Funds amounted, respectively, to

Rs. 56,469 and Rs. 16,235, against Rs. 51,363 and

Rs. 13,327 in the previous year. Port dues, mooring

fees, and receipts on account of water-supply, mainly contributed to the increase

in the increase

in the income of the Port Fund.

The Port Fund and the pilotage charges amounted, respectively, to Rs. 52,147 and Rs. 15,514, against Rs. 28,110 and Rs. 16,333 in 1882-87. The Port Fund charges thus exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 24,037. The rise was mainly under the head of Dockyard, Miscellaneous, and Public Works charges.

The Port and the Pilotage Funds were expected to close on the 31st March 1888 with a credit balance of Rs. 71,406 and Rs. 1,487, respectively, against Rs. 71,086 and Rs. 994 the closing balances of the previous year.

Ship-building. Two vessels, aggregating 221.5 tons, were built during the year.

The Kutubdia light-house and the Norman's Point beacons were in good order. The question of improving the lighting of the approaches to the Port is still under

There were five wrecks during the year. The ship Earl of Jersey was lost shortly after leaving the Port through the incompetency of her master. The barque Haddington was lost by fire, the cause of which could not be discovered. The other three vessels were lost in the Megna, two being stranded and one taking fire. They were of small tonnage.

A Port Trust was, as stated in the report for 1886-87, constituted during the year, but the Act not having been brought into operation, the Trust had no legal status, and the appointments and elections were subsequently cancelled. The law came into force from the 25th of April 1888, and since the close of the year a Trust has been lawfully established.

The following statement shows the shipping trade and income of the Orissa Orissa ports.

Ports during the past two years:—

				Ent	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Value of	
NAME OF PO	et.	Year.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of imports.	exports.	Port dues.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point	{	1886-87 1887-88	•••	92 70	100,141 80 299	93 62	103,020 75,786	2 ,32,5 44 1,19.298	19,45,510 13,69,262	5,193 5,021
Pooree	{	1886-87 1887-88	•••	20 24	97,417 33,248	20 24	27,417 33,248	69,179 3,965	2,43,200 2,95,848	483 784
Balasoro	{	1886-87 1887-88	•••	395 337	95,742 83,:01	427 868	94,754 78,824	73,17,87 7 71,21,094	51.88.669 45,69,955	2.718 4,420

The receipts from port dues fell off by Rs. 172, but, as stated in the report of the preceding year, a sum of Rs. 768-4, due from this source in that year, was collected during the year under review; and if this amount is left out of account, the result is a decrease of Rs. 1,708. This decrease is ascribed to the decline of the rice trade.

There was a decrease of 18 steamers (17,718 tons) and 4 sailing vessels (2,124 tons), or a total decrease of 22 vessels (19,842 tons) in the arrivals, and of 19 steamers (18,963 tons) and 12 sailing vessels (8,271 tons), or a total decrease of 31 vessels (27,234 tons) in the departures. This falling off is said to be due to a decline of the export trade of the Port, which consists of food grains, both to Home and Foreign Ports. At the Home Ports grain was cheap, and the rate prevailing in the Orissa markets was not such as to induce merchants to invest a large capital in this direction, while a diversion of the trade to Chandbally caused a decline in the exports to Foreign Ports.

The increase in the receipts from port dues is attributed to the fact that a sailing vessel of large tonnage visited the Port for shipment of rice to the Mauritius, and that one vessel belonging to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and three to other companies visited the Port during the year for shipment of rice to coast ports. The number of steamers and sailing vessels that entered and cleared during the year increased by three and one respectively, and the tonnage by 5,227 and 604 tons. The increase in the value of exports was due to the shipment of large quantities of rice for the Mauritius. The decrease in imports is attributed mainly to the non-importation of treasure and stamps, which were imported in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 63,292.

The increase in the receipts from port dues is said to be due to the levy of the dues at the enhanced rate of three annas per ton in the ports of Balasore and Dhamra (Chandbally), and at the rate of two annas per ton in the other minor ports in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution of Government, dated the 2nd February 1887. A decline in the trade of the Port reduced the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year.

The following statement shows the number of passengers who arrived at, and departed from, the Ports of Chandbally and Balasore during the past two

years:-

Yoars.				Arrived.	Departed.
1886-87	•••	•••	•••	74,164	75,496
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	53,427	68,666

The decrease in the passenger traffic is ascribed to the fears excited among the people by the loss of the S. S. Sir John Lawrence, and to the preference which many pilgrims have for other routes.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

The largest amount of change in the work of the Meteorological Department warning the year 1887-88 has been in the storm-warning signal service; but, generally speaking, in other respects, the system of work which obtained

in former years has been maintained.

The storm-warning service under the charge of the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal has undergone much improvement during the year under review. The official position which the Meteorological Reporter occupied previously with respect to issuing warnings of storms was that he had to give notice of the existence of storms in the Bay to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. By orders and notifications issued in August 1887, the duties of the Meteorological Reporter were extended to the warning of the Orissa ports, and he was empowered to order the hoisting of the storm-signals at all the ports on the Bengal coast. The system of signals used for the river approaches to Calcutta has been introduced in the port of Calcutta itself, so that all the shipping in that port is now warned against starting for sea when a storm is impending. A great deal has also been done in the way of bringing the Madras and Burmah ports under the benefits of the storm-warning service, and the Bengal Meteorological Reporter has now under his sole protection the whole of the Bay ports from Tuticorin in the south of Madras to Tavoy in the south of Burmah—a coast line of about 2,400 miles in length.

In order to render the information at the disposal of the Bengal Meteorological Reporter for working the storm-warning system as complete as possible, the Government of India directed the inclusion of a larger number of reporting stations in the daily report, and also the establishment of five new observatories, viz., one (Tavoy) in Burmah, one (Poorce) in Orissa, and three (Nellore, Cuddalore, and Bimlipatam) in Madras. The Government of India has also decided, with a view to prevent the repeated breakdown of the Diamond Island telegraph line, to widen the belt of the cleared forest through which the line

passes.

In connection with the extension of the storm-warning system, it may be mentioned that arrangements have been made by which the Meteorological Reporter can issue or call for precedence telegrams when it is necessary for him to do so. The introduction of the Morse telegraphy system in the Meteorological office has facilitated the preparation and issue of the weather reports.

It was necessary to hoist the storm-signals twice during the year, viz., first, during the Balasore cyclone, from 8-25 a.m. of 25th May to 7 a.m. of 27th May; and secondly, during the advance of another cyclonic storm to the Orissa coast, from 1 p.m. of 12th June to 12-30 p.m. of 13th June.

The Balasore cyclone was an extremely fierce one, and a history of it has

been prepared and published as Part I of the Cyclone Memoirs.

Observing stations.

The number of stations reporting observations during the year were—

1st class Imperial observatory	••••	•••		1
2nd ,, ,, observatories		•••	•••	2
3rd ,, ,,	•••	•••	•••	21
3rd , Provincial ,	• • •	•••	•••	28
Other stations reporting for the stor	m-warning a	service only		10
4th class stations, or stations where r	ecords of rain	nfall only ar	e made	250

Of these the following were inspected during the year: -

2nd class observatory " observatories

and the majority of the stations were found in good order. The observatories at Julpaiguri, Malda and Purneah were in bad order, and the records sub-

mitted from Tezpore were full of errors.

Some changes have been introduced in the work of some of the observa-The synoptic observations taken at Patna, Chittagong, Sibsagar, Dhubri, tories. Hazareebagh and Cuttack in connection with the international reports of the United States signal service have been stopped. The use of the solar radiation and grass radiation thermometers has been discontinued, except at Dhubri, Darjeeling, and Silchar.

The various daily, weekly, monthly, and special reports with maps, &c., were published regularly throughout the year.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are best considered by dividing the year into four periods—first, the cold Meteorological Summary for weather season, or the months January and February; second, the hot weather period, consisting roughly of March, April, and the greater part or the whole of May; third, the south-west monsoon period, lasting from about the end of May or beginning of June till about the end of October or commencement of November; and finally, the two north-east monsoon or cold weather months of November and December, which close the year.

In normal years, during January fine, clear, dry weather prevails throughout the province, with very occasional interrup-Cold weather period—January tions, when small barometric depressions which have and February. formed in Upper India travel in an easterly direction, frequently reaching Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and but rarely travelling through Bengal. These disturbances give light rain to the greater part of the province, but in the Himalayas they cause heavy falls of snow, and in fact the winter rainfall in these regions is believed to be brought about chiefly during these The importance of these storms in the meteorology of the year is considerable, as it appears now to be established that any unusual accumulation of snow in the hills, due either to numerous storms of this class or to their unusual intensity, affects the weather in India for some months, and tends to retard the advance of the south-west monsoon humid current over Northern India, and hence to diminish considerably the rainfall of the south-west monsoon season.

The month of January 1887 was very remarkable, from the fact that no less than five barometric depressions, which were formed in Upper India, advanced over Bengal and gave moderate rain. The third of these storms, lasting from 19th January to the 22nd, was one of the largest which has been known to have been formed since the meteorology of India has been studied, and is almost certainly the largest storm of its kind which has been formed for thirty years; and in addition to the heavy rainfall it brought over Bengal, it would appear that it gave rise to very heavy snowfall along the Himalayas, for the fall at Darjeeling was the largest experienced for many years. January was therefore characterised in Bengal by rainfall very much larger than the normal, a mean temperature very decidedly lower than usual, and with very large fluctuations,

and a pressure rather considerably below the normal.

The meteorology of February was very interesting, and was a striking illustration of the after-effects of cold, stormy weather and heavy snowfall in the Himalayas on the adjacent plain districts. Even up to the close of January the conditions were disturbed owing to the existence of the last of the five depressions which occurred in that month; but with the disappearance of the disturbance a flow of dry, cool air set in from the hills to the adjacent plains from about the 7th of the month, the effects of which were most marked in the submontane districts of North Bengal, and to a slightly less extent over the whole of Bengal, and a period of very low humidity and of decidedly low temperature set in. The conditions during the period from about the 7th to the 10th were very exceptional as regards temperature and humidity, and similar conditions have not been known for many years. During the greater part of the

month of February, therefore, the cold weather conditions were present in Bengal in a very well-marked manner; but from about the 23rd the north-east monsoon blowing became rather unsteady, and from the 24th southerly winds set in at the coast stations, and these winds continued to increase rapidly in force, and were blowing strongly at the end of the month towards the area of lowest pressure in North Bengal. At this time temperature rose rather rapidly, but for the whole month the mean temperature was very decidedly below the normal. Pressure also showed some remarkable oscillations during the month, but on the whole it was about equal to the normal. During this month also rainfall was almost entirely absent from the province.

At the end of February, strong, southerly, moist winds were blowing across the Bengal and Orissa coasts towards an area of low pressure in the north-east of the province, and local storms or nor westers commenced in North

and East Bengal early in March, generally on the 1st and 2nd of the month. Hot weather conditions became established over the whole of Bengal at the same time, and about the middle of the month disturbed conditions, accompanied by local storms and rain, set in over the greater part of the province, and heavy rain fell in East and North Bengal and the central and northern districts in South-West Bengal and in Behar. Following on this period of disturbed conditions, from about the 15th of the month, the weather for about eight days was such as occurs more usually in the month of February than in March, and dry land winds prevailed over the whole province, giving unusually low temperatures and humidities; but from the 22nd these abnormal conditions were again replaced by ordinary hot weather conditions. During March there were, therefore, unusually large variations of temperature, though the mean temperature of the month was not very far removed from the normal. There were also abnormally large variations of the humidity of the air, this feature being most strongly marked in North and East Bengal, and rainfall was decidedly heavier than usual in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, the larger falls being due to larger and more extensive disturbances than usually occur in March.

In April the usual increase of temperature took place, but the increase was scarcely so rapid or so large as is usually the case, and consequently the mean temperature for the month was decidedly lower than the normal. In April, also, there was only one general and well-marked period of disturbances affecting the whole province, and that was from about the 7th to the 10th, when local storms with rain were received in all districts. In particular districts, also, rain fell from the 14th to the 17th, and again on the last day or two of the month, but the periods of disturbance and of local storms were decidedly less numerous than in ordinary years, and hence the rainfall in April was in decided defect in Orissa and in East and South-West Bengal, though in other districts there were slight excess falls recorded. The variations of pressure were moderate only

throughout the month, and the mean pressure was in slight excess.

The earlier part of May presented no features of much importance. Local storms were fairly numerous, but the rainfall brought up by them was rather light, as the majority of these storms were not of a violent character. About the middle of May the usual inrush of strong south-westerly monsoon winds took place in the south of the Bay, which advanced up the centre of the Bay as far us the Andaman Islands, and on the 19th a cyclonic storm commenced to form in front of this inrush, which afterwards developed and strengthened rapidly, and then travelled in a north-westerly direction, striking the Orissa coast close to Balasore on the morning of the 26th. It subsequently passed through Chutia Nagpur into South Behar, where it dispersed on the 28th. The intense area of the cyclone was of very small size, but the storm was remarkably fierce near its centre, and it caused much destruction. The inrush of monsoon winds following after the storm spread over Bengal, and gave general and heavy rainfall over the whole of the province, the rainfall being particularly heavy near the track of the centre, and generally the rainfall in May was about twice as large as usual. Owing to the influence of the storm the mean pressure of May was decidedly below the normal, though temperature was rather above it. This inrush of monsoon winds following the cyclone cannot be taken to have been the commencement of the rainy season in Bengal, for with the dispersion of the storm, conditions became again almost those of the hot weather, and thus

the monsoon rains did not commence at what would have been an abnormally

early period

There appear to have been several features of interest in the meteorology of the period antecedent to the rains, the first of which was the occurrence of the heavy snowfall in the Himalayan region to the north of Bengul. This unusual accumulation of snow in the Himalayas, as will be subsequently seen, appears to have retarded the advance of the south-west monsoon humid current over Upper India, and hence to have diminished considerably the rainfall of the south-west monsoon season, for the current did not establish itself till a week later than the average date of commencement. Throughout its existence it was weak, and finally it retired considerably earlier than usual. The second point of interest was that temperature had generally been decidedly below the normal (possibly also caused by the heavy snowfall in the Himalayas), and for certainly three or nearly four months out of the five the mean temperature was distinctly in defect. Pressure had also been in defect, but not quite to the same extent; while, on the other hand, the rainfall of three or four out of the five months had been decidedly larger than the normal.

The inrush of the humid winds, due to the advance of the Balasore cyclone,

South-west monsoon period—

June to October.

having died away at the end of May and commence ment of June, rainfall to a great extent ceased over the province. In the Bay, however, another strong

advance of monsoon winds took place during the early part of June, and a cyclonic storm was formed off the Pegu coast on about the 10th. The storm drifted slowly in a westerly direction, and crossed the south Orissa and Ganjam coasts to the south of Gopalpore on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th. The storm was of considerable intensity, and after it had passed inland the monsoon winds gradually advanced over Bengal, and rainfall commenced in the southern districts on the 13th and gradually spread inland, reaching Behar on the 15th. This advance initiated the rains in Bengal, which were thus a few days later than usual in establishing themselves. The current must also have been a little weak, for though the wind velocity registered during the month was approximately normal, rainfall was decidedly below it in all districts except North Bengal and North Behar, where it was considerably above it. Besides the above storm, which crossed the South Orissa coast, there was only one other feeble barometric depression in June, which formed over the Sunderbuns, and which passed through West Bengal into Behar, giving heavy rain in its advance.

In July the south-west monsoon current, considered as a rain-bearing current, was again weak, and, except in South-West Bengal, which received a normal fall, rainfall was very decidedly in defect in all districts. Four barometric depressions were formed in this month, and passed through Bengal. These were generally rather feeble, though they brought up moderate rain. One of them passed through Bengal into the North-West Provinces, while another, which was generated over the head of the Bay of Bengal, advanced through Bengal and Central India into Sind, and disappeared in Beluchistan, and thus it travelled over a distance of at least fifteen or sixteen hundred miles quite unbroken.

In August, again, rainfall was below the normal in all districts except North Behar. In this month only one barometric depression of any importance was formed, and during its formation there was a distinct break in the rains in Bengal, which lasted almost a week, from the 12th up to about the 19th; but when the depression passed inland near Gopalpore good general rain was again received over the province. In August wind velocities were decidedly smaller than usual at the majority of stations, pointing clearly to the fact that the monsoon blowing from the Bay of Bengal was a feeble one.

In September also rainfall was remarkably light, the general fall not being larger than about 74 per cent. of the normal, and during the month only three very feeble barometric depressions were formed in the Bay, which passed over Bengal. The most important point, however, was that in the latter half of September the monsoon current diminished in strength very rapidly, and at the close of the month the current from the Bay of Bengal had almost ceased to flow over the province.

Thus from the commencement of October the whole of Bengal was practically rainless till the 7th, when a few showers commenced to fall. A

period of rainfall shortly afterwards began, which was of the utmost importance This burst of rainfall resulted from the formation of a to the province. cyclonic storm in the south of the Bay, which crossed the coast a little to the The disturbed conditions then advanced northwards and north of Madras. brought up a fresh advance of the south-west monsoon, and a wave of moist winds, bringing heavy rainfall, flowed over the province, and for about a week during the middle of October good general rain was received in all districts. The moist winds were, however, again driven back, and from the 16th rain practically entirely ceased over the province up till the end of October and commencement of November, when again moderate rain was brought up to the southern districts by the disturbed conditions accompanying another cyclonic storm which advanced towards the Madras coast. Rainfall was, however, rather largely below the normal in October in all districts except North Behar, though from the fact that the rain in October occurred just at the most critical time, when it was urgently required, it was more valuable than if a larger amount had fallen at a different period.

Speaking generally with reference to the monsoon of 1887, it may be

said that-

1. Abundant rainfall was brought up in May by the passage of a fierce cyclone through Orissa and Chutia Nagpur into Behar, and the rainfall brought up by the storm, particularly when it broke up in Behar and North Bengal, was so heavy that almost the precise path of the cyclone is marked out by the fact that the general rainfall in those districts from May to October has been either almost normal or in excess of the normal, while the remainder of the province has received a defective fall during this period.

2. The actual monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal was about a week late in setting in over the province; it was rather feeble throughout its existence, and it retired about ten days earlier than usual; while the Arabian Sea current was stronger than usual, and deflected the Bay of Bengal monsoon

current away from Bengal to the eastward.

3. The monsoon period was rather free from the formation of barometric depressions of any importance in the Bay, though several small and persistent whirls were formed at the head of the Bay, which deflected the rain-bearing

current away from the land.

4. There was a distinct determination of the rainfall towards the north of the province to Behar and North Bengal; while Orissa, parts of Chutia Nagpur, and West Bengal and East Bengal in particular, received extremely scanty falls, and thus in East Bengal the average fall from May to October was 20.75 inches less than the normal, in Orissa it was 9.60 inches less than the normal, and in South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur it was about 5 inches below it.

5. The rainfall which occurred in the middle of October, and which was brought up by a cyclonic storm after the monsoon current had practically retired from the province, was very important, as, though only moderate in

amount, the rainfall came when it was urgently wanted.

The cold weather conditions in Bengal therefore commenced in 1887 rather earlier than usual, and they were really established before the beginning of November. The retreat of the south-west monsoon current down the Bay during November was not accompanied by the formation of any violent storms or cyclones, though a feeble depression was formed in the centre of the Bay, which appeared off the Madras coast on the 18th, and on the 23rd a second somewhat similar depression was formed. During the existence of

these disturbances, and during the formation of disturbed conditions in the Central Provinces on the 6th and 7th, the cold weather conditions in Bengal became slightly altered, and cloudy weather, with occasional showers, was reported; but with these exceptions November was of ordinary character, though temperature was a little higher than usual, and pressure was also a little in excess of the normal. Rainfall was almost entirely absent in all districts except East and South-West Bengal and Orissa, and the only heavy falls were reported from East Bengal.

In December typical cold weather conditions obtained almost throughout the month: temperature was low, though on the average over the whole province it was about normal; humidity was also comparatively low; and pressure was in very slight excess. The sky was practically cloudless for the greater part of the month, and there was an almost complete absence of the usual cold weather disturbances; so that, with the exception of a few drops of rain in Orissa and at Tumlook in the Midnapore district, the whole province was rainless throughout the month.

The above being only a very general summary of the meteorological conditions of the year, it is desirable to give a brief record of the changes and variations of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature humidity cloud presents and attention and arises.

temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms and rainfall.

During January, owing to the passage of the five barometric depressions previously alluded to through Bengal, the variations of pressure were large, and the mean pressure for the month was decidedly below the normal, the ordinary variations being about 0.07 inch to 0.08 inch. In February there were again some considerable changes, but the mean pressure for the month was about normal. defective pressures were again generally recorded, but the defects were not so large as in January, and they in most districts only equalled about 0.03 inch From April to September inclusive, there was a continued to 0.04 inch. oscillation of the variations of pressure from the normal; in April, June, and August the pressures registered were in each case slightly above the normal, the excess generally ranging up to about 0.03 inch; while in the alternate months May, July, and September, slight defects were recorded in almost The defects as a rule during these three months were not larger than 0.02 inch, except in May, when they were somewhat considerable and ranged up to about 0.06 inch. In the last three months of the year, pressures were in excess of the normal, but in gradually diminishing amount up till December, when the excess was so small that in most instances it did not amount to more than a few thousandths of an inch.

For the whole year, therefore, pressure was in defect of the normal for five months and in excess for six, while it was almost normal in one month; so that, taking the average for the whole twelve months, the variations from the normal

have been exceedingly small.

In January and February the temperatures recorded over almost the whole province were exceptionally low; the average defect at the majority of stations was somewhat less than 2°, but in January, at Darjeeling, the extremely large defect of 4.5° In March the mean temperature of the month was practically was registered. normal in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, in slight defect in South-West and East Bengal and in South Behar, and more than one degree in defect in North Behar. In April temperatures were again in defect of the normal at almost all stations, and in Behar, South-West Bengal and Orissa the defects equalled about 2°. May the variations were generally of opposite character, and at the majority of stations temperatures were in excess by about 1° to 2°. In June temperatures were in slight excess in East and North Bengal, and in defect in all other districts. From July to October the variations were small, though at the majority of stations, from July to September, slight excess temperatures were recorded, while in October most stations showed a slight defect. November, again, the majority of stations registered slight excess temperatures, and in December, for the whole province, pressure was practically normal. During the whole year therefore six months showed slightly defective temperatures, namely, from January to April, June and October, while slight excess temperatures were registered in five months and a normal temperature in one. The causes of the considerable defects in the early part of the year have been explained, and for the whole year temperature has, if anything, been in slight defect.

Notwithstanding that disturbed weather prevailed for a considerable period in January, and that rainfall was comparatively heavy, the humidities registered at the majority of stations were below the normal, though on the other hand cloud proportion was distinctly above it. In February, owing to the very pronounced character of the cold weather conditions in Bengal, both humidity and cloud proportion were very decidedly below the normal. In March and April the variations of those two elements from their normal values were small, and at some stations

they were in excess and at others in defect; but in May, though the general humidities throughout the month were not very far removed from the normal, and were generally below it, cloud proportion was very considerably higher than usual, there being a very distinct excess of from 10 to 20 per cent. at almost all stations. From June up to the close of the year the amount of misture present in the air was at the majority of stations decidedly smaller than the normal. In the case of the cloud proportion for June, July, and August the average amount of cloud was decidedly greater than usual, though from September to the close of the year a cloud proportion smaller than the normal was reported. Generally speaking, therefore, humidity during the year was decidedly smaller than the normal value. In the case of the cloud proportion it was in excess for five months, nearly normal in amount for two months, and in defect for five months, and thus the average cloud proportion for the year was nearly normal.

The north-east monsoon current blowing in Bengal during January was not so steady as is usual, for during the passage of the five depressions through the province winds generally showed indraught towards the low pressure areas. In February the northerly winds were very pronounced up till about the 22nd or 23rd of the month, after which southerly winds set in at the coast stations. The wind systems blowing in Bengal during March were fairly normal in character up to about the 15th when dry westerly and north most all a sides of the state of th to about the 15th, when dry westerly and north-westerly winds set in over the whole province, driving back the moist winds which had previously been blowing at the southern stations. These conditions lasted about eight days, when the land winds began to retreat from the coast districts of Bengal, and southerly winds again set in and extended northwards and afterwards rapidly increased in strength, and from the 25th a series of local storms set in, due to the interaction between the moist and dry wind currents which were meeting in the interior of the province. Up till about the middle of April the winds blowing over Bengai were mainly southerly and easterly, but from about the 18th westerly winds set in, and for the greater part of the remainder of the month winds were westerly and south-westerly. In May conditions as to the wind systems were fairly normal up to about the middle of the month, after which light, variable winds were reported for some days. During this period an advance of south-west monsoon winds took place in the south of the Bay, which carried the monsoon current to about the Andaman Islands, where a small but exceedingly fierce cyclone was formed, which travelled slowly in a north-westerly direction, crossing the coast near Balasore on the morning of the 26th, and passing through Chutia Nagpur into Behar, where it disappeared. Following in the track of the cyclone an inrush of south-west monsoon winds flowed over the province, but these gradually died away and ordinary hot weather winds again obtained in Bengal, and these continued up to about the 12th of June, when the true south-west monsoon current commenced to flow over the province. During the monsoon period, up till the middle or end of September, there is little to note as to the variation of the winds from the normal, except that the monsoon current was set a little more to the eastward than is usually the case, and that it was generally below its normal strength. Further, the monsoon current commenced to retreat down the Bay much earlier than usual, and by the 27th of the month it practically ceased to flow over Bengal. During the early part of October winds in Bengal were light and variable, and afterwards northerly winds set in, but a small cyclonic storm, which had formed in the Bay, having advanced towards the Madras coast, a wave of moist southerly winds advanced up the Bay and over Bengal about the 12th, only, however, to be driven back by a fresh advance of northerly winds, and from the 17th winds were northerly over almost the whole of Bengal. This is a very early period for the setting in of the north-east monsoon in Bengal, and it continued to blow until the close of the year; and though the current was rather feeble in November, it strengthened again decidedly in December.

As a general rule the barometric depressions of the cold weather season are of comparatively little importance, and can, at all events in the plains, scarcely be classed as storms at all; but of the five depressions which visited the province in January 1887,

93

one was certainly of sufficient importance to be described amongst the storms of the year. This depression, which lasted from January 17th to the 22nd, was one of the largest and most remarkable of its class that has occurred since the commencement of meteorological work in India. It originated in the Punjab on the evening of the 17th. The barometer fell rapidly until the depression exceeded five-tenths of an inch. It passed through the North-West Provinces on the 20th, through Behar and West Bengal on the 21st, and through East Bengal on the 22nd, when it disappeared or passed into Burma. The storm extended over the Himalayan region and gave heavy snowfall, and the fall at Darjeeling was the largest experienced for many years. It also gave heavy rain to Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and Bengal, the amounts averaging from about one to one-and-a-half inches.

Balasore Cyclone, May 20th to 28th.—By far the most important storm of the year was, however, the Balasore cyclone of the 20th to the 28th of May. The history of this storm has been worked out in detail, and has been published as Part I of the Cyclone Memoirs. The storm certainly did not exist on the 19th; but on the 20th there were indications of it having commenced to form over the sea area to the west and south-west of Diamond Island. On the 21st the storm commenced to intensify and to extend outwards, and this intensification continued on the 22nd. On the morning of this day the centre was approximately in latitude 16° 30' north and longitude 91° 50' east, and the storm was undoubtedly of considerable intensity. was then moving slowly in a north-westerly direction, and on the 23rd it was in latitude 17° 15′ north and longitude 91° or 91° 15′ east, or about 50 miles north-west of its position on the previous day, so that its velocity was only about two miles an hour, and on this day it was undoubtedly an intense and dangerous cyclone. On the 24th the storm centre was situated in about latitude 18° 30′ and longitude 90° 15′ east, or about 110 miles north-west of its position on the 23rd; so that it had increased in the velocity of its movement up to about four-and-a-half miles an hour. On the 25th, at mid-day, the storm centre was almost due south of Saugor Island and about 120 miles away from it, and at 8 A.M. of this day the storm signals had been hoisted in the river Hooghly. The position of the storm centre on the 25th was thus in latitude 20° north and longitude 88° 45′ east, so that in the 24 hours it had advanced about one hundred and forty-four miles, or at the rate of about six miles an hour. The storm centre then crossed the Balasore coast at 4 a.m. of the 26th, and passed immediately to the east of that station at 4-30 A.M. Subsequently it passed to the west of Midnapore at 10 A.M., but in its advance over the land it commenced to rapidly decrease in intensity, and after leaving Orissa it did comparatively little damage. During the 26th it must have passed through Chutia Nagpur to the east of Ranchi, and at 10 A.M. on the morning of the 27th the storm centre was in South Behar, about 35 miles north-east of Hazaribagh and 40 miles east-south-east of Gya; but the intensity of the storm had disappeared, and it was then very feeble and was rapidly filling up and disappearing. In the interval from 10 A.M. of the 26th to the 27th, the storm had travelled over about 160 to 180 miles, or roughly at the rate of seven miles an hour, and the direction of its movement, instead of being north-westerly, as it had been at sea, over the land became north-north-westerly.

The storm as it approached the head of the Bay and as it passed over the land was exceedingly intense and did a vast amount of damage both to the shipping and, to a smaller extent, over the land. It was, however, very small, and winds of hurricane force were only experienced at distances not exceeding 40 to 50 miles from the centre of the storm, though strong winds were blowing to

the south of it at distances considerably greater than this.

Besides this exceedingly severe storm, there were a number of smaller storms of less importance, which will now be shortly described. Of these the most intense was that which ushered in the true rains and which passed across the

coast near Gopalpore. The history of this is as follows:-

Cyclonic storm of June 10th to 14th, 1887.—The second cyclonic storm, which was also of very considerable intensity at sea, formed in the northern half of the Bay from the 8th to the 10th of June. It gradually increased in intensity, and slowly travelled in a westerly direction, crossing the coast about midway between Gopalpore and Viziagapatam on the 15th. The lowest

pressure recorded was 29.3 inches at Gopalpore on the night of the 13th. Reports from ships involved in the storm showed that very strong winds with high sea and generally very bad weather accompanied the storm in the Bay.

The principal smaller storms in 1887 were, as usual, discussed in detail in

the monthly meteorological reports, and were as follows:

The first of these storms lasted from June 19th to the 22nd. It formed as a shallow depression to the south-east of Saugor Island on the 19th, giving general heavy rainfall to South-West Bengal and Orissa. It then passed inland in a north-westerly direction, and on the 20th the centre was between Burdwan, Bankoora, and Raneegunge, where the cyclonic circulation of winds was most distinct, and on the 21st it had reached South Behar. This storm gave very

heavy rainfall in its advance.

In July there were four feeble storms—the first, from July 2nd to 8th; the second, from July 9th to 13th; the third, from July 11th to 17th; and the fourth, from July 19th to 28th. These four depressions all affected the central, western, and south-western districts of Bengal only, and by the rainfall they brought up they caused the rainfall in July of these districts to be heavier than it otherwise would have been. The first three storms were of little importance. The fourth small storm, however, was rather a noticeable one. It formed to the east or south-east of False Point on the 19th, and it remained almost stationary, moving only slightly from day to day in the north-west angle of the Bay until the 24th. On the morning of the 25th it had moved slowly inland, and then travelled through the south of Chutia Nagpur to Jubbulpore and Sutna, where it disappeared.

In August two depressions were formed. The first existed from the 14th to 20th August 1887. It was a remarkably persistent storm, though the barometric depression at its centre was feeble. It was formed in the centre of the Bay, and crossed the south Orissa coast a little to the south of Gopalpore on the 19th, and drifted into the Central Provinces. The sea was rough and weather was squally in the Bay during this storm. The second small storm, which existed on the 26th and 27th, was formed in South-East Bengal, and it moved in a westerly direction through South-West Bengal to Chutia Nagpur,

where it disappeared.

In September there were three small storms. The first depression lasted from September 9th to 12th, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and False Point. The second existed only on the 15th and 16th, and crossed the coast near Balasore. Though both were slight storms, they brought rather heavy rain. The third storm lasted from the 22nd to the 26th. It was formed close to the Sunderbuns to the south or south-west of Burrisal, and gave for a day or two very heavy weather at the head of the Bay. It afterwards advanced inland in a northerly or north-north-easterly direction, and broke up

finally in North Bengal on the 26th.

In October there were two cyclonic storms formed in the Bay. existed from October 8th to 11th. It formed to the west of the centre of the Bay, and crossed the coast of Madras between that station and Masulipatam. and afterwards almost crossed the Peninsula, moving in a north-westerly direc-It was not a violent storm, but it gave a gale of wind at Madras and as far north as Coconada and Vizagapatam, and also heavy rain along the coast. This storm was, however, exceptionally important to Bengal, for at the period when the storm was formed the monsoon rainfall had practically ceased in the province, and some parts of the country had received such deficient falls that the crops were withering up. The effect of the storm in the Bay was to cause a late advance of humid winds up the Bay, and a wave of rainfall passed over the province, lasting from about the 10th to the 15th, and though the rainfall was not very heavy, it did an immense amount of good. The second storm existed from October 27th to 31st. It began to be formed in the south-east of the Bay with squally weather and strong winds on the 27th. It drifted in a westerly direction, and was opposite the coast between Madras and Negapatam On the 30th it was opposite Madras, and on the 31st it was to the north-east of that station, and as it approached the land it filled up, causing general disturbance over the Bay, which lasted till early in November.

Another small barometric depression was formed in the centre and south of the Bay in the middle of November, and this drifted to the Madras coast on the 18th, but from this date no further storms were formed in the Bay till the end of the year.

In January, owing to the numerous cold weather depressions which passed through the province, the rainfall was decidedly heavier than usual. All the meteorological divisions, except South-West Bengal and Orissa, received falls averaging from one-and-a-half to two inches, while in South-West Bengal the fall was about an inch, and in Orissa it equalled about a third of an inch. The fall in Orissa was about equal to the normal amount, but in all other districts it was in considerable excess.

In February rainfall was practically absent from the whole province; the only district which received an average amount of more than a tenth of an inch was East Bengal; while four out of the seven districts received no rain at all, and a few drops only were reported in South-West and North Bengal.

In March decidedly heavy falls were received, East Bengal averaging more than five inches, South-West and North Bengal about three inches, Orissa one-and-a-half inches, South Behar one inch, North Behar half an inch, and Chutia Nagpur only about a tenth of an inch. The falls were therefore largely in excess of the normal in East, South-West and North Bengal, and decdedly in excess in South Behar and Orissa. The fall in North Behar was almost normal, but in Chutia Nagpur it was largely below it.

In April the falls were very much smaller than in March. North Bengal received an average rainfall of about two-and-a-half inches, and South-West and East Bengal one of rather more than an inch, while all other districts reported falls varying from half up to one inch. The falls were therefore very decidedly in defect in East and South-West Bengal and in Orissa, and in

slight excess in the other districts.

It is perhaps desirable, in discussing the rainfall of the province, to consider the rainfall of May to belong to the monsoon period; for although the actual monsoon does not break in Bengal till the end of May or commencement of June, yet the rainfall of May is usually large, and it is brought up by the partial action of the same causes which afterwards determine the commencement of the monsoon in Bengal.

The rainfall for the first four months of the year may be best illustrated by taking the average rainfall of each of the seven meteorological districts into which the province is divided, and expressing the fall as a percentage of the normal amount. The rainfall of January to April 1887, when calculated in this way, is found to have equalled 123 per cent. of the normal, as is shown in the following table:—

Rainfall of January to April 1887, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

METROROLOGICAL	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	. Actual fall of first four months of 1887, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall of the period.
Orissa South-West Bengal East Bengal North Bengal North Behar South Behar Chutia Nagpur Average for province		119 292 412 530 381 411 500 881	Nil. 2 14 2 Nil. Nil. Nil. 3	137 252 206 274 127 263 10	60 56 34 114 109 188 111 72	73 118 107 169 155 207 97 ,123

In the month of May the rainfall was mainly brought up by the Balasore cyclone and by the inrush of monsoon winds following in its rear. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, South Behar times the usual amount. Orissa, North Behar (except Chumparun), and

North Bengal (except Pubna) received amounts largely in excess of the normal, and in South-West Bengal the fall was also in excess, but only by about one third of the usual quantity, though in this district Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs showed decidedly defective falls. The only large district which received a deficient fall was East Bengal, where the general defect equalled 29 per cent.; but in the Furreedpore, Dacca, and Comillah districts the falls were 40 per cent. in defect. In June, which is the first month of the actual south-west monsoon period, the whole of the province, except North Bengal and North Behar, was in defect, and, as is frequently the case, the distribution of the rainfall in June roughly foretold the distribution for the whole monsoon season; for, while on the average of the whole monsoon season North Bengal received a fall in slight excess of the normal, and North Behar received a normal fall, all other districts have shown defects, as they did in June. excess fall in North Bengal and North Behar in June was equal to from about 20 up to 50 per cent. of the normal, except in Rajshahye and Sarun, where the falls were slightly defective. This determination of the rainfall to Behar and North Bengal and to the Moorshedabad district was a prominent feature in the distribution of the monsoon rainfall of 1887. The general defects in the other large districts of the province varied from about 20 to 35 per cent. of the normal falls; but in some of the smaller districts the deficiency was even more serious, and defects larger than 35 per cent. were reported in the following districts:—Pooree, Balasore, Howrah, Burdwan, Chittagong, Backergunge, Noakholly, Shahabad, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom. The amount of the defective falls in this month in such districts as Chittagong, Backergunge, and Noakholly was no less than about 10 inches of rain, while similar excess falls were reported in the Rungpore and Julpigoree districts.

In July the general falls in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur were about equal to the normal, though the Pooree, Jessore, Nuddea, and Manbhoom districts showed defects. East Bengal and South Behar showed defects of about 20 per cent., while North Bengal and North Behar received falls about 40 per cent. less than the normal, thus to a certain extent neutralizing the heavy falls in June. In this month extremely large defects were shown in North Bhagulpore, Purneah, Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Comillah

districts, the defects generally equalling about half the normal fall.

In August, North Behar received a fall 11 per cent. in excess of the normal. North Bengal and Chutia Nagpur received about normal falls, while South-West and East Bengal, Orissa, and South Behar received defective falls, varying from about 20 to 30 per cent. from the normal. In this month the smaller districts, which were most largely in defect, and where the defect usually exceeded about 40 per cent. of the normal fall, were Howrah, Hooghly,

Jessore, Furreedpore, Pubna, Bogra, and Maldah.

In September the defective rainfall which had characterised the previous monsoon months became still more strongly marked. Not a single large division of the province received a fall even within 10 per cent. of the normal. South-West Bengal and North Bengal received falls from 10 to 15 per cent. in defect. Over the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur the defects were from 20 to 30 per cent., while over the whole of Orissa and East Bengal the defects were from 40 to 50 per cent. of the normal fall. Defects of more than 50 per cent. were registered in the districts of Balasore, Furreedpore, and Dacca, while in the Comillah district the defect amounted to more than 70 per cent. of the usual fall.

In October, as has been previously stated, the rainfall was brought up by the occurrence of a small cyclonic storm which crossed the coast near Madras; and though the rainfall of October was generally largely below the normal, from the fact that it occurred at a critical period, when it was most urgently wanted, its value was immensely increased. In October only one large district (North Behar) received an excess fall, amounting to about 30 per cent, while in South Behar the fall was almost normal. South-West, East, and North Bengal received falls from about 20 to 25 per cent. in defect of the normal; in Orissa the defect was nearly 40 per cent., and in Chutia Nagpur the defect was from 50 to 60 per cent. The defects in the following smaller districts, indeed, equalled 60 per cent. and upwards:—Cuttack, Howrah, Burdwan, Bankoora, and Cooch Behar; while in Singbhoom the defect was about 90 per cent. of the usual rainfall.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, during the monsoon season of 1887:—

Actual Rainfall in Inches.

MRTEOROLOGICAL DIVISIO	No.	May.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	Monacon period,
North Bohan	•••	7:10 7:32 6:75 13:31 5:06 8:58 7:05	6:00 8:34 14:50 23:90 11:52 4:86 6:03	11.53 12.34 13.32 9.13 7.52 10.05 12.37	9·38 9·86 11·71 13·74 12·79 9·44 11·96	6·32 8·02 7·37 12·01 7·48 6·38 6·35	3.93 3.29 4.36 3.63 4.60 3.14 1.46	44·25 49·17 58·01 75·72 48·97 42·45

Variation of actual Rainfall from the average in Inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVIS	IOMS.	May.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa South-West Bengal East Bengal North Bengal North Behar South Behar Chutia Nagpur		+ 3 42 + 2 05 - 2 77 + 4 90 + 2 20 + 6 55 + 4 62	- 3·10 - 1·86 - 3·93 + 6·69 + 3·01 - 2·05 - 2·26	- 1·13 + 0·39 - 3·28 - 5·32 - 5·17 - 2·13 - 0·87	- 1.92 - 3.07 - 4.45 - 0.43 + 1.27 - 1.98 - 1.35	- 4·49 - 1·11 - 5·21 - 1·66 - 2·52 - 1·71 - 2·56	- 2:38 - 1:14 - 1:11 - 1:06 + 1:08 - 0:19 - 1:78	9·60 4·7420·75 +- 3·12 0·13 1·51 4·20

. Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.

METHOROLOGICAL DIVISI	IONS.	May.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	Monsoon period.
Orissa South-West Bengal East Bengal North Bengal North Behar South Behar Chutia Nagpur		+ 93 + 39 - 29 + 58 + 78 + 323 + 190	- 34 - 18 - 22 + 39 + 35 - 30 - 27	- 9 + 4 - 20 - 37 - 41 - 18 - 7	- 17 - 24 - 28 - 3 + 11 - 18 - 10	- 42 12 43 12 25 21 29	- 38 - 26 - 20 - 23 + 31 - 6 - 55	- 18 - 9 - 26 + 4 - 0 - 3 - 9

Finally, the rainfall of the whole province from May to October 1887 has averaged 51.97 inches, while the normal fall would be 57.37 inches, or the actual fall has been 5.40 inches less than the normal. Expressed as a percentage, the actual rainfall in Bengal for this period has been 9 per cent. in defect of the normal.

During November rather heavy rainfall was received in East Bengal, which received an average amount of about two and a half inches, or a fall about two and a half times the normal. In Orissa a fall of about three quarters of an inch was registered, equivalent to about two-thirds of the normal fall, and in South-West Bengal a fall of about a fifth of an inch was received, equalling also about two-thirds of the normal fall. A few showers of rain only were received in North Bengal, but the other districts were quite rainless. Finally, December was practically a rainless month, a few drops of rain only being reported at one or two unimportant stations.

being reported at one or two unimportant stations.

Taking up the rainfall of the whole year for the whole province, it is found to have equalled 93 per cent. of the normal. The only meteorological district which received a distinctly excess fall was North Bengal, where the excess amounted to 7 per cent. In Behar the fall was almost absolutely normal; in South-West Bengal the fall equalled 92 per cent., and in Chutia Nagpur 90 per cent. In Orissa the fall was more decidedly in defect, and it

only equalled 80 per cent., while comparatively the smallest fall was received

in East Bengal, which only reported 78 per cent. of the normal amount.

The general distribution of the rainfall in the province in the year 1887 is shown in the accompaying two plates. The first plate shows the actual rainfall during the year, the comparative depth of the fall being indicated by the intensity of the colour. The districts where the heaviest falls are reported, and where amounts varying from 115 up to 135 inches have fallen, are to be found in the Darjeeling hills districts and in plains districts immediately at the foot of the hills. Falls varying from 95 up to 115 inches were received over the extreme south-eastern districts of the province—Chittagong, part of Noakholly, and also part of Rungpore—while falls of from 75 to 95 inches were received in Purneah and parts of Rungpore and Noakholly districts. Falls of from 55 to 75 inches were received over the greater part of South Bengal, West Bengal, North Bengal, and the western parts of Chutia Nagpur; while the central parts of the province, as represented by the districts of Burdwan, Serampore, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore, and the greater part of Behar, showed falls of from 45 to 55 inches. In some districts even the falls were between 35 and 45 inches, as in Hooghly, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, and Manbhoom districts.

The second map shows the actual rainfall of 1887 when compared with the normal values and expressed as a percentage of the same; and it will be seen that the whole of the northern and part of the central districts of the province received an excess fall during the year, varying up to 23 per cent. of the normal in the Moorshedabad and Dinagepore districts, though in most districts the excess falls were not larger than from about 10 to 15 per cent. In the extreme west of the province, also, the district of Lohardugga received an excess fall of 18 per cent. The whole of the remainder of the province shows a defective fall, the defect being largest in parts of East and Central Bengal and in Orissa, where the following districts received falls in defect of the normal by more than 20 per cent.—Tipperah, Dacca, Noakholly, Furreedpore, Jessore, Hooghly,

Howrah, Balasore, and Pooree.

Weuther, Crays und Prices, und Muteriul condition of the people.

The following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevalent, and of the economic condition of the people in the several Divisions during the year 1887-88.

Burdwan Division.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

				1896-87.	1887-88
				Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	•••	•••	•••	63.02	52 ·86
Bankoora	• • •	•••	•••	54.09	52.58
Beerbhoom	•••	•••	•••	70.69	51.58
Midnapore	•••	•••	•••	53 ·54	56.48
Hooghly	•••	•••		60.20	45.05
Howrah	•••	•••	•••	62.08	46.16

The weather was on the whole not favourable to agricultural operations; the rainfall was less than usual and unequally distributed. Any deficiency in the crops was, however, effectually obviated by the abundant harvest of previous years, and, as will be shown below, the ruling prices of rice were not only not affected to any appreciable extent, but in Midnapore were unusually low:—

			•	Quantity per rupee.		
				1886-87.	1887-88.	
				8. Ch.	8. Ch.	
Burdwan	•••	• • •	•••	22 0 1	21 134	
Bankoora	•••	•••	•••	$25 7\frac{1}{4}$	21 11	
Beerbhoom	•••	•••	••.	22 10	21 12	
Midnapore	•••	•••	•••	21 1	23 6	
Hooghly	•••	•••	•••	16 121	18 13 8	
Howrah		•••	•••	17 9	18 13	

The prices of labour remained unchanged.

The Commissioner reports that there is a consensus of opinion among the district officers that the material condition of the people is improving, as manifested by a better style of living and increased expenditure on litigation, marriages and other religious or social ceremonies, and that there is no such thing as absolute poverty or want of food or clothing even among the poorest classes.

The following table gives the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year, as compared with the average fall of the preceding five years:—

			Average of five years (1882-83 to 1886-87).		1887-88.
				Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	•••	•••	•••	64.0	5 8·56
Nuddea	•••	•••	. •••	53 8 4	50.10
Jessore	•••	•••	•••	59·55	46.94
Khoolna	•••	•••	,	72·56 4 9·77	55·09 6 3·47
Moorshedabad	•••	•••	•••	43 11	40.41

H 2

The rainfall generally was somewhat deficient, but it fell of In the 24-Pergunnahs there was a good average harvest. In the Nuddea district the aus rice, indigo, and jute were all good and above the average. The outturn of the cold-weather crops was somewhat inferior in quantity, but in quality the produce more than made up for the loss. In Jessore the outturn was a little below, and in Khulna above the average. The cultivation of sugarcane in Jessore is increasing, as it is found to be a paying crop. In Moorshedabad the year was one of good harvest. The Commissioner reports that the mulberry crops of this district appeared good, and that, although the partial failure in cocoons must have affected the value of the crop, which occupies a part of almost every holding where cocoons are reared, no complaints were heard. Wherever mulberry lands come under re-settlement, high rates are asked and paid willingly, the profits to the cultivators being very great.

The following table shows the average price of rice during the year as

compared with the previous year:-

				Quantity per rupee.) .
			,	1886-87.			1887-88.	
				8.	Ch.		8.	Ch.
24-Pergunnahs	• 1 •	•••	•••	15	4		19	9
Nuddea	•••	•••	•••	18	6		20	21
Jessore		•••	•••		10		23	8
Khoolna	•••	• • •	•••	18	2	_	25	0
Moorshedabad	•••	•••	•••	21	0	_	22	0

Prices of food were lower than for some years past, and the surplus for sale was larger than usual. The low price of food had no effect on the labour

market, which maintained a high rate of wages.

Generally speaking, the year was one of prosperity to all classes. As regards the agricultural community, it is stated that the upper class of tenants holding their lands directly from the zemindars are in easy and independent circumstances, and that the class of under-tenants, though paying comparatively high rates of rent, are still able, with ordinary care and thrift, to provide themselves with a sufficiency of food and other necessaries. In regard to the labouring classes, it appears that the demand for agricultural labour is, on the whole, equal to and in some seasons more than equal to the local Village artisans as a body are as well off as those who cultivate their own lands; but there are cases of poverty among them, as in the weaver class, seldom to be met with among cultivators. The only help for these people is in factories, either in place of, or supplementary to, their home manufactures. In Moorshedabad it is proposed to hold an exhibition in the coming cold weather with the object of stimulating and, if possible, reviving in some measure the old indigenous arts and manufactures, which it is said are losing all distinctive excellence.

The subjoined table shows the average rainfall registered at the several registering stations in each district of the Rajsha-Rajshahye Division. hye Division during the year, as compared with the average of the preceding five years:-

				Average of five years (1882-83 to 1886-87).	
			•	Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	•••	•••	•••	55.40	72.92
Rajshahye	•••	•••	•••	51 ·92	58 ·60
Pubna	•••	•••	***	57·6 5	52 ·24
Bogra	•••	•••	•••	<i>5</i> 5·18	58-57
Rungpore	•••	•••		72-62	96 00
Julpigoree	•••	•••	•••	141.90	147.33
	(Hil	ls	•••	119.63	128.24
Darjeeling	··· { Ter	ai	•••	113 86	116-44

The rainfall was more abundant than usual, and is described as having been, on the whole, well distributed and favourable to agriculture. In Bogra there was a bumper crop of winter rice, and the outturn in Rungpore was considerably above the average. In Pubna, Dinagepore and the Darjeeling Terai the crop suffered somewhat for want of rain in October. In Rajshahye and Julpigoree the outturn was below the average. Boro rice and aus rice were inferior crops, and the outturn of jute was also short. Tobacco was a better crop than in the preceding year. Indigo was a 14-anna crop in Rajshahye. The outturn of tea was fair, and that of ganja excellent.

The prices of food current in the several districts were—

				ON RICH.	Por	.8E9.	WHEAT.		
Districts.			Average quantity per rupce in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupes during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1857-58.	Average quantity per rupee during the five preceding years.	
the second desired and the second seco	1		2	8	4	8	6	7	
			8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	
Dinagepore	•••	•••	21 13	19 10	23 6	17 15	15 12	13 12	
Rajshahye	•••		22 10	18 7	16 12	19 12	19 15	17 12	
Pubna	•••		21 2	18 51	22 0	19 2	18 15	18 4	
Bogra	•••	•••	24 6	20 15	18 9	16 13	15 11	16 12	
Rungpore	•	•••	21 13	18 0	16 0	13 6	17 7	16 5	
Julpigoree	•••	•••	18 15	18 8	11 15	10 14	11 8	11 2	
•					India	n Cobn.			
	(Hills		14 14	12 14	23 1	18 14			
Darjeeling	{ Terai	•••	16 5	15 6	18 5	*20 2		••••	

This represents the figures of the last two years only.

Compared with the average of the five preceding years, food was cheaper

everywhere, while wages continued to maintain a high standard.

The Commissioner considers that the condition of the agricultural classes, who comprise the bulk of the population, is prosperous and progressive. Rents are generally light, land abundant, and work easily procurable. It is undoubtedly the case that in this Division there is no normal insufficiency of food among any class. The Commissioner writes:—"The railway has given an outlet to the produce of the fields, and has cheapened all articles of convenience, comfort and luxury. In their clothing, utensils and general surroundings, the people of the present generation are much better off than their forefathers. I may, however, add that there is not much thrift among them, their profits being too often expended in expensive marriages and other ceremonies. There is no margin left to fall back on in the event of distress."

Figures showing the rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last two years are given below:—

				1886-87.	1887- 88.
				Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	•••	•••	•••	83.47	60 53
Furreedpore	•••	•••	•••	68.13	48.31
Backergunge	•••	•••	•••	71.05	70 45
Mymensiugh	•••	•••	•••	84-19	80 ·8 6

The rainfall was sufficient and fairly and suitably distributed throughout the year. As a consequence the crops, both rice, jute, and pulses, were good in every district.

Prices were easy. The following table compares the average price of

common rice in each district for the last two years:-

				Quantity per rupee.		
				1886-87,	1887-88.	
				8. Ch.	8. Cb.	
Dacca	•••	•••	•••	20 5	17 6	
Furreedpore	•••	•••	•••	21 0	19 9	
Backergunge	•••	•••	•••	19 14	16 11	
Mymensingh	•••	•••	• • •	19 1	18 1	

It is noted by the Commissioner that rice is sold cheaper in Dacca and Furreedpore than in the two great rice-growing districts of Backergunge and Mymensingh. This is a remarkable evidence of the facilities now afforded for communication, and of the manner in which the trade of the country is opening up. It is but a few years ago that it was reported that in a season of bumper harvest the crops were left in many places to ripen and wither on the ground, while the peasants were left lamenting at the cheapness of grain. The tendency now is towards a general equalisation of prices. In December 1867, when there was a favourable harvest, the average price of common rice in Mymensingh was 32 seers and in Backergunge 42 seers. The price in Calcutta at that time was between 24 and 30 seers per rupee. Twenty years later, in December 1887, when there was also a favourable harvest, the average price in Mymensingh was 21 seers 1 chittack and in Backergunge 24 seers 1 chittack. In Calcutta the average price of rice of the same quality was 20 seers and 8 chittacks. Nothing could show more decisively than these figures the effect which has been produced by the development of trade, and the great increase of wealth which in consequence must have poured into the producing districts.

The wages of skilled labour remained unchanged, but there was a slight decrease in Dacca and an increase in Furreedpore and Mymensingh in the wages of unskilled labour. In Goalundo unskilled labour was exceptionally dear on account of the removal of the railway terminus and the sub-divisional head-quarters.

There is nothing to add to what has been said in previous years as to the material condition of the people. The agriculturists continue to be prosperous and the artizans also are said to be well-to-do. The number of landless labourers is small, and a road cannot be made or a tank excavated without the aid of foreign labourers.

The table below shows the rainfall at the Sudder sub-division of each district of the Chittagong Division during the year as compared with the previous year:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
	ı			Inches.	Inches.
Chittagong	•••	•••	•••	135.55	84.66
Noakholly	•••	• • •	•••	135 45	85.73
Tipperah	•••	***	•••	106.16	58.45
Hill Tracts	•••	• • •	•••	114·51	73.23

The year was remarkable for the small rainfall throughout the Division. As, however, the rain was well distributed everywhere, and it is on the happy distribution of rain that the crops are dependent much more than on the aggregate quantity of rainfall, the harvests of the Division, both rice and jute, betel and cocoanuts, were excellent and decidedly above the average. The yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts was the best which had been obtained for many years, and the hillmen profited much by its sale.

The average price of rice was generally lower than in the previous year, as will appear from the table below:-

					1886-87. Seors por rupes,	1887-88. Seers per rupee.
Chittagong-					_	
. Sudder			•••	•••	15.2	18.16
Cox's Bazar	•••	•••	•••	•••	14.7	20.16
Noakholly-				•		
Sudder		•••	•••	•••	18·04	23.6
\mathbf{Fenny}	•••	•••	•••	•••	20.06	22.4
Tipperah-						
Sudder	•••	•••	•••	•••	18 6	22.5
Brahmunber	iah	•••	•••	•••	16 ·75	2 3·8
Chandpore	•••	•••	•••	•••	19·1	21.6
Hill Tracts—						
Sudder	•••	•••	•••	•••	12.2	14.5

The difference of price between the neighbouring districts of Chittagong and Noakholly is said to be due only to want of proper communication.

The wages of labour are usually high in this Division, unskilled labour

fetching from four to eight annas a day.

The year was marked generally by prosperity and further improvement

in the condition of the people.

The rainfall in the past two years has been as Patna Division. follows at the Sudder station of each of the districts of the Patna Division :-

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Inches.	Inches.
Patna	•••		•••	66.98	37.44
Gya	•••	•••	•••	67.06	43.91
Shahabad		•••	•••	62·13	40.22
Mozufferpore	•••	•••	•••	68 ·9 5	44 ·95
Durbhunga	•••	•••	•••	58 ·24	56 ·66
Sarun		•••	•••	70.97	39.33
Chumparun	•••	•••	•••	48.46	57.84

From an agricultural point of view, the year is described as having been below the average, for not only was the rainfall rather less than usual and considerably short of that of the preceding year, but the distribution also was unequal. In most districts, however, the harvest was fairly good.

The average prices of rice and wheat during the past two years at the head-

quarters of the several districts are shown in the following table:-

			•		Соми	ON RICE.	WHEAT.		
		Districts.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1896-87.	1887-88.		
•					S. Ch.	8. Ch.	8. Ch.	8. Ch.	
Patna Gya Shahabad Mozufferpore Durbhunga	•••	 	•••	•••	20 1 17 12 18 0 18 14 18 6	21 13 17 14 16 11 21 0 19 7	20 2 17 10 17 18 19 8 17 15	18 11 15 10 15 10 18 4 17 9	
Sarun Chumparun	•••	•••	•••	•••	20 1 20 8	20 10 17 15	17 6 19 2	15 6 17 9	

The labourers in this Division are paid mostly in grain; consequently their wages do not alter like money.

There is nothing special to report on the material condition of the people

in this Division during the year under review.

The rainfall in the past three years has been as follows at the headquarters of each of the districts of the Bhagulpore Division:—

- hardenseen	D	ISTRICTS.		1	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	•••	•••	•••		41.78	69.00	51.45
Bhagulpore Purneah	•••	•••	•••	•••	60 73 57·32	66·33 83·37	43 ·30 69·70
Maldah	•••	•••	•••		62.63	75.30	53 ·13
Sonthal Pergr	innahs	•••	•••	•••	62·37	76.60	47.67

In Maldah the crops were good: elsewhere they were somewhat below the average.

The average selling prices of rice and wheat in the several districts were—

Districts.		1883	-86.	1886	-87.	1887-88.	
		Rice per rupee. Wheat per rupee.		Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	
Monghyr Bhagulpore Purneah Maldah Sonthal Pergunnahs		S. Ch. 13 15 12 11 16 6 18 6 17 11	S. Ch. 19 9 17 15 17 13 18 3 16 1	S. Ch. 17 12 19 6 21 8 22 12 25 4	S. Ch. 19 12 18 2 18 9 17 9 14 13	S. Ch. 17 12 19 8 20 10 22 13 23 10	S. Ch. 19 4 17 3 17 12 18 2 13 8

Wages of labour continued pretty much the same as in the previous year.

The material condition of the people is said to have improved owing principally to a succession of good crops in previous years.

The figures given below show the quantity of rainfall at the Sudder station

Orissa Division. of each district for the past two years:—

					1886-87.	1887-88.
					Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	•••	•••	•••	•••	77·04	54.06
Pooree	• • •	•••	•••	•••	56·30	37.50
Balasore	•••	•••	•••	•••	69 · 63	58.25

Although the rainfall was less abundant, and the outturn of crops smaller than in the previous year, the harvest throughout the Division generally, except in the Pooree district, was not below the average. In some places of the Pooree district there was a complete failure of the principal crops. Not only was the rainfall deficient and untimely, but destruction was caused in some quarters by the rivers, which are insufficiently protected, breaking through or topping their embankments and flooding the surrounding country.

The price of rice fell in all the principal centres of trade except Bhuddruck, where it remained stationary, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

				Average price of per ru	of common rice
		•		1886-87.	1887-88.
				S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	•••	•••	•••	16 15	19 3
Jajpore	•••	•••	•••	22 12	25 2
Kendrapara	•••	•••	•••	24 4	27 3
Pooree	•••	•••	•••	20 0	21 11
Khoorda	•••	•••	`•••	20 9	20 15
Balasore	•••	•••	•••	24 2	25 5
Bhuddruck	•••	•••	• • •	26 0	26 0

The material condition of the people was generally good throughout the Division, except in those portions of the Pooree district where the failure of the rice crop caused some distress among the labouring classes. It was at one time thought that it would be necessary to open relief works; but later enquiries showed that, though the failure in limited areas had not been exaggerated, the crops from neighbouring places were sufficient to keep the markets supplied with grain at moderate prices, and the demand for labour was always enough to provide even the poorest classes with purchasing power for their immediate wants.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The following table gives the total quantities of rain registered at the principal stations during the past two years:-

				1896-87.	1837-88.
Hazaribagh-				Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh Town Giridi	•••	•••	•••	59.22	48.42
Giriat	•••	• • •	•••	62.40	43.19
Lohardugga-					
Ranchi	•••	•••	•••	53.87	60.44
Palamow	•••	•••	•••	50.73	50.96
Singbhoom-					
Chyebassa		•••	•••	42.66	54.63
Manbhoom -					
Purulia .	•••	•••	•••	46.71	50.08
Govindpore.	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	50.08	31.96

The rainfall during 1887-88 was unevenly distributed, and in portions of the Hazareebagh and Manbhoom districts was insufficient. In consequence, the harvest as a whole was poor. The rice crop was a partial failure throughout the Division. In Manbhoom the bhadoi, especially Indian-corn, was good, and in Singbhoom it was fair. The outturn of all other crops was everywhere deficient. Sugarcane is said to have done exceedingly well both in Hazareebagh and Manbhoom.

As might be expected, the prices of the principal food-grains rose during the year, thus—

					Rice per	rupee.		V	Theat po	•	e
				188	6-87.	1887	-88.	1886			7.88
				8.	Ch.	8.	Ch.	8.	Ch.	8.	Ch.
Hazareebagh	•••	•••	***	19	12	17	10	17	4	16	2
Lohardugga	•••	•••	•••	24	.0	20	13	21	5	18	15
Singbhoom	•••	•••	•••	29	14	26	12	24	8	20	5
$\mathbf{Manbhoom}$	•••	•••	•••	28	12	25	0	17	0	15	9

There has been no change in the wages of labour in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. In Singbhoom labour is said to be rising in price, and in Manbhoom there has been a slight increase in the wages of an ordinary cooly.

In spite of the poor harvest and the consequent rise in the prices of foodgrains, the people, it is said, nowhere felt actual want, except in the Hazarce-bagh and Manbhoom districts.

Cases of real and continued distress on account of scarcity, drought, or inundation are reported in the Provincial Annual Administration Reports. such cases occurred in Bengal during last year. Some cases of distress were reported to have occurred in Khoorda, in Orissa, during the early months of 1888. No applicants for relief, however, appeared as soon as it was proposed to apply the labour test prescribed in the Famine Code, and Government sanction for opening relief works had to be withdrawn.

There were some floods at Magurah in Jessore which did little damage.

A few cases of individual distress were reported to have occurred in the northern parts of Tipperah; but on enquiry nothing like famine or high prices were apprehended, and labourers could not be got to work on the roads.

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1887.

DISTRICTS.		Qu rup	antity se in se 80 tola	ers of	Dist	PRICTS.	:	rupee i	ity per in seers of olahs.
			8. c	н.				8.	CH.
Manbhoom Singbhoom Balasore Southal Perguni Midnapore Bogra Burdwan Maldah Dinagepore Patna	nahs		27 26 1 25 25 24 24 23 1 23 1 23	1 2 4 3 4 3 4 3 9 5	Rajshahye Sarun Purneah Bhagulpore Durbhunga Nuddea Dacca Backergung Cuttack Hill Tipper	•••		21 21 20 19 19 19 19 19	0 0 14 4 9 8 5 5 3
Beerbhoom Bankoora Pubna Lohardugga Julpigoree Jessore Moorshedabad Pooree Tipperah Noakhally Khoolna Mozufferpore Rungpore Furreedpore			23 22 23 22 22 22 22 21 21 21 21 21 21	3 9 9 7 6 5 5 5 5	Hazaribagh Howrah Gya Chittagong Calcutta Chumparun Monghyr 24-Pergunna Mymensingl Hooghly Shahabad Chittagong Darjeeling			18 1 18 1 18 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1 17 1	2 1 9 5 5 3 3 3 7 1 0 0

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

ធ		of the	Fall in 1867.	Inches.	63.59 43.48	47.67 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03 8.03	66.8 86.89 86.89 86.89	63.56 63.86 53.80	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 4 4 2 6 4 2 6 4		60.67 58:12 47:84 61:16 51:47
8		otal fall of the year.	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	67.73 64.29 62.43	68:29 66:76	56.47	61-97 68-37 58-37	68-17 68-17	61.45 60-07	`	62-97 62-91 68-96 66-95 55-54
81		ctober cember (ths).	Fall in 1887.	Inches.	06.0	::	:::	0-17	: 18	36 :	2	8 80 : : : : :
81		Fall after October to end of December (two months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	0.70 0.84 0.66	0.69	9,68	0.66	600	6.00 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80		0.63 0.63 0.68 0.68 0.68
11		nd of yer uths).	Fell in 1887.	Inches.	62.69 43.39	47.87 8.55 8.55 8.55	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	63.56 63.80 53.80	8 4 4 8 8 5	47.97		60.41 68.12 47.84 61.16 51.47
16		Fall to end of October (ten months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	67.03 63.95 61.77	56·14 56·14	66·17 56·06	67.40 61.63 67.87 68.88	59.12 57.63	60.85 59.24 59.24		62.28 62.28 67.72 66.27 64.73
21		ctober nth).	Pall in 18\$7.	Inches	1.66 1.66	34		8 19 0 280 0 70 2 70	# 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0.83		2.53 2.23 2.23 5.01
41	ICHES.	Fall in October (one month).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	49.4 49.4 40.4 7.7	3.00 4.72	8.71 8.98	864 864 8729	44	* 4 & 8 % 8 % 8 %		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
13	ALL IN D	nd of ober oths).	Pall in 1887.	Inches.	52.44 60.60 41.73	46.47 74.94	13.60 53.50 53.50 53.50 53.50	61.06 60.76 63.10	92.94 84.88	45.76 43.84		57.60 52.38 43.21 58.93 47.53
12	REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.	Fall to end of September (nine months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	62:39 49:80 47:72	14.19 14.19 14.19	62.46 62.46 61.08	62.29 67.89 63.29 60.16	65.08 63.31	56 .53		67.78 63:22 60:97 61:25 64:78
n	REGISTE	tember nth).	Fall in 1887.	Inches.	8.94 4.25 6.76	9.65 4.7.7.9	8.33 7.35 3.35	8.48 4.48 4.45 4.45	9999	6.69		9.62 7.35 6.80 13.49 6.31 6.06
10	•	Fall in September (one month).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	8 8 9 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 6 4 6 4	8 8 6 8 8 6 8 8 6	9.6 1.85 1.85	8 8 8 E	7.86 8.06	8.32 8.76 8.76		9.88 9.98 10.99 7.74 9.03
•		nd of st	Fall in 1887.	Inches.	43.50 56.35 34.97	3 5 8 8 8	46.27	46.01 52.28 45.70 39.31	42:37 38:12	37.15 37.15		48.08 45.03 38.41 45.44 42.67
∞		Fall to end of August (eight months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	44:17 41:26 41:08	42.58 2.58 2.88 2.88	42.51 39.83	43.93 49.09 44.91 82.00	47:22 46:23	47:21 46:82		47.90 49.03 44.08 49.98 49.71
-		nd of e oths).	Fall in 1887.	Inches.	19.79 33.13 17.99	14:24	23.36	18 58 22 95 16 10 14 69	24.58 18 41	17.55		18:96 21:13 16:70 15:14 20:56 22:98
•		Fall to end of June (six months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	19.47 19.17 18.58	17.71	16·23 15·84	19-67 19-93 19-36 19-78	22:35 19:83 19:40	21:95 20:16		21:10 23:25 21:05 21:21 19:36 20:80
10		nd of	Fall in 1887.	Inches.	6.80 7.21 6.68	. e. e. & & &	8.68 8.68	\$ 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	6.65	9.87 8.87		6.71 5.09 7.87 4.35 7.05 6.81
•		Fall to end of April (four months).	Average of years as per column 3.	Inches.	4.71 6.22 6.22	3.4° 2.4° 2.1° 2.1°	8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4.49 4.58 4.36	6.34 4.83	5-72 4-46		6.67 6.90 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00
••	fotal tesken 1997	odd staev I ai losted Ial ogariev	to redmuN maintainer s edi. vol munna	Tears.	26—27 16—17 16—17	29-32 7-8	24-27	21—23 10—11 16 18—20	22—23 16—16 16—16	18-19		16-17 16-17 16-17 16-17 16-17
09		Names of sub-divisions.		BENGAL.	: : :	Bankoora	[åt	Midnapore Ghatal Tumlock	y wre bad		PRESIDENCE DIVISION.	Alipore (Jail) Bussirhat Barases Diamond Harbour Barrackpose Dum-Dum
1		Names of divisions and districts.		BI	Burdwan	Bankoora	Beerbhoom {	Midnapore	Hooghly	Howrah {	Perside	24. Pergunnahs

Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

Names of divisions	Names of sub-divisions Sign of Pali to end of Pali to end of Pali to end of Pali in Septembricians Names of sub-divisions Sign of Pali to end of Pali to end of Pali in Septembricians Sign	•	•	en en	•	10	•	2	s	6	2	=	1 1	81			}	71	14 13	14 13 16	14 15 16 17	14 15 16 17 18
Sample S	Tarr Tarr Tobes Names of divisions			Fall to en Apri (four mon	nd of	Fall to en June (six mont		Fall to end August (eight mont		See a see	ember (th).		ERED RAINFA Fall to on Septemble (nine mon	Fall to end of September (nine months).	Fall to end of September (nine months).	Fall to end of September (nine months).	REED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Fall to end of September (one month).	REED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Rall to end of September (one month). (ten months).	REED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Rall to end of September (one month). (ten months).	REED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Fall to end of September (one month).	REED RAINFALL IN INCHES. Rall to end of September (one month). (ten months).	
Mehapore Sath Sat	Krishnegar Save Inches			lo 19dmul/ W llalaiat a odi 10t munda	Average of years as per column 3.									Average of year as per column 3.	Fall in 1867.	Fall in of years 1887. column 3.	Fall in of years of years 1887.	Fall in of years 1887. column 3.	Fall in of years Pall in of years Pall in 1887. ss per column 3. column 3.	Fall in of years Pall in of years Pall in 1887. ss per column 3. column 3.	Fall in of years of years 1887, as per column 3. column 3.	Fall in of years Fall in of years 1887. as per column 3. column 3.
Krishnsgar	Krishnegar			Years	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.				Incaes.	4	Inches.	Inches.	Inches. Inches.	Inches.	Inches. Inches.	Inches. Inches. Inches.	Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches.	Inches. Inches. Inches.	Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches. Inches.
Meherpore	Meherpore	Persidency		 	6.18	6.12		25.48		38.15	2.86	9-38	8	20-02	-05 47-53		47.53	47.53 4.48	47.53 4.48 4.75	47.53 4.48 4.75 54.63	47.53 4.48 4.75 54.59 52.28	47.53 4.48 4.75 54.68 52.28 Or55
Ranaghat	Ranghat Ranghat 16—17 579 563 20 81 18 34 4400 31 34 10 10 00		Meherpore Choosdanga		6027	7.32		29.72 19.72		49-67 87-16	8.04 10.13	8:39 9:47	61.83 55.70	e	\$ 58.06 0 46.63	68.06 46.63	68.06 3.74 46.63 4.50	46.63 4.60 4.41	46.63 4.60 4.41 60.20	46.63 4.60 4.41 60.20 51.04	46.63 4.60 4.41 60.20 51.04 0.68	46.63 4.60 4.41 60.20 51.04 0.68
Rhoolna	Bagirhat Line Lin		. +4		6.79 40.49	6 6 6 8 6 8		18.34		33.68	6.75 6.75 6.06	10.6	50 76 50 76 50 76		4 4 5	44.33 9.87 61.30 4.60		3.87 4.60	8.87 2.10 4.60 5.90	8.87 2.10 54.62 4.60 5.90 64.40	3.87 2.10 54.62 46.43 0.66 4.60 57.90 0.77	3.87 2.10 54.62 46.43 0.66
Narail 15—16 7.14 4.46 25.68 14.05 46.92 25.18 7.53 3.89 3.70	Narail 15—16 7.14 4.46 28.82 28.66 52.26 87.09 9.26 11.34 61.52		Bagirhat Khoolna		7.09	29.9 9.9 9.9		24-39 28-79		47.62 43.98	10.51	88.9 0.0 0.0	50.10 50.10 68.10		64.50 53.66		6.17	6·17 6·59 4·25 3·29	6·17 6·69 71·27 4·25 3·29 64·92	6·17 6·69 71·27 61·09 4·26 3·29 64·92 56·96	6·17 6·69 71·27 61·09 4·26 3·29 64·92 56·96	6-17 6-69 71-27 61-09 0-86 2-02 4-25 8-29 64-92 56-96 0-81 0-25
Jhenidah	Jhenidah 17 18-16 7-08 392 26-62 19-24 49-59 37-22 7-92 18-78 53-72 Makeurah 15-16 7-08 392 26-62 19-24 49-59 32-82 9-26 67-4 58-85 Makeurah 15-16 7-77 7-78 27-83 22-09 48-61 39-94 48-71 9-50 49-66 Labbah 16 16 30.7 6-13 16-54 27-77 38-38 54-22 10-67 12-35 49-51 Julyaphore 11-12 3-49 7-70 16-96 28-87 38-38 54-22 10-67 12-35 49-51 RASHAHYR DIVISION 27-29 3-77 4-37 27-89 49-07 55-99 79-46 11-94 11-16 68-93			12,2	7.14	484	28.83 25.68	23 66 14 05		87.09 25.18	9.26	11:34 3:89	61.52 53.45		48.43 29.07		8:38 3:38	5.69 2.93 3.38 1.66	5.69 2.93 67.11 3.38 1.66 56.83	5.69 2.93 67.11 61.36 3.38 1.56 56.83 30.63	5.69 2.93 67.11 61.36 1.06 3.38 1.56 56.83 30.63 0.68	5.69 2.93 67.11 61.36 1.05 0.13 3.38 1.56 56.83 30.63 0.68 0.06
Berhampore	Berhampore 32-34 4.34 7.83 18.78 26.01 39.89 48.75 9.70 49.66 Lalbagh	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		25.5	7.08	60 00 F	25 6 6 2 27 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	18 09 19-24		37.22 32.82 39.04	928	18:78 6:74 9:70			56.00 39.56	56.00 4.68 39.56 4.66		4.68 86.49 86.69	4.68 6.41 4.66 7.56	4.68 6.41 68.30 62.41 4.66 7.56 63.51 47.12	4.68 6.41 68:30 62:41 0.69 4.66 7.56 63:51 47:12 0.46	4.68 6.41 68:30 62:41 0.69 4.66 7.56 63:51 47:12 0.46 0.88
(Kandi 11—12 8.49 7.70 16.96 28.86 40.94 47.08 9.45 6.54	Jungypore Jungypore 16 3.03 3.67 16.00 28.67 38.38 54.22 10.67 12.35	orshedabad	Berhampore Lalbagh		307	7.83 6.13		28-01		48.76 56.31	10.23	9.50	49.68		68.44 68.44		6:28 4:17	6.28 7.23 4.17 7.57	6-28 7-23 54-94 4-17 7-57 63-68	6.28 7.23 64.94 65.68 4.17 7.57 63.68 76.01	5.28 7.23 54.94 65.58 0.42 4.17 7.57 63.88 76.01 0.36	5.28 7.23 54.94 65.58 0.42 4.17 7.57 63.88 76.01 0.36
	RAFBEARNTE Divisions. 27-29 3.77 4.87 27.89 49.07 55.99 79.46 12.94 11.16		(Jungypore		80 3	3.67 7.70		28.67 28.86		54.22 47.08	10.67 9.45	12.35 6.54	49-05 50-39		66.67 53 .62	66·67 3 ·68 4 ·03		3.68 0.70 4.03 2.75	3.68 0.70 4.03 2.75	3.68 0.70 62.73 4.03 2.75 54.42	8-68 0-70 62-73 67-27 0-34 4-03 2-75 64-42 66-37 0-65	8.68 0.70 52.73 67.27 0.24
	Natione	•	:5	27-29	·	4.59		49-07		79.46	12.94	11.16	68-93		90.62	90.62 4 .88 4 .86		4 .88 98.4	4.88 4.94	4.88 4.94 73.81 4.86 4.92 58.82	4.88 4.94 73.81 95.56 0.33 4.86 4.92 58.82 57.19 0.37	4.88 4.94 73.81 95.66 0.33
Dinagepore 27-29 8.77 4.87 27.89 49.07 55.99 79.46 12.94 11.16) Nilphamari 10—12 5.18 5.29 40.94 69.46 70.94 92.47 15.88 11.61 Gyabanda 16 4.67 8.44 29.56 48.09 59.77 50.60 11.95 19.95		Nattore Rungpore	5 8	A 1.11111	2.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00		21.42		99.88	11.64	8.62	57.44		51.28		4 .61	4·61 2·12 62·06 4·96 3·70 89.79	4·61 2·12 62·06 4·96 3·70 89.79	4·61 2·12 62·06 53·40 4·96 3·70 83·73 93·13	4-61 2:12 62:06 53:40 0:38 4:46 3:70 83.73 93:19 0:41	4-61 2-12 62-06 63-40 0-38 4-96 3-70 83-73 93-12 0-41
Dinagepore 27-29 3.77 4.37 27.89 49.07 55.99 79.46 12.94 11.16 Bauleah 28-32 4.16 4.69 20.48 23.28 43.04 40.32 10.92 11.95 Nattore 26-30 4.74 9.6. 36.29 53.55 65.46 78.66 11.64 8.62		Rungpore		하_	5.18	6.29		94.69		92.47		11.61	80.98			104.08	104.08	104.08 4.24 9.94 91.06	104.08 4.24 3.94	104.08 4-24 8-94 91-06 1	104.08 4.24 9.94 91.06 108.12	104.08 4.24 8.94 91.06 108.12 0.26

72.87 48.30 61.84 126.64 197.31 164.09	56-71 551-42 551-77 51-77 57-92 58-55 58-55 58-55 58-55 58-55	72-18 68-3-1 73-78-3 73-78-3 67-9-1 67-9-1	89-46 90-62 87-73 80-62 80-03 80-03 84 84 84 85 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	38 64 40 08 38 61 40 37
76.76 66.82 61.85 124.18 127.95		\$25335555 \$25335555 \$25335555	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	3313 3888 8888
•	1:11 1:25 0:79 1:18 0:34 0:15 0:73	88.82 6.18 6.18 6.18 6.18 6.18 6.18 6.18 6.18	13:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:	::::
0.20	0.87 1.17 0.61 0.62 0.68 0.68	25 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25.5 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0	0.38
72-87 48-20 61-76 126-61 137-31 154-09	55.00 50.17 50.17 50.59 50.59 50.59 50.59 50.59 50.59	82.56 73.73 73.73 7.44 87.64 87.64 87.64	85-10 114-71 85-50 93-11 65-45 76-64 63-18	38-64 40 08 38-61 40-31
74-84 65-38 60-80 123-74 127-75	72-72 87-05 62-69 76-41 69-41 69-29 69-29	88.66.65 88.66.65 88.66.65 88.66.65 88.66.65 88.66.65 88.66.65	103-79 141-55 110-67 119-83 92-25 79-10 94-94 77-92	41.66 48.60 41.53
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6.64 6.84 6.93 6.04 6.04 6.04	6.10 6.14 6.14 6.11 6.40	8.05 9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05	3.20 1.16 2.83 2.83
4-74 4-81 4-40 6-63 5-53	6 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6 - 23 6 - 23 6 - 23 6 - 36 6 - 36 6 - 37 6 - 37 7 - 37	7.7.7.8 7.7.7.8 7.7.7.8 7.6.8 8.6.9 8.0.0 8.0 8	99 99 99 17 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
69.86 44.92 56.67 122.16 133.22 152.41	61:24 45:96 41:62 42:59 42:73 39:71	68.73 68.73 68.73 68.73 68.73 68.73 68.73 68.73	80-98 109-21 93-12 85-94 65-91 74-76 60-13	35.44 38 92 35.31 37.54
70·10 60·57 66·40 117·11 122·22	67.51 81.49 68.72 71.63 64.95 64.95 65.01	72.33 867.29 87.29 87.16 60.68 78.32 78.32	98-03 133-67 103-12 114-02 87-06 87-06 87-72 87-72 87-72	38.75 40.26 38.34 39.09
10-99 9-08 8-89 13-84 21-11 30-38	6.40 6.40 6.40 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7	7.26 16.80 11.41 10.93 14.22 14.22	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	3-51 7-35 3-93
11:48 11:43 9:92 18:33 24:29	10128 12290 12909 12909 12909 12909 12909	11-57 13-13 12-36 14-26 10-26 13-48	18:98 16:84 16:74 11:79 12:96 12:93 10:40	8·15 6·60 7·72 7 01
68.87 35.84 47.78 108.32 112.11 122.03	45-75 42-71 37-69 40-37 38-52 40-79 34-33	<u> </u>	74.14 98.21 74.62 77.35 62.13 49.17 65.47 65.47	31-93 33-65 27-96 33-61
68-12 469-14 46-48 98-78 97-93	66.98 66.98 66.98 66.98 66.98 66.98	66.39 66.39 72.96 66.39 66.39 66.39 66.39	84-10 118-31 86.28 97-28 76-27 76-16 74-79	30-60 33-63 32-63 32-08
41.02 18.11 35.59 51.19 68.14 68 35	21.59 26.32 20.48 21.64 21.65 24.48 23.24		33.41 31.08 32.41 32.41 32.41 33.41 34.41 35.41 36.41	18-04 15-23 13-87 18-13
29-53 25-62 25-68 40-89 46-05	32.13 37.03 31.69 30.31 80.33	29 70 29 70 37 88 37 06 29 99 26 72 38 12 38 12	86.45 87.10 87.10 87.10	10.16 10.19 8.65 9.00
5 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6-83 7-12 7-97 6-61 5-40 10-16	10.25 10.25 10.25 20.07 20.05	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	41-4 6-6-8 8-8-8 8-8-8 1-8-8-1
6.52 6.52 8.08 6.23	9.58 7.25 8.28 7.27 8.40 7.57	7.08 6.26 7.03 6.11 6.11 6.14 6.00	9:16 6:28 8:24 8:24 10:94 11:14 8:38 8:32 10:91	1.79 1.67 1.38 1.38
24 - 27 28 - 25 16 - 17 26 - 29 17 - 18	36—38 14—16 14—16 3—4 20 16—16 16—16	16 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	28 - 32 16 - 17 28 - 30 10 - 11 16 - 17 18 - 18	31—33 16—17 16—17
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	::::!:	!!!!!!!!		: : : :
Serajgunge Serajgunge Julpiguri Shipore (Fallacut	Dacca Moonsheegunge Manickgunge Naraingunge Furreedpore Goalundo Madaripore	Perozepore Petrakhally Bhola Jamalpore Atia Kishoregunge	Chittagong Cox's Batar Noakhally Feany Comilla Brahmunberia Chandpore Rangamati Agartola	Patha Division. [Patha { Barh { Barh Dinapore
: : : : 6		The state of the s	S A Hill	Per
Bogra Pubna Darjeeling Julpiguri	Dacca Furreedpore	Backergungs Mymensingh	Chittagong Noakholly Tipperah Chittagong E Tracts Hull Tipperah	Paths

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each sub-division in Bengal for 1887.

1	•	- co	•		•		co	•	92		35	13	14	n	16	11	18	10	8	Ħ
		e tota takei						İ		REGISTER	Recietared raigrally in incure.	IL IN IN	CHTS.							
Hames of trisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	years th	Fall to end of April (four months).	and of	Fall to ead of June (six months).	and of the).	Fall to end of August (eight months).	nd of est esthe).	Fall in September (one month).	tember ath).	Fall to end of September (niue months).	ed of or the).	Fall in October (one month).	tober th).	Fall to end of October (ten months).	7 4	Fall after October to end of December (two months).	October scember sths).	Total fall of the year.	of the
	`	o redmuN Milahier Polytol Milahier Polytol Milahier Milah Milah Milahier Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Milah Mi	Average of years as per column 3.	Pall in 1667.	Average of years as per colums S.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Pall in 1867.	Average of years as per column 3.	Pall in 1867.	Average of years se per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3.	Pell in 1867.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1887.	Average of years as per column 3	Fall in 1867.	Average of years as per column 3.	Pall in 1867.
		Years.	Inches.	Inches.	Indhes.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	<u>T</u>
BEHAR	B—concluded.																			***************************************
PATERA DE	PATHA DIVISION CO-necluded.	***************************************											•							
	Nowadah Aurangabad Jehanabad	26-27 16-17 15-17	1.96 1.83 1.54	25.67 25.67 26.67	9 9 8 8 8 4 8 6 8 7 6	12-91 11-16 13-87		34.14 32.45 28.27	7.04 7.11 7.49	2:33	37-89 38-96 40-76	43-41 37-12 81-20	4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.73 1.67 0.98		44:14 38:69 32:18	9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	:::	40.78 42.00 44.26	44.14 38.69 32.18
Shahabad	_			4 0 4 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10.38 7.15	1808 10.40 12.37		31-26 30-21 26-43	6.61 8.52 7.13	5.31 5.31		40-21 57-21 84-08 81-74		8 62 8 4.4 8 4.4 8 4.4	1448 254 208 208		0 0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	::::	48:13 48:17 89:17	3 3 8 8 8 5 4 4
Mozufferpore	2	28—31 16—18 16—16			8-32 11-92 9-95 7-7-7-1	8-29 20-10 19-47	92:29 93:12 32:61	33.16 37.53 33.76	7-07 8-74 7-47	9.46 9.96 9.96		37.97 42.99 37.12	81:8 41:4 404	8 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		46.94 40.32 40.32 40.32 40.32	0.21 0.17 0.27	::::	144	333
Darbhangs	ings bani	72	25. 25. 25. 25.	9:17 9:18 45	11.65 13.65	22.89 21.74		14.65 14.62 14.62 14.62 14.63 16.63	9-88 10-46	9699		57.07 5.894 5.71	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3-19 4-17		64.37 57.13 58.88	0.00	:::	184 444 444	64.37 57.13 58.88
Sarun		<u>==</u>			10547	12.88		33-91 28-94	4.5	8 6 0 8 0 8 0 8 0		4 % % 8 % 8 % 8 %		2 4 4 6 2 6 6 2 6 6	5 85 85 8 8 87 8 7 8 8 8	3 4 5 8 8 8 8 8	900	: :	4 6 1 6 1 6	3 4 4 8 2 2
Chumparan	Motibari	27—28 15—16	1.14 1.86 2.23	1.57	10 65 12 28 13 32	12:30 21:53 13:06	34.91 85.77 88.90	80.47 89.94 88.38	6.66 9.55 9.55 9.55	9.07 14.66 6.03	44.32	24 55 54 55 54 55 54 55	9 55 51 35 55 51 35 55 51	5.58 7.31	882	45 07 61 80 81 78	0000	:::	47.43	45.05 10.05
ВЕЛЕТ	BEAGULPORE DIVISION.											 	3	 :		 }		:	3	
Monghyr	Monghyr	82—36 16—17	1:67	4.67 4.35 5.28	10-60 9 78 10-66	21.96 20.23 16.48	32.61 30.68 34.61	42-01 42-93 36-83	8:44 7:18 7:60	6.97 6.50 6.45	\$7.81 \$7.81 \$9.01	48.98 52.53 43.28	3-2-2-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3	3-64 2-51 2-07	41.63 41.63	52.62 55.03 45.35	0.37 0.40 0.18	<i>,</i> ; ; ;	3.4.4 3.4.2	52.62 55.03 45.35

								IND FI	nome, mic	/•
				61.59 55.74 44.91 82.66		63.67 62.36	34.88 34.88 40.69	68.58	34.83 84.83 84.83	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 br>25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
47.54 50.23		74.65	53.91 58.24 52.35	65.79 47.25 61.81 58.08		58-28 60 20	61.28 61.28 67.24 67.24	10-69	49.67 51.05	56.83 50.48 50.48 50.48
::•	: : :	: : :	:::	::::		0-25 0-12	\$00 0.74 0.16	0-10	:::	!:::
				0.24 0.48 0.21		1.66 1.48 1.48	1887 1880 188	1:39	0.58 0.41 0.54	0-79 0-62 0-31
				55.74 44.91 82.65		63.32 52.24 55.94	32.88 39.85 51.35	63; 4 8	49-03 43-48 69-90	52.61 52.28 47.93 32.32
47-21 50 (16 52-81	45.90 64.33	74:34 68:69 68:37	62.03 62.03 63.03	61.33 67.87		56.72 58.72 56.34	53.01 59.08 65.89	79.70	48-99 5 0-64 49-15	44.03 55.71 60.04 48.61
1.28 4.67 2.89	20 8 40 8 40 8	4 to -	888	1:31 8:29 6:39		0-98 2-47 3-02	6.20	2,7	9.00 0.90 1.63	0.63
4.14 2.76 4.66	8 69 69 60 69 60 69	2 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	444 2234 745	3.19 3.29 4.23 8.29		6.77 6.53 6.46	830 7.04 6.86	•	3.50 3.29 3.19	8:25. 8:78 8:78 8:38
55.46 54.99	67.77	88.78 8.78 8.78 8.78	48.95	76.45 76.45 76.45		52·34 49·77 52·88	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0/10	46.53 42.58 58.27	51.98 51.98 31.51
43:07 47:29 48:15	24.9 28.9 28.9	66·16 48·97	63.60 47.39 52.34	43 82 48 04 63 64		50.95 53.19 49.88	44.71 52.04 59.03	8	45.58 47.35 45.96	46.26 44.23
6.40 4:24 14:67	7.57	9-37 12-53	9-60 4-97 5-75	6.88 6.88 16.68		7.14 5.19 8.77	7.48 6.13 4.54	5	6.63 6.87 6.87	6:28
808 993 1004	14 41	13.84	10-70 8-91 12-66	10-10 8-04 12-23		9-78 10-19 9-41	10-13	5	7.97 8.92 8.23	924
\$9.39 40.32	188	69 41 41:13	39.45 51.34 51.84	49.27 36.74 59.64		45-20 44-58 44-11	29.55 41.52		40.00 35.47 51.40	28.79 28.79 28.29
35-01 37-36 38-11	46.93 46.93	51.32	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	33 72 40 00 41 41			41.37 46.30 41.84		37.61 38:43 37.71	43.22 38.50 36.78
21.90 27.09 26.10	45.96	33.75 28.31	21.38 19.86 31.46	27·18 16·89 24·94		22-94 23-07 20-21	8 32 18:33 24:31		13.19 11.99 26.91	17-79 14:51 12:06
13:06 14:48 14:37	17 O7 23 96	21.31	18.71 16.75	11.19 13.76 17.60		17.46 18-94 15-58	215.88 21.88 18.88		12.26 12.88 13.50 9.46	15.53 14.81 11.85
4·12 6·62 8·66 3·56	4.68 3.73	4.87	9 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	6.16 4.81 3.91		4 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	8 1 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0-61 3-25 3-08
2.8.1 1.82 1.93 1.93	2.59 3.01	80 60 40 br>40 60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	2 4 6 5 4 6 5	2.13 2.13 1.84		8.4.84 9.07	2.67.4 6.83 4.79		84 84 84 85 85 85 86 85 85	8:10 2:10 2:00
32-33 16-16 16-17 16-17	16-17 15-16	14 – 16 29 – 31	17—18 16—17	8 -9		26 - 29 14 - 16 16 29 - 39	16-17 27-38 16-17		25-27 16-17 29-31 16-17	17—18 22—24 15—16
::::	: :	::	: : :	:::		::::			iridih)	:::
Bhagulpore Scopool Maddapore Banka	Purneah Kissengunge	Maldah Doomka	Deoghur Rajmehal	James Pakour ORISSA	ORIBBA DIVIGION.	Cuttack Jajpore Kendrapara Pooree	Khurda Balasore Bhuddruck	CHOTA NAGPORE. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Hazaroebagh Pachamba (in Giridih) Ranchi Palamow	Purulia Gobindpore
َ آ	<u>~</u> :) :	Per-		ORIBA	:	 : :	HOTA	स : :	
Bhagulpore	Purneah	Maldah	Sonthal			Cuttack Pores	Balasore	CHO	Hazareebagh Lohardugga Sinchhoom	Manbhoom

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the aus, and is essential to the transplanting of the amus. The fall in September matures the amus, while that after September fills out the car of the amus and determines the prospects of the rabi.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1887 to March 1888.

													COM	MON	RIC	B.						•			
DISTRICTS.											10	887.										188	18.		
		Ap	ril.	M	ay.	J	nne.	July	. A	ugu	10t.	Septer	nber.	Octo	ber.	Noven	aber.	Decen	ber.	Janu	ary.	Febru	ary.	Mai	rch.
		8.	c.	s	. c.	s	. с.	8. 0		3 .	c.	8.	c.	8.	c.	8.	c.	S.	c.	8.	c.	8.	c.	8.	С
Calcutta	•••		11	19	3	19	2	17 8		16	4	16	4	18	7	16	8	16	в		10	16			14
Burdwan		25	0	24	12	23	4	20 18		22		24 16	0	2l	6	23	ļ	22 17	8	21	_	23 19		24	
4-Pergunnahs ' Backergunge		18 19	8	18 20	0	18 20	0	17 13 18 12		16 18	12	20	8	16 20	13 0	17 20	6		12 12	18 21	2 0	20		20 20	
hittagong	•••	17	0	16		116	6	16 14		_	14	19	0	21	8	21	8	19	4	19	8	19	12	20	
atna	***	25	ŏ	24	ő	21	ŏ	20 8		21	8	21	8	22	8	22	8	20	ō	21	8	20	0	20	
urbhanga	•••	22	10	20	•	18	B	18	_	17	6	17	8	17	13	19	Ŏ		10	20		20	6	20	
hagulpore		21	7	22	1	18	15	19 8	1 1	19	9	19	9	20	13	18	4		10	17	10	19	9	20)
ooree		23	10	23	0	23	0	21 10		31	10	21	0	18	в	18	6	19	11	23	0	23	10	23	1
lazaribagh	•••	19	8	19	0	18	0	17 4	. 1	16	8	18	0	19	8	19	0	17	0	16	2	16	0	16	}

WHBAT.

		S.	c.	s	. c.	8	. с.	S.	c.	S. c.	8. c.	S. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	S. c.
Calcutta Burdwan 24-Pergunnahs		14 14 18		15 14 14	0	13	11	1	2 2 0	14 4 15 0 14 0	14 4 15 0 14 0	14 12 16 1 13 4	14 Ž 16 F 14 O	14 0 15 6 14 0	13 2 15 0 16 0	12 12 12 14 16 0	13 6 14 2 16 12
Backergunge Chittagong Patna Durbhanga	•••	16 18 19	12 4	16 19 18	8 11	16	12 9	18	0 0	10 0 19 0 18 10	10 0 19 0 18 2	14 0 22 0 20 8	14 0 20 0 17 12	12 8 18 8 16 12	11 0. 17 0 16 7	11 0 15 12 14 8	10 12 18 0 14 12
Bhagulpore Poorce Hazaribagh	•••	17 12 20	7	17 11 19	_	11 11 18	2		200	20 0 10 8 16 12	20 3 12 7 15 8	19 12 12 7 17 8	17 0 13 10 18 0	16 12 14 7 12 12	15 2 14 7 10 8	14 8 14 7 12 8	15 2 13 12 15 8

BARLEY.

		8. c	. 8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	. 8. v.	8. c.
Calcutta Burdwan 24-Pergunnahs	•••	20 15 35 12 23 4	40 0 26 8	26 6	26 0	19 15 26 8	19 15 26 8	20 12 26 8	20 4 26 12	20 0	22 2 22 8	22 14 22 8	20 1 80 0 22 8
Backergunge Chittagong Patna Durbhanga			33 0		28 0 81 14	28 0 34 10	28 0 35 11	31 4 38 8	30 8 35 0	27 12 27 8	29 0 36 12	28 8 30 2	29 8 31 8
Bhagulpore Pooree Hazaribagh	•••	36 10 24 8	37 14 21 8		35 5 17 8	34 0 18 8	34 12 22 8	31 9 23 8	31 8 21 0	28 6 20 8	25 4 21 0	25 4 20 0	30 6 21 8

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

		8. c.		S. c	$\cdot $	S. c.	8	o.	8.	c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.
Calcutta		24 8	2	33 ()	23 0	19	0	17	8	17 8	22 7	23 4	24 8	24 8	19 10	16 13
Burdwan 24-Pergunnahs		29 4	2	24"8		86 8	1	•••	26	8	23 12	20 0	22 8	23 4	 22 8	•••••	20 0
Backergunge		•••		•••		•••	1	•••		••							
Patna		30 0		33 (26 0	25		36	0	87 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	29 0
Dha mulmana		33 0 36 5	- 17	80 (85 (87 4 85 15	37 86	_	85 83		38 7 86 10	31 14 81 14	32 4	28 4	30 3 25 4	25 8	26 6
Pooree	••		ľ	•••	١	•••		•••					80 5	26 8	20 1	25 4	26 8
Hazareebagh	••	26 0	1	28 ()	25 8	26	0	26	8	83 8	25 8	27 8	22 8	20 8	20 4	20 0
	_	<u> </u>	_1				1		<u> </u>					İ		·	

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1887 to March 1888—concluded.

						N	JMB	ER	OF 8	EERS	OF	80 TO	LAH	WEI	GH'	r Pur	СНА	SEABI	LEF	OR A	RU.	PEE.			
Districts.		<u> </u>												GRAN	€.										
											18	87.										188	8 .		
		Ap	ril.	1	lay.	J	une.	Ji	aly.	Aug	unt.	Septer	nber.	Octob	ær.	Novem	ber.	Decen	ber.	Janus	ıry.	Febru	ary.	Mar	reh.
		8.	c.	s	. c.	S.	c.	s.	c.	S.	c.	s.	c.	8.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	8.	С
Burdwan 24-Pergunnahs Backergunge Chittagong	•••	19 24 20 18 12 30 27 25 13 23	0 0 0 8 0 14 12	25 22 17 11 32 27 27	8 8 0 0 8 12 12	25 15 13 30 25 27	8 8 8 0 11 12	1-	12 12 0 0 0 3 6 7	19 25 21 18 16 3) 29 29 13	1 12 0 0 0 0 14 10 2	19 26 21 18 17 30 29 29 13 23	0 0 0 14 10 12	20 24 20 18 16 30 24 27 12 20	2 8 0 0 0 0 8 12 7	19 25 21 20 16 30 26 28 12 21	13 0 4 0 0 8 0 6 8	26 22	0	19 21 22 13 14 21 18 21 17 17	8 0 8 4 0 0 10 7 1	18 19 20 13 10 20 15 20 16 16	4 8 10 0 12 8 4 3 6 8	19 23 22 13 20 8 21 20 17	

SALT.

	8.	c.	s.	C.	8.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	8.	c .	8. c.	8. c.	s.	c.	S. c.	8. c.	8. c.
Backergunge Chittagong Patna Durbhanga	13 12 12 12 11 13 12 14	8 0 8 0 10 7	13 13 13 12 11 11 12 14	8 8 10	19 13 13 12 10 11 11 12 14	0 6 0 0 10 12 10 7	13 12 12 12 9 11 11 12 14	0 6 8 0 2 12 8 10 7	12 12 8 11	0 12 12 10 7	13 19 12 12 12 8 11 12 12 13	6 12 4 12 0 10	13 4 13 12 12 6 12 8 10 0 11 12 12 0 12 10 13 2	13 4 13 12 12 12 12 8 11 8 13 0 12 14 12 10	12 12 11 11 12 12 13	4 5 12 5 0 12 8 0 2 4	12 2 12 2 11 12 11 0 10 0 11 12 12 8 11 6 11 13	10 8 10 7 9 12 9 4 9 0 10 4 9 12 9 8 10 8 7 8	9 0 10 8 9 12 9 3 7 8 10 0 9 12 10 1 9 14 8 0

Zaud Becords, Agriculture and Forticulture.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Angul in Cuttack. Banki in ditto. Nulchora in Noakhally. Bhil Bullee in 24-Pergunnahs. Port Canning in the Sunderbuns. Bhetia in Midnapore. Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah. Kamina Chak in Midnapore.

THE work done during the year by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with the organisation and maintenance of village records consisted in the supervision of the surveys and settlements of the Government estates named in the margin, which have been noticed in the chapters on survey and settlement, and of the following wards' and private estates:-

District.	Name of estate.	Area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional agency or not.	Area cadas- trally surveyed up to 31st March 1888, in acres.	Cost of survey por sers.	Remarks.
		WAR	DS' ESTATES			
Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Maldah, and Durbhunga. Dinagepore Ditto Ditto and Purneah	Sunkumana	180,000 52,910	Professional Ditto Non-professional Professional	275,0 0 0 168,000 31,126 27,200	3 annas 6 ,, 5 ,,	Including traverse survey of 35 square miles.

PRIVATE ESTATES.

Rajshahyo	•••		Dubulhati	31,870	Non-professional		•••••	Cadastral survey did not commence till after
Midnapore		•••	Kesiari	4,818	Ditto	2,960	4 annas	1st April 1888. Excluding cost of in- struments.
Ditto	•••	•••	Purbopitpore alias	903	Ditto	139	3 .,	Ditto ditto.
Ditto Ditto		•••	Purusthampore Bogri	477 366	Ditto Ditto	160 80	3 ,, 5‡ ,,	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
Tipperah		•••	Alakdia Durgapore	774	•••••	•••••	•••••	

The enquiries which were being made by Mr. Sakhawat Hossein in Dinagepore and Rungpore were completed early in Analysis of districts. Analysis of districts. the year. The report was prepared on the lines of that submitted by Mr. A. C. Sen for Burdwan in 1886. The soil of these districts is fertile, and the water-supply sufficient. But the climate is unhealthy, and the people physically weak. There is thus a scarcity of labourers, and a large area of cultivable land is lying uncultivated. Dinagepore is pre-eminently a rice-growing district, and some of the best varieties of rice are grown there. Carolina paddy was twice tried in Dinagepore, but with no satisfactory results. Mustard also is largely cultivated in Dinagepore. Of Rungpore agriculture, tobacco cultivation is the special feature. Jute and sugarcane are grown in both districts. There is a small local silk industry, and the silkworm known as Eri (Philosamia Ricini), which feeds on the leaves of the castor-oil plant, is cultivated to some extent. In Rungpore there is a brown variety, from the silk of which a cloth of great durability is manufactured. If the growth of this species of worms, which are easily reared on the castor-oil plant, were encouraged, the supply might be greatly increased. Of the new improved agricultural implements, the Beheea sugar-mill is much used by the cultivators in Rungpore. In one estate alone, viz. Balashun, there were no less than 300 mills at actual work in one year. The new Seebpore, the Birati cast-iron and the Burrakur ploughs were shown at work in several places in both the districts.

The subject of planting of trees along roadsides continued to receive the attention of the Agricultural Department, and a Planting of trees along roadcircular was issued containing detailed instructions as to the kinds of trees which should be planted,

and the manner of planting, protecting and pruning. The Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, has reported that many applications for seeds and seedlings were received during the year.

Mukharji.

Enquiries and experiments were continued during the year by Mr. N. G.

The first object of these enquiries was

Eradication of disease among

to ascertain the nature of the disease, locally known as kata, which led to a serious decline in the silk industry of Bengal. The disease was identified with that known in Southern Europe as pebrine, and remedial measures were adopted by the introduction of M. Pasteur's system of microscopic examination in order to detect the disease, and of healthy conditions in the rearing of cocoons. The success which resulted led Government to sanction funds for carrying on the preliminary operations as a practical experiment which should stimulate a demand for healthy seed among native rearers, and prove that the rearing of cocoons protected by M. Pasteur's system, and under healthy conditions, could be made a profitable commercial undertaking. As it was felt that much was still needed to make the system of selecting seed demonstrably profitable, and as there are doubtful points in connection with silk-rearing which require elucidation, an attempt was made to obtain the services of an expert from Europe, but the terms offered were not sufficient to induce a qualified man to come to India. It was then determined to depute Mr. Mukharji to Europe to study the system of silkworm—rearing in France and Italy, and he left India for the purpose at the commencement of April 1888. The contributions made by interested mercantile firms and native zemindars of the silk districts, in aid of the experiments, already amount to Rs. 7,582.

The total amount expended by Government during the year on agricultural experiments was Rs. 7,070, against Rs. 6,860 Agricultural experiments, &c. in the previous year. Experiments were made, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, in the farms belonging to the Dumraon and Burdwan Raj estates, and in a small farm of 20 acres which has been recently established by Government at Seebpore near Howrah. From the point of view of diffusing knowledge of improved agriculture among ryots and others, this Government farm is very well situated. The ryots in the neighbourhood take much intelligent interest in its working, and it is often visited by educated men from Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The Dumraon Raj has under consideration a proposal to establish a farm at Bhojpore on a larger scale than the Dumraon farm, the chief aim of which will be to make profit. The experiments made during the year were chiefly on paddy, Canadian maize, potatoes, wheat and sugarcane. As regards manuring, several experiments were made, some of which led to definite and satisfactory results. As in previous years, a number of manure and other experiments were tried through ryots and zemindars with the object that they might adopt an improved system of agricul-Over fifty ryots were induced to try the effect of different manures on paddy and sugarcane. As regards wards' estates, the cultivation of the potato has been successfully introduced in the Kanika estate in Orissa.

Of improved ploughs, the wrought-iron inverting plough made at the Seebpore Government Workshops has been most favourably reported on. One hundred and twenty-one of these ploughs were distributed during the year. The price is Rs. 6-8. Seventy-seven Burrakur water-lifts were sold during the year at a cost of Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 each. The pump, however, being made of cast-iron, is liable to breakage, specially while in transit. The system of utilising town sewage was introduced into six new municipalities during

the year. Enquiries were made through all districts in Bengal, and the reports show that Bengal generally is unsuited to sheep-breeding Sheep-breeding. except in parts of the Chota Nagpore and Patna Divisions, where it is thought that the native sheep might be improved by cross-breeding. The whole subject is still under consideration.

Steady progress was made during the past year. Among the plants cultivated in the Garden, the largest demands were made for the rhea and the rain-tree (Pithecolobium Saman). Mahogany trees were also propagated and distributed to a great extent. Many valuable contributions from well-known botanists were made to the Herbarium during the year. Among these, the set of plants of the large natural order Euphorbiacew, which were placed at the disposal of Sir Joseph Hooker, are of special value, as they have been returned by him, bearing in his own handwriting the names given to them in his Flora of British India. The Library of the Botanical Garden also received a valuable acquisition in the transfer to it from the Royal Gardens at Kew, through the courtesy of the Director, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, of the correspondence of Dr. Wallich, extending from 1794 to 1849.

The ravages of potato-disease in Sikkim and the Khasi Hills have had a serious effect on the experiments which are now being conducted for the naturalisation of the English tuber in Darjeeling. The successful results of 1885-86 have not been maintained, and it has been found that, probably owing to altered climatic conditions, the potatoes now produced from English seed are deteriorating in quality and becoming more susceptible to disease. The total produce of all kinds at the Garden brought in a revenue of Rs. 961-12, an excess of Rs. 661-12 over the amount estimated.

forests.

THE forests in the Lower Provinces under the control of the Forest Department at the end of the year 1887-88 covered a total area of 7,314,153 acres, or 11,428 square miles, classified as follows:—

						Area in acres.
Reserved	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,191,381
Protected	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,401,162
Unclassed	•••	•••	•••	•••		2,581,420
Proposed re	eserves n	ot yet finally	gazetted	Total	•••	7,173,963 140,190
				Total	•••	7,314,153
						~

The net result of the changes in the forest areas under the control of the Department is unimportant, and consists of a Area of forests. decrease to the extent of 3,605 acres, due to the exclusion of 3,761 acres of protected forests, and the inclusion of 156 additional acres of reserves, the quantity of unclassed State forest and waste land remaining unaltered. The total area of the reserved forests on the 31st March 1888 was 3,191,381 acres. Areas comprising about 140,190 acres in Chota Nagpore have been gazetted as proposed for reservation at various times since 1880, but settlement operations are still pending, and final notifications under section 19 of the Act have not in consequence issued.

The area of the protected forests at the close of the year is 1,401,162 acres, 3,761 acres having been excluded, as follows:—In the Basirhât forest, Sunderbuns Division, 3,305 acres in the north-west portion of lot No. 138 were transferred to the civil authorities to be leased for cultivation, with effect from 1st April 1887, by a notification dated 18th October; in the Dandimal forests, Khorda Subdivision, 456 acres were transferred to the reserved forests, with effect from 20th December 1887, by a notification dated 21st November.

The area of the unclassed State forests and waste lands in the Chittagong

Division remains unchanged at 2,581,420 acres.

The record of the length of boundaries and the number of boundary marks in reserved forests, which is now reported Demarcation. to be fairly accurate, shows a total length of 3,515 miles, of which 2,165 have been demarcated by the erection of 31,157 posts or pillars, and the remaining 1,350 miles are natural boundaries not requiring to be artificially defined. There were 44 miles newly demarcated during the season, while 1,058 miles were re-cleared, and 921 more miles were kept clear as fire traces. The average cost per mile of the fresh demarcation was Rs. 16, or almost double that of the preceding year, owing, it is explained, to the expense of labour in the Darjeeling and Teesta subdivisions, and the more thorough clearance made in Khorda than formerly. On maintenance also the expenditure incurred showed an increase, the average cost being Rs. 7-2 as compared with Rs. 6-15 in 1886-87, due to a larger number of marks having been renewed.

The demarcation of the Angul reserve boundaries by the Cadastral Survey party employed in that estate had not been completed at the close of the year. The survey of the whole of the forest reserves in Angul has been sanctioned since the close of the year, the cost being debitable to the settlement of the estate. In Singbhoom the forest boundaries adjoining the States of Bonai and Gangpur are reported to have been finally demarcated since the close of the year.

The Working Plans Division has been in abeyance, for practical purposes, since Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, went on furlough in September 1887; and as the draft plan submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India for the forests of the Darjeeling Subdivision, which are capable of being worked for the supply of the stations of Darjeeling and Jalapahar and the adjacent tea gardens, is not approved, its revision must await the time when the services of an officer can be made available to carry out the work.

The expenditure incurred in this division under the sub-head "Surveys

and Working Plans" is Rs. 654.

The controlling staff, which was brought up to its sanctioned strength by an additional appointment made last January, Establishments. now consists of one Conservator and twelve Deputy Punishments in the lower grades, both judicial and Assistant Conservators. and departmental, have been of less frequent occurrence than in previous years. The unpopularity of the service among natives of India in these Provinces appears to have been as noticeable as ever, and it is stated that many applicants for appointment as Foresters either declined to accept the posts offered them on learning that their head quarters were located in the forests, or, having joined, remained in the service for a brief interval only. The circumstance was remarked with regret by the Government of India last year, and the suggestion was then thrown out that it might be desirable to try the experiment of importing foresters from other parts of India. This proposal does not seem capable of being given effect to without increased expenditure; and although there is some difficulty in obtaining candidates locally, it does not appear that it is by any means an insuperable one.

In consequence of the anomalous position occupied by the Forest Officer of the Gorruckpore Division in his operations on the Bengal side of the river, it was found that the old rules for the collection of drift timber in the river Gunduck had led to much friction between the Forest and Civil Officers, and in all probability to the considerable loss of revenue to Government. After full discussion, the rules have recently been superseded and amended, and it is hoped that the work will now be carried out more satisfactorily. Since the close of the year a proposal has been made to apply the rules to the Koosee river also.

The number of cases under the Forest Law taken into Court was only Breaches of the Forest Law.

516, against 839 last year and 624 in the preceding year. On the other hand, the returns show a large increase, from 882 to 1,867, in the number of cases compounded, and the net result is that, taking both classes of cases together, there is an increase of 662 cases. Of the cases compounded no less than 1,204 were in the Sunderbuns Division: the increase there amounts to 943 cases, and is due to better supervision, owing chiefly to the more constant tours made by gazetted officers. The offences compounded appear to have been such only as could be suitably dealt with in that manner, and the increase in the number so disposed of is no doubt satisfactory. The advantage is twofold, as offenders are naturally, as a rule, willing to compound venial infringements of the Act and rules rather than be subjected to a regular prosecution, while the system is convenient from a departmental point of view, as it obviates the necessity for leaving important revenue-collecting stations without responsible officers to accept payment of Government dues. The Conservator states that he is satisfied with its working, and has received no appeals against the estimates of damage made by his subordinates.

The total area over which protection from fire was attempted by

Protection from fires.

measures and rules, amounted to 1,134,646 acres,
or 127,363 acres more than in the preceding year, and the percentage of
area which escaped fire rose from 80.9 to 89.9. The expenditure incurred
on this account was Rs. 18,107 against Rs. 14,378 in 1886-87. The average

cost is only 3.4 pies per acre. In reserved forests an area of 92.6 per cent. escaped fire during the exceptionally dry season of 1888 against 89 per cent. in 1887.

The total revenue derived from grazing and the sale of fodder rose from Rs. 6,680 to Rs. 7,737, almost half of the amount having been raised in the Darjeeling sub-

division alone.

The record of observations shows that regeneration by means of natural reproduction has generally succeeded well. Favourable and artificial reproduction.

Natural and artificial reproduction.

Be accounts are received from all the subdivisions, especially in regard to sâl trees. Under a system of improved fire protection, the grass is gradually disappearing and giving place to healthy sâl seedlings, which in a few years will form thickets and suppress the grass. Regular plantations were extended by 294 acres and cultural operations by 7 acres, the total expenditure incurred amounting to Rs. 7,283 against Rs. 7,460 in 1886-87. These developments were again confined almost exclusively to the Darjeeling and Chittagong Divisions, while the cutting of creepers was principally carried on in Julpigoree and Buxa.

the cutting of creepers was principally carried on in Julpigoree and Buxa.

The outturn of wood was 26,041,197 cubic feet solid, against

24,485,093 cubic feet in 1886-87. The removal

of timber by permit-holders increased by 992,339

cubic feet, but there was again a falling off of 340,779 cubic feet in the
exports of fuel under these passes. There appears to have been a general
advance in the demand for bamboos, but this was more than counterbalanced by the decline in the outturn of the Chittagong Division and
the Palamow subdivision, due, in the former case, to frontier raids, and, as
regards the latter, to the department having taken the work more into its own
hands.

The financial results of the year compare very favourably with those of the three preceding years, the figures being as follow:—

			Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
			Rs.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}.$	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.
1884-85	•••	•••	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237
1885-86	•••	•••	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033
1886-87		•••	6,53,634	4,22,781	2,30,858
1887-88	•••	•••	6,57,794	3,90,368	2,67,426

The receipts were greater and the charges less than in 1886-87, and the

surplus, therefore, is larger by Rs. 36,573.

It is observed that the receipts from the Sunderbuns are Rs. 3,97,301, from Darjeeling Rs. 99,460, and from Chittagong Rs. 70,023. The principal receipts are from timber Rs. 2,83,969, firewood and charcoal Rs. 1,92,467, and other minor produce Rs. 82,577. Bamboos yield Rs. 51,115. The heaviest expenditure is incurred in Darjeeling Rs. 1,07,548, the Sunderbuns Rs. 82,160, and Chota Nagpore Rs. 66,518. The total cost debited to conservancy and works is Rs. 1,73,731, and to establishments Rs. 2,16,635.

119

Mannfactures, Mines, and other Zudustries.

THE following statement, which has been prepared from Messrs. W. Moran & Co's. market report, gives the actual yield of indigo for 1886-87, as compared with the estimate of that year, and the probable outturn of 1887-88:—

	Es	timated yield 1886-87.	d, A	Actual yield 1886-87.	, Est	imated yield 1887-88.	,
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	•••	2,930		3,363		2,200	
Krishnagore		3,620		3,301		2,700	
Midnapore	•••	850		933		1,100	
Burdwan	•••	340		435		380	
Maldah		6 0 0		581		920	
Moorshedabad		4,750		5,149		3,800	
Rajshahye and Pub	na	1,100	_	1,177		600	
Bhagulpore	•••	2,160		2,440		3,100	
Purneah		2,250		2,574		6,400	
Rungpore and Natt	ore	1,700		1,690		1,300	
		-	20,300		21,643		22,500
Monghyr	•••	2,600	-	2,666	•	2,500	•
Tirboot	•••	31,500		30,879	•	33,200	
Chump arun	•••	17,500		18,127		18,700	
Chupra	• • •	16,100		16,131		15,300	
•			67,700		67,803		69,700
Benares—		•					•
European		7,400		7,310		6,000	
Native	•••	4,600		7,525		6,000	
			12,000		14,835		12,000
Doab-			•		•		
Europeau		3,500		3,087		2,800	
Native	•••	24,500		23,457		23,000	
2140210			28,000		26,544		25,800
Total	•••	•	1,28,000	•	1,30,825	-	1,30,000

The actual outturn of 1886-87 exceeded the estimate by 2,825 maunds, but fell short of the actual yield of 1885-86 by 436 maunds. It is estimated that the yield for 1887-88 will be much less, owing to the heavy and excessive rainfall in August last in Benares and the North-Western Provinces, which did much injury to the plant.

The statement below gives the exports of indigo to foreign countries

during the past two years:-

			1886-	87.	1887-	88.
			Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To the United Kingdom	•••		31.146	91,45,734	30.434	93,97,833
" Austria-Trieste	•••	•••	8,600	26,26,487	10,858	89,56,867
France	•••		12,868	39,40.105	15,454	45,19,153
", Italy	•••		946	2,89,425	925	2,79,857
" Egypt	•••	•••	558	1,57,417	21	7,170
" United States	•••	•••	25,750	'76,78,299	19,258	66,35,781
, Persia	•••		323	1,09,474	348	1,19,416
" Turkey in Asia	•••		1,977	5,84,533	1,592	4,79,371
" Other countries	•••		5,774	17,11,698	8,445	26,61,442
	Total		87,942	2,62,43,170	87,335	2,74,56,889
Quantity in Indian mau value per Indian maur	inds, and and.	sverage	1,19,699	@ Rs. 219 per Indian maund.	1,18,873	@ Rs. 231 per Indian maund

The exports of indigo in 1887-88 are ·6 per cent. below those of the previous year, but the value has advanced considerably, being 4.6 per cent. higher prices were obtained in Calcutta in consequence of stocks in London having been reduced from 18,811 chests in 1886 to 16,525 chests in 1887, by increased consumption in Europe and America.

The following table shows the outturn and distribution of the crop for the

last two years:—

					Chests.	Chests.
Great Brit	ain	•••	•••	•••	7,434	6,300
France			•••	•••	4,697	5,600
	Holland and	Belgium	•••	•••	8, 50 5	9,900
Italy and	Switzerland		•••		314	400
Russia	•••	•••	•••		1,463	2,600
America	•••	•••		•••	9, 936	7,500
Gulphs	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,268	700

It will be observed that the greater part of the crop went to the continent of Europe, the increase being most conspicuous to France, Russia and Germany, the shipments for the past three years to Germany standing at-

			1895-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cwt		•••	3,196	4,596	6,380
Value, Rs.	•••	•••	11,45,362	13,77,802	20,21,591

Russia also took 1,623 cwt., value Rs. 5,03,924 in 1887-88, against 416 cwt., value Rs. 1,21,507, in the previous year. This increase, in the direct trade with Russia, was no doubt connected with the commencement of despatches from Russia of petroleum.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal

during the calendar year 1887:—

1 •	2	8	}	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
		tions.	average feet.	<u> </u>	ARBA IN	Acres.		АРРИОХ	MATE OUND	YIELD IN	unds
Division.	District.	Number of plantations.	Approximate ave elevation in feet.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under ten.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black,	Green.	Total.	Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
		-		Å. R. P.	Acres.	A. R. P.	Acres.				
_ (Chittagong	•26	20 to 480	3,695 0 0	481	4,178 0 0	14,376	1,067,853		1,067,853	289
Chittagong {	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	30	100 0 0		100 0 0	273	22,734		22,734	227:34
CHOTA NAG-{	Hazaribagh Loharduzza Manbhoom	80 †	2,250 400 to 2,400	865 0 0 1,909 0 0	104 1,114	969 0 0 3,083 0 0	1,817 83 42	152,780 436,944		152,780 430,944	176°6 221°9
RAJSHAHYB {	Darjeeling Julpigoree	169 157	200 to 7,000 250 to 2,000	3?,491 0 0 17,653 0 0	6,871 8,280	39.352 0 0 25,933 0 0	14,983 24,006	9,914,356 7,476,771	:::	9,944,356 7,476,771	306-1 423-541
DACCA	Dacca	6	15 to 18	27 2 18		27 2 18		2,074	<u></u>	2,074	75.1
	Total	395		56,790 2 18	16,850	73,610 2 18	58,827	19,103,512		19,108,512	245'65

Returns for three gardens were not furnished, and approximate figures have been included.
 One garden, which existed in Manbhoom, has closed after one year's working.

The aggregate number of tea gardens at the close of the year under review was 395, of which 392 furnished returns, and the total area under cultivation was 73,640-2-18 acres, producing an outturn of 19,103,512lb. Compared with the report for 1886, there was a decrease of one in the number of gardens, the area under tea increased by 3,830-2-18 acres, and the outturn by 2,565,117tb, but the average yield fell from 322.89lb to 245.65lb per acre, showing a decrease of 77.24th. Considerable damage was caused by red spider and mosquito blight, and the state of the tea market continued to be unsatisfactory.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several tea-

producing districts.

In the Chittagong Division returns were not received from three gardens, and consequently the figures for these had to be estimated on such data as could be got. The outturn for the year, thus obtained, amounted to 1,067,853lb, against 961,219lb last year, while the average yield per acre rose from 285.33th to 289th.

In the Hill Tracts only one garden was worked, and the yield fell from 25,650th in 1886 to 22,734th in the year under report, the average yield per acre being only 227.34th against 256.5th.

The tea gardens in this division are situated in the Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts. A garden was started in the ManChota Nagpore. bhoom district, but it was not successful, and was abandoned after a year's working. The number of gardens in the division increased by one, but the difference was brought about by amalgamations and

sub-divisions of existing gardens, and there was no actual increase.

In Hazaribagh there was a decrease in the extent of cultivation by 14 acres, but the outturn increased by 5,435th. In Lohardugga there was an increase of 52 acres under tea, the outturn being 23,646th greater than in 1886, and the average yield per acre increasing by over 9th. The labour-supply in this district is said to have been sufficient, but in Hazaribagh scarcity of labour was felt owing to continued emigration, especially during the rainy season.

The number of gardens in the Dacca Division decreased by one, in consequence of one garden being abandoned. The outturn was 774th less, and the average per acre 18.4th less than in 1886.

In this division tea is grown in the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling.

The industry is far from being fully developed, especially in the former district, and much land along the foot of the hills yet remains to be taken up. Applications, however, are made for grants of leases as soon as blocks have been surveyed and

mapped out.

In the Julpigoree district, where the varieties of tea grown are the hybrid and the indigenous Assam and Manipuri, the number of gardens rose from 153 to 157. The area under mature plants increased by 4,019 acres, that under immature plants was reduced by 2,033 acres, and that taken up, but not planted, was 548 acres less than in 1886. The outturn was 7,476,771tb, or 1,905,367th greater than in the preceding year, and the average per acre increased from 408.64th to 423.541th, i.e., by 14.901th per acre. Except in the case of one or two gardens, where the areas under cultivation are less than 100 acres, steam engines are in general use, and machinery is employed, except in cultivating, plucking, and packing the leaf. About 51,866 coolies found employment on the gardens during the year, the rates of wages being Rs. 6-8 for men, Rs. 5 for women, and Rs. 3 for children. Complaints have been made by the planters of this district to the effect that labour recruited for them is intercepted en route and sent to the Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet tea gardens, and the question is under the consideration of the Bengal Government, in communication with the Government of India and the Assam Administration. bulk of the coolies employed are natives of Nepal and of the Chota Nagpore district, who are free labourers, and under no agreements to serve for a stated period, being generally recruited by influential men of their own class, and continuing in service only until they have accumulated small sums with which to return to their own homes. Some few Nepalese, however, seem to have become permanently attached to gardens near the hill.

During the rainy season the mortality from cholera was very great in the gardens east of the Juldaca river. This is attributed to the pollution of the stream from cooly lines built on the banks, and to the neglect of sanitary arrangements generally, and steps are being taken by the local officers in the

matter.

In the Darjeeling district the number of tea gardens fell from 174 to 169 in consequence of the closing of one and the amalgamation of four others with old gardens. The species grown are generally China and hybrid, indigenous being very rare. The areas under mature and immature plants increased by 1,178 and 492 acres respectively, and the area taken up for cultivation, but not planted, by 3,085 acres. The outturn increased from 9,416,631th to 9,944,356th—that is to say, by 527,725th—and the average yield rose from 300.82th to 306.1th per acre. Machinery has been introduced with marked success in all but the smallest gardens. The 'number of coolies employed daily varied from 45 to 350, their wages being from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8

per month for mon, Rs. 4-8 for women, and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for children. The rate of mortality was generally less than in the preceding year.

Coffee was cultivated to a very limited extent in Bengal, only 640th being produced in one garden of 10 acres in Lohardugga against 820th last year, and 100th in the Chitta-

ong Hill Tracts against 240th in the previous year.

• The weather during the year was favourable for the planting of young cinchona trees. Rain fell abundantly during the Cinchona plantation and febrimonths of April and May, and the seedlings, which had been planted out at the best season of the

year, prospered in an unusual degree.

The policy of replacing the red bark, or cinchona febrifuge-yielding plant, by the ledgeriana and hybrid varieties, which yield quinine, was steadily adhered to: 375,092 trees, chiefly of the former kind, were uprooted for their

bark, and 424,200 seedlings of the latter were put out in the plantation.

The number of cinchona plants, including the nursery stock, at the Government plantations on the 1st April 1888 was 5,335,504, of which 2,182,000 were of the kind known as succirubra, or red bark, and 2,950,200 were hybrid and calisaya ledgeriana. The crop of the year amounted to 290,410th dry bark, of which 221,090th were red (succirubra), 62,410th were calisaya, and 6,910th were hybrid bark. With the exception of 8551th, which were supplied to the Medical Department and to the public, all the bark was made over to the factory as usual. The attempts to naturalize the species of cinchona which yield the hard Carthagena and cuprea barks have hitherto been unsuccessful, but the three new varieties—verde, morada, and zamba morada—which were procured from South America and sent out to this country by the Secretary of State in 1883 have been cultivated with success. The quality of the bark yielded by these plants is not greatly inferior to that of the calisaya ledgeriana, and the introduction of these varieties is considered to be one of the most important and promising experiments which have ever been made at the plantation.

The year was marked by the discovery of a process for the manufacture of sulphate of quinine, which is expected to produce a permanent reduction in the price of the article. The details of the method have been published in the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 28th March 1888, and further experience has confirmed the opinion which was then expressed, that by this process quinine can be obtained in a form undistinguishable, either chemically or physically,

from the best brands of European manufacture.

The outturn of medicine at the factory, which is regulated by the demand, was 6,916th of ordinary cinchona febrifuge, 1th of crystalline febrifuge, and 331½th of sulphate of quinine. The issues during the year were larger than

those in 1886.87 by 2,2041th.

balance sheet shows a net profit on the year's working of The expenditure on the whole of the plantations, including Rs. 26,804-3-9. Rungjung, and the factory was Rs. 76,706-12-11, or Rs. 2,196-4-4 less than that of the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of febrifuge, seed, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,37,511-3-8, against Rs. 99,950-8 in the previous year.

In the 24-Pergunnahs district, 45 mills, factories and presses, mentioned in the last year's report, continued at work during

the year without any closure or addition.

The quantity of jute worked up in the jute

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANU-FACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

mills was 90,329 tons, and the estimated value of Presidency Division. the outturn 17 crores of rupees, against 76,800 tons and 13 crores, respectively, in the year preceding. There are four cotton mills, which appear to have worked up 7,685 tons of cotton. This shows a decrease of 645 tons on last year's work, but the value of the outturn is given as 56 lakhs of rupees, four lakhs more than that for last year. A feature in the season is the reported increase in the export of Calcutta mills' yarn to China. Besides the large sugar mills at Cossipore, there are said to be 170 smaller factories in the district, at which sugar is refined according to the native method, and where the outturn is estimated at only 10,800 maunds. In Jessore sugar is manufactured all over the district. There is one manufactory at Kotechandpore, where 14,833 maunds of refined sugar were produced. It is observed, however, that the industry has declined since foreign sugar has been brought into the market. Besides sugar, a large quantity of goor or molasses is manufactured from date-juice and a small quantity from sugarcane juice: the extension of sugarcane cultivation is to meet the increased demand for molasses and not for manufactured sugar. Indigo prospered during the year. The value of the outturn from the Nuddea district is estimated at Rs. 9,08,288, from Jessore at Rs. 5,60,545, and from Moorshedabad at Rs. 8,43,515. In regard to the Nuddea district, the Commissioner writes:—

"It may be noted that Baboo Bipro Das Pal Chowdhry of Natudoho, by education an engineer, a man of considerable means and intelligence, has opened a brass foundry at Moheshgunge, and it is said that the manufacture

and trade in brass vessels are brisk."

In the Moorshedabad district there were during the year 77 filatures, which produced 371,458tb of silk, valued at Rs. 23,38,183, against 230,120tb, valued at Rs. 17,22,765, in the preceding year, when 91 filatures were at work.

The outturn of indigo in nearly all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division was less than that of the previous year, owing to unseasonable rain and early floods. Prices were, however, slightly better. A new factory was opened at Kaliachuck under European management, and another is under construction at Lakhipore by a native zemindar of Pakour. In the highlands of the Sonthal Pergunnahs there was a better outturn as compared with the previous year, but in the Deara there was a loss by floods. In Monghyr the area under opium cultivation was less than in the previous year, but the outturn increased slightly. The manufacture of silk fabrics in Bhagulpore and Maldah is declining, owing to the competition of European-made fabrics of a better and cheaper quality. It is reported that attempts are being made to improve the quality of the silk by inducing the natives to take more care of their worms and by the judicious use of Furopean mulberry seeds. With this view European seed has been distributed and foreign cocoons introduced. Some experiments are also said to have been made successfully to get over the difficulty of spinning tusser by means of a chemical process. The cultivation of sugarcane is on the increase in Bhagulpore. There were 2,301 muzzle-loading guns manufactured in Monghyr during the year, of which 1,647 and 488 were transported to Calcutta and other districts respectively. The outturn of coal from the mines in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, of which there are five, amounted to 17,480 tons during the year. The Bussowna Indigo Factory has been converted into a slate factory. This industry seems to be reviving. It is stated that marbles, spas, and serpentines of every description are made, and the veining and colour so perfectly simulated as to deceive experts. Considerable changes have been effected in the slate quarries. Instead of only one quarry working, a system of tunnelling and underground working has been introduced. About 170 feet of tunnelling have been driven in the hill sides parallel to the slate strata, and are being pushed forward.

There was no noticeable change under the head of manufacture in this Division during the year. The outturn of silk in Rajshahye Division.

Rajshahye increased from 86,080lb in 1886-87 to 99,440lb in the year of report. Gunny cloth is manufactured on an extensive scale in Dinagepore, and gunny bags are manufactured in every district in the division. The Serajgunge jute-mill gives employment to 4,000 coolies, the majority of whom are inhabitants of Behar and the Upper Provinces. There was a slight decrease in the outturn of jute during the year. The cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture of molasses in Rajshahye and Rungpore increased. The outturn of indigo during the year fell short of the outturn of the previous year.

In Dacca there was no material change with regard to manufacture during the year. Increased facilities were afforded for the conveyance of fresh hilsa fish to Calcutta by the Railway Company starting a special daily fish train, and this, it is said, caused a considerable decline in the fish-curing industry, only such fish as cannot find

space in the drain being now salted.

Salt is the only manufacture of any importance in this division. There was a decrease in the manufacture of this article in all the districts except Pooree, where the outturn increased from 6,000 maunds in the previous year, when the prejudice against the new Madras system was very strong, to over 80,000 maunds in the year under report. In Balasore the manufacture of salt is fast dying out, owing to the competition of Liverpool salt, of which there were 1,62,185 maunds imported during the year. It is reported that the complete transfer of the Salt Department of Orissa to the administration of the Salt Commissioner of Madras has not yet been effected.

The great industries of the division are opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, tobacco, lac, and daru. It is reported that 27 lakhs of rupees was paid during the year to the opium cultivators of Gya alone, thus pointing to the local importance of the drug. Indigo is produced in all the districts of the division except Gya, and its outturn during the year amounted to 68,152 maunds, of which the value was Rs. 1,39,10,091. Of sugar the outturn was 1,31,609 maunds, valued at Rs. 8,40,452; of saltpetre, 2,45,962 maunds, valued at Rs. 12,08,760; of lac, which is manufactured only in Gya, 19,620 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,70,880.

The rice mill at Chittagong, which gives steady employment to 500 men during the season, turned out 3,00,000 maunds of rice during the year as compared with 2,05,497 maunds in the previous year. Owing to the reduction in the freight of jute from Naraingunge by country brigs, the ship-building industry, for which Chittagong was once famous, has declined. There were only two vessels built during the year, and it was necessary to charter vessels from the Madras coast to meet the demand of jute shippers for tonnage. The freight of jute has now increased from twelve annas to one rupee a bale. The attempt to obtain lime from the Hill Tracts has failed for the present, owing to the cost of the pure lime being prohibitive; the coarse lime, which can be got without much cost, has been found not to exist in sufficient quantity to pay working.

Under the head Manufactures and Mines, the Commissioner records the

Inder the head Manufactures and Mines, the Commissioner records the following observations, which agree in substance with the reports received from all parts of these

provinces:-

"In spite of the importation of cheap European piece-goods, cotton is still woven by local weavers in every district. As a rule they know no other work, and cling to their ancestral business to obtain a precarious means of living. This industry is, however, on the wane, as the weavers cannot compete with Manchester in the production of cheap goods. In Burdwan a revival of this industry has been noticed in the last two years; but generally, although those who can afford them prefer the country cloths, which are of a better texture and more durable, the cheapness of Manchester goods drives the local manufacture out of the market."

It is satisfactory to see that the paper mills at Bally and Messrs. Burn and Company's pottery works at Raneegunge show healthy development. Large employment for labour is found in the silk industry, in the jute and cotton mills, which stud the banks of the river Hooghly, and in the mines of Raneegunge, which yielded last year a great increase in the outturn of coal. In consequence of the extensive use of machinery, and of the necessity of bringing the boilers in use under more systematic inspection than had hitherto been found possible, it was deemed expedient to extend the application of the Steam-Boilers Act III (B.C.) of 1879 to the subdivision of Raneegunge.

The manufactures of this division are few and unimportant. Lac, indigo, tusser silk, tea and coffee are produced, but the total outturn of these is of comparatively small value. The Company by which silk filatures were started in Hazaribagh closed business, while a silk filature was opened by Messrs. Hodges and Radford in the Government village of Pakraha, near Daltongunge; but no information regarding its working could be procured. The principal coal mines of the division are those of Laikdih and Kumardih, in the Govindpore subdivision of the Manbhoom district, and the Kuharbari, Serampore, Kuldiha and Buriadih mines, in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district. The following

table shows the total output of coals in these mines, and the daily average number of people employed in them during the past year:—

Names.				Output of coal in tons.	Average number of men women and children employed daily.
Laikdih	•••	•••		96,000	2,500
Kumardih		•••		43,269	841
Kurharbari	•••	•••		169,592	2,432
Serampore		•••	•••	110,628	1,599
Kuldiĥa		•••		105,450	2,520
Buriadih		•••		65,951	1,250
Singra in Palamow		•••	•••	2,800	202

The copper mines at Barraganda seems to be doing well. The principal mica mines at Koderma are being worked by Messrs. Christian and Company, and the quantity extracted last year showed an increase over that of the previous year. It is said that during the past year prices had a downward tendency owing to America and Canadian competition in the foreign markets.

Trade.

THE following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency during the past five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

		ļ	1883-84.	1884-85,	1885-86.	1886-87.	1837-88.
Imports—			Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade Coasting trade			24,43,64,406 5,62,84,886	24,13,86,662 6,14,65,252	22,62,34,178 5.24,71,617	24, 41, 25, 240 5,38,06,615	24,59,21,406 5,51,30,014
•	Total of imports		30,06,49,292	80,28,51,914	27,87,05,795	29,79,29,855	30,09,51,420
Exports— Foreign trade Coasting trade		:::	36,21,33,528 7,34,73,568	33,13,32,066 6,79,67,260	33,21,15,247 7,63,94,987	85,73,42,394 7,66,38,032	37,19,63,063 8,77,05,871
7	Total of exports		43,56,07,096	39,92,96,926	40,85,10,234	43,39,80,426	45,96,68,935
	GRAND TOTAL		73,62,56,388	70,21,51,810	68,72,16,029	73,19,10,281	76,06,20,350

The total value of imports into Bengal by sea, including both free and dutiable articles, rose from Rs. 29,79,29,855 in 1886-87 to Rs. 30,09,51,420 in 1887-88 owing to the increase in the imports of merchandise from Indian ports from Rs. 4,13,77,846 to Rs. 4,47,53,243. These figures are the highest recorded in any of the years under comparison, and it is satisfactory to observe that the coasting trade has recovered from the depression which was so marked in 1885-86. An increase of twenty-one lakhs in the value of treasure imported from foreign ports was counterbalanced by a corresponding diminution in the amount imported from other parts of India. There was a slight decrease of four lakhs in the value of foreign merchandize imported.

In the export trade of Bengal there was an increase from Rs. 43,39,80,426 in 1886-87 to Rs. 45,96,68,935. Of this increase nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores are due to the expansion of trade with foreign ports after the heavy falling off in the year 1884-85. There is also a satisfactory increase of one crore in the coasting trade with Indian ports. Taking imports and exports together, there was an increase in the trade of the province of Rs. 2,87,10,074, or 3.9 per cent. The figures

are higher than those of any of the four previous years.

Excluding Government transactions, the value of the imports of Calcutta increased from Rs. 24,34,59,221 to Rs. 24,52,69,130,

Foreign trade of the port of and of the exports from Rs. 34,63,63,512 to Rs. 35,80,04,675. The percentage of the foreign trade of Calcutta, carried through the Suez Canal, declined by 1.6 per cent. The proportions in which the whole trade of Calcutta is distributed

trade of Calcutta, carried through the Suez Canal, declined by 1.6 per cent. The proportions in which the whole trade of Calcutta is distributed among foreign countries did not vary considerably. The trade with the United Kingdom fell from 65.94 to 63.61. There were small increases in the trade with China and the United States, the countries which stand next on the list, and also with the Straits Settlements, Australia, Austria, Ceylon, and Mauritius. The proportions taken by France, Italy and "other countries" have slightly decreased.

There was a decrease in the importation of cotton piece-goods, due to the reaction in last year's imports, which were the largest on record. The falling off, amounting to 83 lakhs of rupees, occurred principally in coloured, printed and dyed goods. The figures for the year amount to Rs. 12,62,81,472. The participation of native houses of business in the direct trade with

Manchester still continues, and has a tendency to increase.

The import trade in metals recovered a little after a continuous decline Metals, machinery and mill in the three previous years. The increase in the imports of machinery and mill works amounted to 26.4 per cent. Steam engines were imported to a large extent for the

steamers constructed for inland trade; and the flourishing condition of the jute and paper mills created a large demand for other sorts of machinery. The total value of the imports of metals of all kinds rose from Rs. 1,87,52,632 to Rs. 2,00,46,793.

There was a further increase in the import of mineral oil, on which duty has been imposed since February last, the value of the oil imported in 1887-88 being Rs. 74,12,509, against Rs. 61,86,288 in 1886-87. Russian oil from Batoum was for the first time imported into Calcutta, and it is reported to be quite as safe, free from smoke,

and suitable for lighting purposes as the American oil.

There has been an increase in the import of malt liquors: the receipts rose from 569,714 gallons in 1886-87 to 717,648 gallons in 1887-88, or from Rs. 12,90,773 to Rs. 14,47,306 in value. It is said that there is a keen competition now in light beers of all kinds, due to the rivalry of the brewers, who try to secure a share of the Indian trade. Pilsener, which started the taste for light beer in this country, still heads the list with 168,611 gallons, but a new English light beer, Younger and Company's, is running up and stands for the past year at 47,614 gallons, against 43,653 for the previous year. Bass' beer has fallen to 107,750 gallons from 130,560. There was a decline in the importation of spirituous liquors from 311,856 to 295,032 gallons in quantity, and from Rs. 25,05,083 to Rs. 23,41,402 in value. The importation of whisky was 126,603 gallons against 80,901 of brandy. In wines and liqueurs there is a slight increase, but the tendency in recent years has been towards a reduction in quantity.

The proportion which the value of the principal articles exported bore to the whole export trade during 1887-88 is as follows:—Jute (raw and manufactured), 19 per cent.; opium, 16.75 per cent.; tea, 14.25 per cent.; seeds, 10.5 per cent.; indigo, 7.5 per cent.; rice, 7 per cent.; hides and skins, 5.75 per cent.; wheat, 4.75 per

cent.; cotton, raw, 4 per cent.

Owing to a favourable season the exports of raw jute increased, in spite of the high prices obtainable in India from the Calcutta mills, from 7,003,740 to 8,226,688 cwts., or 17.4 per cent. The export of gunny-bags likewise advanced 14.1 per cent., though there was a considerable decline in the exports to the United Kingdom, owing, it is said, to the competition of the Dundee mills.

The rice trade also, owing to an abundant crop, showed an advance from 5,113,416 to 6,762,544 cwts. in quantity, and from Rs 2,02,87,384 to Rs. 2,48,69,992 in value.

The export of wheat during the last five years is shown in the following wheat. table:—

	1883-84,	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cwts	 7.611,414	2,561,677	4,189,531	7,0 3 5,276	4,332,809
Rupees	3,04,27,244	99,91,067	1,52,96,583	2,62,81,636	1,67,90,729

It will be seen that during the year under review the export of wheat declined in quantity by 38.4 per cent. This is ascribed to short outturn owing to blight and insufficient rain. The wheat crop in Russia and a part of the United States was a very full one, so that the short yield in India had no effect on prices. For 1884-85 the average price of wheat in England was quoted at 35s. 8d. per quarter, a price which had not been touched since 1780, but the average price for the past year was 32s. 7d. per quarter. This has of course tended to further decrease the area in which wheat is grown in the United Kingdom.

The export of tea increased last year by 8,639,878tb, or 11·1 per cent., and the average price, if reliance can be placed on the figures, diminished from 9 annas 6 pies to 9 annas 5 pies. The bulk of this amount was taken by the United Kingdom. The exports to the United States declined, owing, it is said, to the preference given by the Americans to China tea over Indian. The total exportation of tea from Calcutta during the year was 86,049,674tb.

The quantity of indigo exported was 87,335 cwts., against 87,942 cwts. in 1886-87; but there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the price realized. The average price per maund was Rs. 231 against Rs. 219 in the year preceding. This valuable dye continues to hold its own against all rival chemical preparations.

The exports of raw cotton, owing to the poorness of the crop, diminished from 770,940 cwts. to 618,426 cwts., or by 19.8 per Cotton, raw. cent., and those of raw hides and skins also Hides and skins, raw. decreased by 19.4 per cent. and 6 per cent.

respectively.

The trade in saltpetre has continued to decline owing to the fact that the natural saltpetre, which is found only in India, has to compete with the artificial salt now being

manufactured for the markets of Europe.

The steady decline in the imports of gold, which began in 1881-82, has continued during the present year. But although there was a decrease in Calcutta, the imports of gold into the whole of India are known to have largely increased. The silver imports increased in Calcutta as well as elsewhere.

The year 1887-88 shows an increase of Rs. 16,95,201 in the imports into Calcutta from other British Indian ports. Of this Coasting trade of Calcutta. improvement 5½ lakhs come from Bombay, 2 from Madras, and 4½ from Burmah. The import trade with other Indian ports, not British, also shows an improvement. The total value of the trade with all Indian ports taken together increased by Rs. 17,84,133, or Rs. 5.7 per cent. The exports from Calcutta to British Indian ports likewise increased by Rs. 68,99,687 in Indian produce and by Rs. 11,61,644 in foreign merchandize. There was a slight falling off in the export trade with Indian ports not British. Taking the export trade of all the ports together, there was an increase of Rs. 80,53,880, or 14.6 per cent.

The improvement in the trade of Chittagong, noticed in the last year's Report, was maintained in the year under MINOR PORTS. The value of the foreign trade rose from review. Chittagong port. Rs. 96,95,506 to Rs. 1,25,69,987, and that of the coasting trade from Rs. 1,33,77,807 to Rs. 1,65,12,828. The exports of jute rose from Rs. 81,71,095 in 1886-87 to Rs. 98,40,670 in the present year, and the value of rice exported also increased by nearly 12½ lakhs.

The following statement compares the trade of the Orissa ports in 1887-88

with that in the previous year:-Orissa ports.

	Balasore.		Cutt	ack.	Pooree.	
	1886-87.	1886-87. 1887-88.		1887-88.	1880-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea-borne trade . Coasting trade .	1 07 90 100	1,12,75,928 1,07,08,942	18,73,288 2,80,945	14,75,152 2,37,267	2,53,194 1,51,084	2,69,154 1,33,358

It will be seen that the trade of the Balasore port and of Pooree revived a little during the year, while that of Cuttack decreased largely. these ports together, the value of the trade decreased by Rs. 89,811.

The trade of Naraingunge, a port for coasting trade only, improved during the past year from Rs. 87,96,605 to Rs. 1,04,21,184, or 18.4 per cent. This improve-

ment is almost entirely due to the increased export of jute.

The system of registering the internal trade of the province carried on some of the rivers and canals and the trade of SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION AS REGARDS THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL. Calcutta, Chittagong, and the Orissa ports remained THENAL TRADE OF BENGAL. unchanged during the year under report. The railborne trade of the Lower Provinces continued to be registered under the block system of registration. Towards the close of the year, however, the Government of India prescribed a modified scheme for collecting and tabulating this section of the trade, and it has been brought into operation from the 1st April 1888. Irrespective of the block system of registration, separate statistics of the trade of each State Railway in these Provinces were also collected. The boat traffic on the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers, which crosses from Bengal into Assam and vice versa, was as heretofore registered at Boyrub Bazar and Dhubri under arrangements made by the Assam Administration, and the figures thus obtained have been incorporated in this chapter. The system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Thibet, Sikkim and Bhutan was registered during the year remained the same as in previous years.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried to and from Trade of Calcutta with the Calcutta by internal routes during the past two interior.

years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

_	Impo	RTS.	Expo	Exports. Tota		
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Ra,
By country book { 1886-87 1887-88	3,33,70,734 3,82,23,711	9,21,38,827 10,34,52,901	83,80,386 78,49,827	3,19,31,950 3,53,94,390	4,17,51,120 4,60,73,538) 12,40,70,777 13,88,47,291
,, inland steamer { 1886.87 1887-88	49,55,515	4,30,10,896	19,41,797	1,84,66,893	68,97,312	6,14,77,789
	60,53,339	4,81,27,570	15,99,466	2,00,47,989	66,52,805	6,81,75,559
,, East Indian Rail- { 18:6 87 way 1887-88	4,19,36,381	37,58,44,597	87,18,343	13,85,82,200	5,06,54,724	51,44,26,797
	3,88,28,272	29,60,87,867	84,86,322	14,82,09,304	4,73,14,594	44,42,97,171
,, Eastern Bongal { 1886 87 State Railway { 1887-88	96,80,439	7,01,53,362	35,64,803	4,80,21,332	1,32,45,242	11,81,74,694
	1,16,01,024	7,62,82,237	28,12,872	5,90,63,441	1,44,13,896	13,53,45, 178
,, Boad {1886-87	52,59, 0 68	2,84,12,054	24,22,738	1,24,21,155	76,81,806	4,09,33,209
	52,84,618	2,42,30,400	24,73,257	1,28,45,919	77,57,875	3,70,76,81 <u>9</u>
Total { 18×6-87	9,52,02,137	60,95,59,736	2,59,28,067	24,94,23,530	12,02,30,204	85,89,83,266
	9,89,90,964	54,81,80,975	2,32,21,744	27,55,61,043	12,22,12,708	82,37,42,018
Average of the last two	9,70,96,550	67,88,70,355	2,41,24,905	26,24,92,286	12,12,21,456	84,13,62,642

The cotton trade of Calcutta during the past two years was as COTTON, RAW. follows:—

				1886-87.	18 87-8 8.
				\mathbf{M} ds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
Imports	• • •	•,• •,	•	15,53,609	11,76,246
Exports	•••		•••	10,96,589	8,70,750

It will be seen that the decrease last year in the import trade amounted to as much as 24.29 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87, but when compared with 1885-86 the figures exhibit an increase of 20.01 per cent. The traffic along the East Indian Railway fell off by 33.77 per cent. as compared with 1886-87.

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 20.59 per cent.
on the figures for 1886-87. Compared, however,
with the transactions of 1885-86, the past year's
trade showed an advance of 42.41 per cent. The destination of the sea-borne
trade during the past two years was as follows:—

		188	6-87.	188	7-88.
To Foreign ports-		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	•••	362,688	4,93,659	214,915	2,92,525
Other ports	•••	408,252	5,55,676	403,511	5,49,223
Total	•••	770,940	10,49,335	618,426	8,41,748
	•		(
To Indian ports—					
Bombay and other ports	•••	1,563	2,127	678	923
	-		-		
GRAND TOTAL	•••	772,503	10,51,462	619,104	8,42,671
	•				•

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 3,05,499

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

Manual of 3,68,704 maunds in 1885-86.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the figures of the previous year:—

1886-87. 1887-88. European. Indian. Total. European. Indian, Total. Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds. Mds. 1,82,787 Imports 2,43,827 4,26,614 1,92,162 2,41,442 4,33,604 Exports 3,02,479 1,52,496 4,54,975 3,02,040 1,89,364 4,91,404

The increase in the import trade amounted to 5·13 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and to 10·00 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from boardship and from bond. The chief sources from which the supply of European twist and yarn was derived during the past two years were as follows:—

	188	6-87.	1887-88.		
From Foreign ports—	lb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.	
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	14,555,553 422,250	1,76,890 5,132	15,083,115 370,240	1,83,302 4,499	
Total of Foreign Trade	14,977,803	1,82,022	15,453,355	1,87,801	
Total of Interportal Trade	28,417	345	14,252	173	
GRAND TOTAL	15,006,220	1,82,367	15,467,607	1,87,974	

There has been very little change during the past two years in the aggregate quantity of the imports of twist and yarn manufactured in this country. The imports by sea were

Chiefly from Bombay.

The total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past year showed little or no change as compared with 1886-87 and 1885-86.

The destination of this traffic during the past two

European twist and yarn. The destination of this traffic during the past two years was to the following places:—

Exports by internal routes.

					1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds.	Mds.
Into Ben	9%		•••		1,33,726	1,36,755
No-	th-Western Pr	ovince	s and Oudh	•••	50,393	46,336
" Pun		••1	•••	•••	18,603	13,182
Rah			•••		8,211	7,804
Aggs		•••	•••	•••	5,273	979
Rair	outana and Cer		ndia	•••	2,094	1,718
Cant	ral Provinces				1,985	2,182
	r Provinces		•••	•••	487	953
	•		Total	•••	2,20,772	2,09,909
					**************	-

Exports by sea.

			1886-67.		1887-88.	
		•	tb.	Mds.	řb.	Mds.
To Orissa	•••		3,439,150	41,795	4,135,782	50,261
,, Madras	•••	•••	1,766,865	21,472	1,585,217	19,265
"Burma	•••		1,292,397	15,706	1,593,715	19,368
" Chittagong	•••	•••	178,100	2,164	214,570	2,608
"Bombay and otl	ier India	n ports	5,870	71	7,700	93
" Foreign ports	•••	•••	41,026	499	44,180	536
	Total	•••	6,723,408	81,707	7,581,164	92,131
			***********	-	-	

The following statement shows the different marts on river routes to which this class of goods was largely exported during the past two years:—

Marte.			Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
						Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal	•••	•••	Midnapore	•••		14,518	18,592
Midnapore	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	•••	9,392	11,915
Nuddea	•••	•••	Nuddea	•••	•••	1,703	2,438
Santipore	•••	•••	Ditto	•••	•••	1,405	1,875
Tumlook	•••	•••	Midnapore	•••	•••		1,822
Hooghly	•••	•••	Hooghly	•••	•••	1,400	1,549

The canal returns show that the quantity of twist and yarn sent to the Midnapore district direct from the cotton mills on the banks of the river Hooghly, outside the limits of the Port Commissioners' wharves, was 6,213 maunds, so that the aggregate imports into that district amounted to 39,664 maunds, against 40,563 maunds in 1886-87.

In return for twist, the value of country-made piece-goods sent to Calcutta from the Midnapore district amounted to Rs. 1,44,600, against Rs. 1,20,000 in 1886-87 and Rs. 1,47,350 in 1885-86. In spite of the importation of cheap European piece-goods, cotton cloths are still woven by local weavers in Midnapore, and Government is informed that "as a rule they know no other work, and cling to their ancestral business to obtain a precarious means of living. This industry is, however, on the wane, as the weavers cannot compete with Manchester in the production of cheap goods." The other districts which imported large quantities of twist and yarn were Nuddea (21,390 maunds against 19,296 maunds), Dacca (16,968 maunds against 18,973 maunds), Furreedpore (17,153 maunds against 12,282 maunds), Hooghly (8,994 maunds against 9,234 maunds), and Jessore (7,348 maunds against 8,542 maunds).

The exports of Indian twist and yarn by the East Indian Railway during the year under report was 1,01,374 maunds, against 1,03,172 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,00,263 maunds in 1885-86, while those by sea amounted to 69,308 maunds, against 45,374 maunds in 1886-87 and 31,408 maunds in 1885-86.

The total quantity of twist and yarn imported into Calcutta was 57,800 maunds below that exported during the year, against a similar deficit of 28,361 maunds in 1886-87 and of 25,956 maunds in 1885-86.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in cotton piece-goods during COTTON PIECE-GOODS. the past two years is given below:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	13,37,02,372	12,52,84,510
Exports	•••	•••	•••	14,23,21,210	13,97,97,154

The values given above are declared values in all cases, save as regards goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are

registered by weight only. In Bengal the average value of a maund of

European piece-goods of all sorts is taken at Rs. 63.

The aggregate value of foreign piece-goods cleared for consumption from ship-board and from bond during the past year EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS. was below the figures of 1886-87 by 6.27 per cent., but over those of 1885-86 by 15.94 per cent. The Imports. following table gives an abstract of the imports from each port separately during the past two years:-

		Imports by sea.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	
•		${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$	
Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	•••	13,23,99,57 2 7,67,626	12,39,68,469 8,39,131	
Total of Foreign trade	•••	13,31,67,198	12,48,07,600	
Indian ports—				
Bombay	•••	2,05,011	2,15,591	
Madras	•••	72,278	39,936	
Burma	•••	62,058	51,942	
Other Indian ports	• • •	1,242	23,000	
Total of interportal trade	•••	3,40,589	3,30,469	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	13,35,07,787	12,51,38,069	
•				

The total export trade decreased by 1.77 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, but increased by 8.19 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:-

			Exports from Calcutta.		
			1886-87.	1887-88.	
			$\mathbf{Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$	
To Bengal	•••	•••	4,73,07,080	5,19,30,108	
"Behar … "North-Western I	o Provinces and	Ondh	3,78,60,405 3,30,08,554	3,60,59,29 5 2,88,30,53 6	
" Punjab		···	1,15,66,611	1,05,24,969	
"Burma …	•••	•••	30,73,112 44,30,245	38,71,21 4 33,60,52 2	
"Assam "Orissa	•••	•••	13,27,566	17,25,084	
" Chota Nagpore	•••	•••	15,85,458	13,82,346	
" Madras " Rajputana and C	entral India	•••	10,85,318 4,04,901	11,30,104 4,16,367	
" Central Provinces	•••	•••	3,42,090	2,65,230	
" Other places	•••	•••	3,29,870	3,01,379	
	Total	•••	14,23,21,210	13,97,97,154	
	.9				

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the imports by sea on account of understatement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the total value of the past year's traffic exports.

Comparison of imports with &c., &c., the total value of the past year's traffic would amount to Rs. 15,65,69,027. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,97,97,154, as shown above. The value of the surplus of imports over exports therefore amounted to Rs. 1,67,71,873, against Rs. 2,47,58,109 in 1886-87 and Rs. 58,85,540 in 1885-86. These figures show a considerable reduction of stocks in Calcutta on the 1st April 1888.

The total value of the Calcutta trade in Indian piece-goods during the past

Indian Piece-Goods. two years was as follows:—

				1886-87.	1887-8 8.
				$\mathbf{Rs.}$	Rs.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	46,72,418	43,89,030
Exports	•••	•••	•••	10,48,411	7,45,604

In the case of imports there was a fall of 6.07 per cent. on the trade of 1886-87, but the figures were still below those of 1885-86 by 18.11 per cent. As regards exports, the total value showed a decrease of 28.88 per cent. and 31.95 per cent. as compared with the two previous years.

The total weight of the Calcutta trade in indigo during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year,

Indigo. is given below:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	1,25,671	1,30,939
Exports	•••	•••	•••	1,20,334	1,19,786

The increase in the imports noticed in the last report was fully maintained, and still further extended during the year 1887-88. According to the Customs returns the price of indigo averaged Rs. 231 per maund, against Rs. 219 per maund in the previous year. It is stated that higher prices were obtained in Calcutta in consequence of stocks in London having been reduced by increased consumption in Europe and America.

The import trade rose by 4.19 per cent. and 25.87 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The different provinces which contributed to the trade were as

follows:-

			·	1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
Behar	•••	•••	•••	73,798	71,457
North-Western	Provinces	and Oudh	•••	39,194	40,522
Bengal	•••		•••	11,871	16,664
Other places	•••	•••	•••	808	2,296
		Total	•••	1,25,671	1,30,939
			•	-	

In the export trade there was very little change in comparison with the figures of 1886-87. The total quantity exported by sea during the year amounted to 1,18,895 maunds, against 1,19,713 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,03,735 maunds in 1885-86.

Last year the quantity of indigo not exported before the close of the year

Quantity not exported before the close of the year

Quantity not exported before the close of the year

1886-87. In 1885-86, however, there was a deficit of 719 maunds in the imports as compared with the exports.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw jute during the

JUTE, RAW. past two years was as follows:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
	-			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••		22,64,655	1,44,78,285
Exports	•••	•••	•••	98,86,937	1,14,73,091

The total increase in the import trade was 18.05 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and 17.88 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. In the following statement the total imports of jute into Calcutta from the principal supplying districts are arranged according to the volume of the trade, and compared with the quantities despatched by rail:—

Districts.		IMPORTS BY	ALL ROUTES.	_		IMPORTS B	Y RAIL.
		1886-87.	1887-88.	Districts.		1886-87.	1887-88.
_		Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.
Furreedpore		24,08,518	85,21,983	Francodnose	1	10 90 990	00 19 900
Pubna	•••	31,07,777	32,02,599	Furreedpore Pubna	•••	19,26,826 8.08.961	29,18,228 9,97,245
Dacca	***	22,71,558	27,83,43 6	Danamana	•••	7,46,732	6,99,929
Rungpore		9,54,315	8,77,394	Dagge	•••	5,99,368	6,03,340
Mymensingh		5,90,643	7,67,536	Khoolna		71.334	4,02,209
24-Pergunnahs		5,74,057	6,20,172	Nuddea	:::1	2,92,236	3,68,797
Khoolna		91,702	4,41,415	Mymensingh	1	1,20,765	2,50,804
Nuddea		3,43,788	4,09,161	Julpigoree		3,26 596	2,42,829
Hooghly	•••	3,66,216	3,71,212	Rajshahye		1,96,006	1,07,528
Jessore		2,19,134	2,81,445	Jessore		17,147	63,012
Rajshahyo	•••	3,99,010	2,70,840	Bogra	i	89,569	55,601
Julpigoree		8,26,596	2 ,42,829	li	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Dinagepore		1,86,660	1,69,674	Dinagepore		59,806	44,806
Bogra	•••]	93,045	56,467	Darjeeling		24,613	20,304
Maldah	•••	47,848	56,109	11	1		•
Backergunge		83.213	45.351	24-Pergunnahs	•••]	8,294	2,486
Goalpara		34,859	37,295	Backergunge	1	1,626	1,487
Purneah	••• [27,237	14,761	11		•	
Other places	••••	1,39,479	3,08,606	Other districts		14,006	1,93,930
Total		1,22,64,655	1,44,78,285	Total		53,03,915	69,67,529

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 48·12 per cent., against 43·25 per cent. in 1886-87 and 37·11 per cent. in 1885-86.

In the export trade there was an advance of 16.04 per cent. and 19.10 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years.

The destination of the exports by sea is shown in the following statement:—

		• 1886-87.		188	17-88.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports	•••	7,003,740 20,222	95,32,870 27,525	8,226,688 29,341	1,11,97,436 39,936	
Total	•••	7,023,962	95,60,395	8,256,029	1,12,37,372	
		-				

After deduction of the total exports from the total quantity imported into Quantity not exported before the Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 30,05,194 close of the year.

Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 30,05,194 maunds, against 23,77,718 maunds in 1886-87 and 26,49,358 maunds in 1885-86.

The following statement contains details as to the total number of gunny-bags brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

		·		1886-87.	1887-88.
		,		No.	No.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	23,586,402	26,673,472
Exports	•••	•••	•••	124,957,225	137,027,285

As regards the imports, the result of the last year's traffic showed an increase of 13.09 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 29.32 per cent. as compared with 1885-86.

The statement below shows the different localities from which supplies were Principal supplying districts. largely drawn to the Calcutta market during the past two years:—

Districts.			1886-87.			1887-88.			
		Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
24-Pergunnahs Pubna Hooghly Julpigoree Darjeeling Rungpore Dinagepore Burdwan Purneah		5,169,413 6,974,240 4,342,545	628,789 965,896 2,333,660 898,520 1,222,410 255,300 155,125 62,510	5,798,202 6,974,240 5,308,441 2,333,660 898,520 1,222,410 255,300 155,125 62,510	5,998,499 6,898,505 3,203,371	1,018,369 2,311,087 2,952,390 1,052,660 1,008,980 474,500 194,766 193,140	7,016,868 6,898,505 5,514,458 2,952,390 1,052,660 1,008,980 474,500 194,766 193,140		

The number of bags exported during the year was 9.66 per cent. above the trade of 1886-87, and 7.82 per cent. in excess of that of 1885-86. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and the subjoined statement has been prepared to indicate its destination:—

		1586-87.			•	1897-88.		
		Power-loom. Hand-loom. Tot		Total.	Power-loom. Hand-loom. Tota		Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
To Indian ports, Foreign,	•••	34,392,655 63,499,413	2,331.780 404,150	36,724,435 63,903,563	41,292,003 72,569,165	1,921,550 406,450	43,213,553 72,975,615	
Total		97,892,068	2,735,930	100,627,998	113,861,168	2,328,000	116,189,168	

The number of bags exported by all routes during the past year was 110,353,813 in excess of the number imported, there having been also in 1886-87 an excess of 101,370,823 bags, and in 1885-86 of 106,458,423 bags. This represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and its suburbs.

The quantities of gunny-cloth sent to and from Calcutta by internal Gunny-cloth. routes during the past two years were as follows:—

					1886-87.	1887-88.
					Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	•••	44,231	37,734
Exports	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,196	5,981

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta in this article during the past two years was as follows:—

					1886-87.	1887-88.
				•	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••		*****	30,860
Exports	•••	•••	•••	1	8,480,001	19,134,049

The imports by internal routes fell off by 14.69 per cent. as compared with those of 1886-87, but they were slightly in excess of the figures for 1885-86.

As regards sea-borne exports, the figures showed a slight recovery from the falling off during 1886-87, but they were still below the trade of 1885-86 by 24.27 per cent The destination of the exports from Calcutta is noted below:—

	1	1896-87.			1897-88.			
•		Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total	
		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
To Indian ports "Foreign "	•••	5,661,858 12,731,143	67,000 20,000	5,728,858 12,751,143	5.543.217 13,503,474	10,000 77,35 8	5,559,217 13,580,88 2	
• Total		18,393,001	87,000	18,480,001	19,046,691	87,358	19,134,049	

The result of the past year's transactions was a deficit in imports over exports by 18,001,485 yards, against a similar deficit of 16,978,481 yards in 1886-87, and of 24,188,511 yards in 1885-86. Those quantities represent part of the outturn of the steam mills in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Besides the registered supplies detailed above, the traffic returns of the Nuddea rivers also show a large quantity of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 505,689 pieces, sent up country direct from the jute mills without

passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

_		_		1886-87.	1887-88.
	•			Pieces.	Pieces.
Durbhunga	• • •	•••	•••	221,630	157,867
Monghyr	•••	• • •	•••	164,556	122,155
Bhagulpore	•••	•••	•••	62,850	56,645
Patna			•••	45,500	51,532
Moorshedabad	•••	•••	•••	27,920	36,994
Nuddea	•••	•••		23,700	28,450
Purneah	•••	•••	•••	19,915	13,666
Chumparun	•••	•••	•••	15,500	12,770
Rajshahye	•••	•••	•••	11,650	9,625
Other districts	•••	• • • •	•••	12,625	15,985
		Total	•••	605,846	505,689

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 22, against 21 in 1886-87 and 18 in 1885-86. The quantity of jute worked up in 1887-88 was 44,29,382 maunds, against 36,21,578 maunds and 37,68,892 maunds in the two years 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. Separate figures to show the quantity of the raw material used in the manufacture of gunny-bags and gunny-cloth are not given in the returns.

As in 1886-87, so in the year under report, there was a plentiful harvest, and an active demand for food-grains both in and out of India gave a great impetus to the trade under this head. The import trade showed a slight falling off of 50 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, but the aggregate increase in the export trade amounted to 4.79 per cent. The following statement shows the total trade, import and export, under each class of food-grains separately during the past year, as compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

				Imports into Calcutta.		
				1886-87. M ds.	1887-88. Mds.	
Rice	•••	•••	•••	1,39,03,918	1,63,36,221	
Paddy	•••	•••	•••	12,21,609	13,45,110	
Wheat	-90	•••	•••	1,10,11,473	72,70,198	
Gram and		•••	•••	42,24,848	53,39,205	
Other spring and rain crops		•••	4,60,941	3,77,213		
		al	•••	3,08,22,789	3,06,67,947	

				Exports from Calcutta.		
				1886-7.	18887-88.	
•				Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	•••	•••	•••	1,11,44,406	1,49,66,617	
Paddy	•••	•••	•••	4,36,419	3,21,264	
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	97,31,136	60,28,568	
Gram and	_	•••	• • •	23,42,260	34,67,355	
Other spring and rain crops		•••	1,99,419	2,12,568		
		Total	•••	2,38,53,640	2,49,96,372	

The total quantity of food-grains not exported (and therefore consumed in Calcutta or held in stock) before the close of the past two years was as follows:—

				Surplus of imports over exports.		
				1886 87.	1887-88.	
				Mds.	Mds.	
Rice	•••	•••	•••	27,59,512	13,69,604	
Paddy	•••	•••	•••	7,85,190	10,23,846	
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	12,80,337	12,41,630	
Gram and pulse		•••	•••	18,82,588	18,71,850	
Other spring and rain crops		•••	2,61,522	1,64,645		
	7	Cotal	•••	69,69,149	56,71,575	

The following statement shows the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1887, as compared with those ruling during the preceding three years:—

		QUAR	TITIES PER RUPES	in seer	8 OF 80 TO	LAHS.	
			Rice.	Lessor	Maize		.,
	W neat.	Barley.	Best sort. Common.	millets.	or Indian- corn.	Gram.	Arhar
Bengal.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c. 8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.	8. c
Western districts { Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Ditto for 1887		19 15 29 6	13 8 16 15 16 0 21 10		28 5 36 6	18 2 21 7	17 2
Central , { Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Ditto for 1887	1 1 1 1 1 1	19 6 25 2	11 0 15 9 13 9 20 11	12 10 14 10	21 81 26 3	17 12 21 9	15 14
Sastern , { Average price for 3 years (1884-86) for 1887	1 4 4 4 1	26 3 27 0	13 01 15 14 15 5 19 1		•••••	14 151 16 4	14 9
Sengal Province Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Ditto for 1887	1 34 33	21 13 27 8	12 6 16 2 14 15 20 7	12 10 14 10	24 15 81 5	16 15 19 12	15 14
Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Behar ,, Ditto for 1887	177 01	25 0 32 6	11 3 15 14 12 12 20 9	24 131 30 4	26 0 32 10	21 14 26 5	21 5
Orissa ,, { Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Ditto for 1887	1 74 #1	11 4 18 0	18 1 19 6 18 3 22 2	•••••	•••••	17 1 15 7	14 8
Thota Nagpore { Average price for 3 years (1984-86) On 1887	1	21 41 27 31	15 14 21 81 16 18 23 12	30 9 34 5	27 11 32 13	15 14 1 18 8	22 4
Provinces within the Lieutenant- Average price for 3 years (1884-86) Governorship of Ditto for 1887	110 0	19 13 24 15	18 2 18 33 14 7 21 113	22 11 26 6	26 9 32 4	17 15 20 0	18 8

Of the cereals named above, wheat was the only one in the price of which there was a rise ('76 per cent.) as compared with the average of the three previous years. The price of barley fell by 25.87 per cent., that of the best description of rice by 10 per cent., that of common rice by 19.24 per cent., that of marwa by 16.25 per cent., that of maize or Indian-corn by 21.41 per cent., and that of gram by 11.5 per cent.

The total quantity of wheat carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the subjoined comparative statement:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	1,10,11,473	72,70,198
Exports	•••		•••	97,31,136	60,28,568

Last year the imports showed a large decrease of 33.97 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1886-87, but a slight increase of 1.05 per cent. when compared with 1885-86. The different provinces from which wheat was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds. `
Behar		•••	•••	48,27,411	42,57,083
North-Wester	rn Pro	vinces and Oudh		49,44,697	19,74,774
Bengal		•••	•••	12,17,415	
Central Provi	nces	•••	•••	7	9,80,618 47,894
•Punjab	•••	•••	•••	7,147	298
Other places	•••	•••	•••	14,796	9,531
		Total	••	1,10,11,473	72,70,198

The total quantity of wheat exported during the past year was 38.05 per cent. below the supplies carried during 1886-87, but it showed an increase of 3.61 per cent. when compared with the returns furnished for 1885-86. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

	1886	-87.	1887-88.		
		۸		٨	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports, ,, Indian ,,	7,035,276 49,701	95, 75, 792 67,649	4,3 32,809 32, 43 4	58,97,435 44,146	
Total	7,084,977	96,43,441	4,365,243	59,41,581	

The quantity of wheat not exported before the close of the year was Quantity not exported before 12,41,630 maunds, against 12,80,337 maunds in the close of the year. 1886-87 and 13,75,770 maunds in 1885-86.

The principal staples comprised under this head are mutter, khesari, mushuri,

maskalai, moong, boot or chhola, and urhur. The total
quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains
during the past two years is shown below:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	42,24,848	53,39,205
Exports	•••	•••	•••	23,42,260	34,67,353

The import trade showed a steady increase, the figures for the past year being 26.37 per cent. and 62.20 per cent. in excess of those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	•		1886-87.	1887-88.
			Mds.	$\mathbf{Mds.}$
From	Bengal	•••	17,03,560 15,88,000	34,77,326 12,71,250
"	Behar North-Western Provinces	and Oudh	7,05,925	4,31,511
"	Punjab Madras	•••	2,10,458 528	61,440 55,95 4
,,	Rajputana and Central Inc		1,892 14,485	24,983 16,741
"	Other places	•••	11,100	
	Total	•••	42,24,848	53,39,205
	•		-	

The total quantity exported during the year showed an advance of 48.03

Exports.

per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and of 124.52

per cent. on those of 1885-86. The bulk of this trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

		18	86-87.	1887 88.		
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
To Foreign ports	•••	563,290 695,969	7,66,700 9,47,291	1,550,067 578,467	21,09,813 7,87,359	
Total	•••	1,259,259	17,13,991	2,128,534	28,97,172	

After deduction of the total exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 18,71,850 maunds of the year.

Close of the year.

Close of the year.

Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 18,71,850 maunds in 1886-87 and 17,47,373 maunds in 1885-86.

The total quantities of rice and paddy brought to and carried from Calcutta RICE AND PADDY. during the past two years were as follows:—

				Imports.		Exports.				
	Specification of routes.				1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
							Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ву	Boat	•••	•••	•••	{ Rice Paddy		93,31,007 9, 49 ,737	1,22,10,563 12,12,192	1,96,342 1,79,656	2,59,981 1,01,153
,	Inland	l steamer	•••	•••	{ Rice Paddy	•••	1,20,919 6,495	1,04,899 435	32,17 0	32,082 11
,,	East l	Indian Ra	ilway	•••	{ Rice { Paddy	•••	25,66,811 26,46 5	19,10,278 21,881	21,063	49,477 1
,,	Easter	rn Bengal	State	Railway	{ Rice { Paddy	•••	7,85,630 28,611	9,03,176 4 ,3 5 7	9,506	8, 957
,,	Road	•••	•••	•••	{ Rice { Paddy	•••	6,84,472 95,400	7,90.517 65,642	1,84,831 1, 2 2,245	1,32,603 1,06,054
"	Sea	•••	•••	•••	{ Rice { Paddy	•••	4,15,079 1,14,901	4,16,789 40,603	1,07,00,494 1,34,618	1,44,83,517 1,14,045
				Total	{ Rice { Paddy	•••	1,39,03,918 12,21,609	1,63,36,221 13,45,110	1,11,44,406 4,36,419	1,49,66,61 7 3,21,264
Gı	rand to rice of pa	at the ra	ee, aft ite of	25 seers	rting paddy of rice to a mo	into aund 	1,46,67,424	1,71,76,915	1,14,17,168	1,51,67,407

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received during the past two years:—

		nd road.	By rail and steamer.		Total.		
Provinces.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
From Lengal	1,04.82,769	1,37,17,471	34,64,352	29,34,445	1,39,47,121	1,66,51,916	
"Behar	34,569	33,867	23,792	4,271	58,361	38,138	
" Orissa	61,602	84,219	4,59,141	4,14,251	5,20,743	4,48,470	
, Assam	89,750	13,825	1,879	••••	91,629	13,82	
, North-Western	•				•	•	
Provinces and							
Oudh		345	8,391	1.066	3,391	1,411	
" Madras	*****		2,300	41	2,300	41	
"Burma	*****		24,272	22,259	24,272	22,259	
" Other places	*****	••••	19,607	855	19,607	856	
Total	1,06,68,690	1,37,99,727	39,98,734	33,77,188	1,46,67,424	1,71,76,91	

There has been an increase in the exports of rice of 34.30 per cent.

as compared with 1886-87, and of 46.40 per cent.
as compared with 1885-86. On the other hand, the trade in paddy fell off by 26.38 per cent. and 42.22 per cent. respectively.

The details of the sea-borne trade during the past two years are shown in the following statements:—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by	ı Sea.
----------------------------------	--------

Whither exported.		1886-87.	·	1687-88.	
		Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—	l				
Madra		4,703	3.455	4,061	2.984
Other ments in Madres		13,22,956	971,968	15,37,072	1,129,277
Rombon	1	21,31,484	1,565,988	34,51,296	2,535,646
Purma .		38,446	28,242	78,601	54.074
Other morte		2,42,978	178,519	2,12,913	156,426
Total of Interportal Trade		37,40,567	2,748,172	52,78,948	3,878,407
To Foreign Ports, viz.—					سيسيدة فيورونها
II-ia-l Vinadom		11,43,688	840,261	15,53,918	1,141,654
Other Persian newto		68,16,239	4,273,165	76,50,656	5,62 0,890
Total of Foreign Trade		69.59,927	5,113,416	92,04,574	6,762,544
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	1	1,07,00,494	7,861,588	1,44,83,517	10,640,951

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	•		Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports, Foreign ,,	•••	•••	44.872 89,746	32,967 65,936	40,584 73,461	29,817 63,971
TOTAL OF BXP	ORTS BY SEA	•••	1,34,618	98,903	1,14,046	83,788

The stock of rice in all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs in the first week of April 1888 was 26,91,992 maunds, against 30,47,837 maunds in 1887 and 23,99,774 maunds in 1886. Paddy is not included in the foregoing statement. The total imports of paddy during the past year being 13,45,110 maunds, and the total exports 3,21,264 maunds, there remained a balance of 10,23,846 maunds, which, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy, is equivalent to 6,39,904 maunds of rice.

Under this heading are included barley, kodo, shama, Indian corn, oats, millets and other crops, which are reaped during Miscellaneous spring and rainy seasons. The amount of the Calcutta trade in these staples during the past

two years was as follows:—

				1886-87.	188 7-88 .
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	4,60,941	3,77,213
Exports	•••	•••	•••	1,99,419	2,12,568

The import trade fell off by 18·16 per cent. and 20·86 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	a			1886-87. M ds.	1887-88. M d s.
Behar	•••	•••	•••	3,53,208	2,83,897
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	65,803	61,184
North-Western	Provinces :	and Oudh	•••	28,329	30,019
Other places	•••	•••	•••	14,101	2,113
		Total	•••	4,60,941	8,77,213

The exports exceeded those of 1886-87 and 1885-86 by 6.59 per cent. and 30.66 per cent. respectively. The increase during the past year occurred in the internal trade, while the sea-borne exports showed a falling off of 10.68 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, as shown below:—

		1886	-87.	186	7-88.
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports,, Indian,	•••	106,231 15,128	1,44.592 20,591	78,095 30,297	1,06,296 41,238
Total	•••	121,359	1,65,183	108,392	1,47,534

During the year under report the surplus of imports over exports was Quantity not exported before 1,64,645 maunds, against 2,61,522 maunds in the close of the year. 1886-87 and 3,13,976 maunds in 1885-86.

The total number of hides imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

				1886-87.	1 887-88 .
				No.	No.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	7,117,640	5,904,455
Exports	•••	•••	•••	7,470,846	6,020,672

The importation of hides was below the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 by 17.04 per cent. and 27.51 per cent. respectively.

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, are specified below:—

d back.				1886-87.	1887-88.
				No.	No.
Bengal	•••	• • •	•••	2,397,199	1,991,372
Behar	•••	•••	•••	2,532,412	1,774,414
North-Western			•••	1,148,864	1,022,307
Punjab		•••	•••	524,320	605,656
Orissa	•••	•••	•••	223,293	289,415
	•••		•••	95,170	69,546
Burma Madras	•••	•••		98,321	60,593
	•••	•••	···	64,560	57,008
Chota Nagpore	•••	•••		83,501	34,144
Other places	•••	•••	•••		
		Total	•••	7,117,640	5,904,455
				-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 19 41 per cent.

and 20 33 per cent. on the figures for 1886-87 and

Exports. 1885-86 respectively. The details of the seaborne trade are given in the following statement:—

		-				
		1886-87.		18	188 7-88.	
		No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.	
To Foreign Ports— United Kingdom Other ports	•••	4,703,350 2,674,788	345,222 251,087	4,012,788 1,945,925	287,756 188,143	
Total To Indian Ports	•••	7,378,138 60,579	596,309 2,973	5,958,713 39,700	475,899 2,132	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	7,438,717	599,282	5,998,413	478,031	

The deficit in imports over exports was 116,217 pieces, against a similar Comparison of imports with deficit of 353,206 pieces in 1886-87, but in 1885-86 the imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 588,868 pieces.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the salt. following statement:—

		lmport	MB INTO C. BY SEA.	ALCUTTA		1	Exports 1	TOM CALO	UPTA ANI	Ноосии	Y.		
			Inland exports.										
1	ţar.		From Foreign ports.	From Indian porta.	Total.	botal. By the East Indian Railway. By the Rastorn Bengal State Railway. By inland steamer. By boat, By road.		Total.	Exporta by sea.	Total.			
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	: Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	•••	•••	94,99,626	5,28,527	1,00,28,163	37,63,352	11,07,663	3,91,522	83,67,297	- 50,559	.86,80,393	1,44,56%	88,24,985
1887-88	•••	•	90,80,092	5,57,924	96,38,016	36,46,440	9,95,646	3,90,686	83,18,177	49,363	88,00,314	1,84,459	84,54,778

The falling off in the imports by sea amounted to 3,90,137 maunds, or 3.89 per cent, as compared with the figures for 1886-87, but they showed an increase of 9,52,965 maunds, or 10.97 per cent., as compared with those of 1885-86. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

s subjoined stateme		Quantities in tons.		Quantities in I	Quantities in Indian maunds.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Liverpool	•••	247,330	269,349	67,32,866	73,32,267	
Arabian and Persian	Gulfs	32,126	42,788	8,74,536	11,64,780	
Bombay	•••	19,412	20,495	5,28,427	5,57,924	
Aden		2,295	14,316	62,488	3,89,696	
Hamburg	••••	20,795	6,799	5,66,074	1,85,135	
Mozambique	4	•••	213		5,814	
Italian ports		46,401	401 ***	12,63,141		
Other ports	•••	22	89	621	2,400	
Total	•••	368,381	354,049	1,00,28,153	96,38,016	
			-	_		

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during 1887-88 was 353 maunds, against 300 maunds in 1886-87 and 332 maunds in 1885-86. Of the past year's supply, 276 maunds were received from the Punjab, 76 maunds from the North-Western Provinces, and 1 maund from Rajputana and Central India.

The quantity of salt exported from Calcutta during the past year was 3,70,182 maunds, or 4·19 per cent. lower than in 1886-87, but 1,99,668 maunds, or 2·42 per cent., in excess of the figures for 1885-86. The following statement shows the different provinces to which salt was consigned from Calcutta during the past two years:—

als.	,				1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds:	\mathbf{M} ds.
To	Bengal	•••	•••	•••	45,52,772	43,37,237
,,	Behar	••• _	•••		30,30,206	28,31,852
"	North-W	estern P	rovinces and	1 Ouan	4,98,880	4,82,708
•	Assam		•••	•••	3,99,243	4,61,500
"	Chota Na	CHAPP	•••	***	1,91,620	1,55,561
??		Sporo.		•	7,400	31,453
>>	Orissa	• • •		•••	272	3
"	Other pro	vinces	•••	•••	214	o .
			Total	•••	86,80,393	83,00,314
"	Seaports	•••	•••	•••	1,44,562	1,54,459
		GRAND	TOTAL	•••	88,24,955	84,54,773

The result of the year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports to the extent of 11,83,596 maunds, against 12,03,498

Comparison of imports with maunds in 1886-87 and 4,30,278 maunds in 1885-86.

The total quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

		Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
		Mds.	Mds.	$\mathbf{Mds.}$	\mathbf{Mds} .
1886-87	•••	96,86,409*	•••••	96,86,409	88,24,955 '
1887-88	•••	93,55,217+		93,55,217	84,54,773

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district, and also available for export to the interior, was 9,00,444 maunds, against 8,61,454 maunds in 1886-87 and 8,23,467 maunds in 1885-86.

The different salt-importing marts in the interior, which imported salt to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year, were Patna (7,13,643 maunds), Serajgunge (4,28,252 maunds), Durbhunga (2,84,849 maunds), Naraingunge (2,22,902 maunds), Sahebgunge (2,13,560 maunds), Balagunge (2,02,523 maunds), Raneegunge (1,89,418 maunds), Jhalokati (1,28,182 maunds), Arrah (1,26,869 maunds), Gya (1,18,399 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,16,539 maunds), and Ghattal (1,13,240 maunds).

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in saltpetre during the past two

years is given below:—

Calli Bina.				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	6,27,971	6,39,600
Exports	•••	•••	•••	5,44,767	5,24,304

There was very little change in the total quantity imported during the past two years. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which saltpetre was sent to Calcutta during those years:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
${f Behar}$	•••	•••	•••	4,47,503	4,08,417
North-Western	Provin	ces and Oudh	•••	1,24,786	1,70,462
Punjab Other places	•••	•••	#••	54,347	59,368
	•••	•••	•••	1,335	1,353
		Total	•••	6,27,971	6,39,600

The quantity exported during the last year showed a decrease of 3.76

per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 3.99
per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The supply exported by sea was distributed in the following way:—

_		•	-		
	188	1886-87.		1887-88.	
To Foreign Ports—	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	157,007 233,346	2,13,704 3,17,610	172,184 207,892	2,34,362 2,82,964	
Total	390,353	5,31,314	380,076	5,17,326	
To Indian Ports—					
Madras Bombay Other Indian ports	1,194 5,738 929	1,625 7,810 1,265	1,545 589	2,103 801	
Total	7,861	10,700	2,134	2,904	
GRAND TOTAL	398,214	5,42,014	382,210	5,20,230	

Including 5,30,403 maunds of Bombay salt, which was passed free of duty.

Ditto 5,36,417 ditto ditto ditto

The quantity of saltpetre not exported before the close of the year was Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

1,15,296 maunds, against 83,204 maunds in 1886-87 and 93,578 maunds in 1885-86.

The trade of Calcutta in linseed during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	77,24,926	79,90,281
Exports	•••	•••		76,52,615	80,33,195

The imports showed an increase of 3.44 per cent. and 26.28 per cent.

on the trade of the two previous years respectively. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				\mathbf{M} ds.	\mathbf{M} ds.
Behar	•••	•••	••	49,20,577	50,82,873
North-Wester	rn Prov	inces and Oudh	••	16,49,417	16,21,659
Bengal	•••	•••	••	10,88,379	11,48,696
Central Provi	nces an	d Rajputana	••	22,911	81,013
Assam	•••		••	38,430	47,118
Other places	•••	•••	••	5,212	8,922
		Total	•••	77,24,926	79,90,281

There has been an increase in the exports of 4.97 per cent. as compared with 1886-87, and of 25.01 per cent. as compared with 1885-86. The quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

		1886	-8 7.	1887-88.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom, other Foreign ports	•••	5,157,484 472,038	70,06,298 6,42,509	4,354,079 94 5 ,96 6	67,43,052 12,87,565
Total of Foreign ports	•••	5,619,522	76,48,807	5,900,045	80,30,617
To Indian ports	•••	1,617	2,201	78	106
GRAND TOTAL	•••	5,621,139	76,51,008	5,900,123	80,30,723

The deficit of imports over exports during the past year was 42,914

Quantity not exported before maunds, against a surplus of imports over exports the close of the year.

of 72,311 maunds in 1886-87. In 1885-86, however, the exports exceeded the imports by 98,556 maunds.

The following statement gives the total quantity of mustard and rape seed imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

					1886-87.	1887-88.
					$\mathbf{M}d\mathbf{s}$.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••		27,25,680	22,88,451
Exports	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,10,245	11,16,230

The total trade under imports showed a decrease of 16.04 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87, and 25.42 per cent. when compared with 1885-86. The sources of the supply, province by province, were as follows:—

co by pro-	,,	4			1886-87. M ds.	1887-88. M ds.
Behar		•••	•••	•••	14,73,975	6,89,937
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,51,802	3,02,863
A ssam		•••		•••	2,22,200	3,40,169
North-W		covinces a	nd Oudh	• • •	6,61,531	9,05,761
Other pla	ces	•••	•••	•••	16,172	49,721
			Total	•••	27,25,680	22,88,451
	,				-	

The export trade of the past year was 26.09 per cent. and 46.40 per cent. less in comparison with 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The sea-borne exports were distri-

buted as follows:—		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Ćwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports— United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	•••	650,5 54 22,020	8,85,476 29,972	232,690 137,732	3,16,717 1,87,469
Total	•••	672,574	9,15,448	370,422	5,04,186
To Indian Ports— Burma Other Indian ports	•••	176 56	239 76	365 886	1,206
Total	•••	232	315	1,251	1,703
GRAND TOTAL	•••	672,806	9,15,763	371,673	5,05,889

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus, amounting to 11,72,221

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

maunds, against 12,15,435 maunds in 1886-87 and 9,85,974 maunds in 1885-86.

The total quantity of raw silk carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

					1880-87.	1887-88.
					$\mathbf{M}ds$.	Mds.
Imports		•••	•••	•••	28,234	27,806
Exports	•••	•••	•••	•••	25,184	24,877

The imports during the past year were almost equal to those of 1886-87, but they showed a slight rise of 15·15 per cent. on the returns of 1885-86.

The amount of silk exported from Calcutta during the past year was 1.22

per cent. below the figures for 1886-87, but 10.63
per cent. in excess of those for 1885-86. The bulk
of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination during the past two years was as
follows:—

•	188	86-87.	1887-88.		
	tb.	Mds.	īb.	Mds.	
To United Kingdom, Other Foreign ports	387,404 1,113,421	4,708 13,531	442,028 1,0 67,202	5,372 12,969	
Total	1,500,825	18,239	1,509,230	18,341	
To Madras ,, Other ports in Madras ,, Bombay ,, Burma ,, Other Indian ports	267,292 12,552 8,286 6,248 3,394	3,248 153 101 76 41	310,954 11,167 8,349 679	3,779 135 102 8	
Total	297,772	3,619	331,149	4,024	
GRAND TOTAL	1,798,597	21,858	1,840,379	22,365	

After deduction of the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Quantity not exported before the Calcutta, there remained 2,929 maunds, against close of the year.

3,050 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,661 maunds in 1885-86.

The total weight of sugar carried to and from Calcutta during the past year sugar. is compared below with that of the previous year:—

				1886-87.	188 7-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
- ,	(drained	•••		4,23,587	5,46,053
Imports	undrained	•••	•••	8,90,459	10,72,876
TN4	(drained	٠ ٥,٠	•••	2,00,739	2,29,311
Exports	{ undrained	• • •	•••	2,93,278	3,74,102

The supply of drained sugar brought to Calcutta was 28.91 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886.87, and 43.83 per cent. over those for 1885.86. The imports of undrained sugar also increased by 20.48 per cent. and 15.20 per cent. on the returns of the two previous years respectively. The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of sugar was derived during the past two years:—

Provis			Drained	sugar.	Undrained sugar.		
FROVI	CES.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
			\mathbf{M} ds.	Mds.	Mds.	$\mathbf{M}ds.$	
Bengal	•••		1,56,095	1,68,810	7,65,586	8,90,657	
Behar	•••	•••	23,270	19,061	30,798	56,107	
North-Wester	n Provin	ces and		•	•	,	
 Oudh 		•••	5,730	5,820	2,861	1,967	
Madras	•••		49,404	51,190	16	· 5	
Bombay	•••		2,768	1,049	8	• • • • •	
Other places		, • • •	1,86,320	3,00,123	90,890	1,24,140	
7	otal	•••	4,23,587	5,46,053	8,90,459	10,72,876	

In the case of drained sugar the exports showed an advance of 14.23 per cent. and 40.32 per cent. as compared with those of 1886.87 and 1885-86 respectively; while, as regards undrained sugar, the figures rose by 27.56 per cent. and 26.48 per cent. respectively. The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

		DRAINED SUGAR.				Undrained Sugar,			
		1886-	87.	1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports	•••	1,632 34,657	1,199 25,462	20,021 41,951	14,709 30,821	1 44 6,789	106 4,988	524 4 ,69 4	385 3,44 9
Total		86,289	26,661	61,972	45,530	6,933	5,094	5,218	3,834

After converting drained into undrained sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to 2½ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 24,38,008 maunds under imports and 9,47,379 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 14,90,629 maunds not exported before the close of the year, against a similar surplus of 11,54,301 maunds in 1886-87 and of 11,75,846 maunds in 1885-86.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

		100	0.57.	100/	-00.
		Mds.	<u>tb.</u>	Mds.	īb.
Imports	•••	8,73,441	71,871,716	10,18,704	83,824,783
Exports		9,54,985	78,581,623	10,58,483	87,098,030

The import trade of last year exceeded that of 1886-87 and 1885-86 by

16.63 per cent. and 26.51 per cent. respectively.

The following statement shows the importation of tea from the several provinces during the past two years:—

		188	6-87.	1887	'-8 8 .
		Mds.	tb	Mds.	16
Assam		6,43,334	52,937,198	7,71,116	63,451,831
Bengal		2,17,848	17,921,664	2,33,914	19,247,781
North-Western Pro	ovinces		. ,		, .
and Oudh	•••	4,688	385,755	5,468	449,938
Punjab	•••	3,517	289,399	4,359	358,684
Chota Nagpore	•••	2,659	222,912	3,230	265,782
Behar	•••	1,045	85,988	528	43,447
Other places	•••	350	28,800	89	7,323
Total	•••	8,73,441	71,871,716	10,18,704	83,824,786

The imports by sea during the past two years were derived from the places mentioned below:—

	18	86-87.	188	7-88.
	tb.	Mds.	tb.	Mds.
Chittagong .	1,010,427	12,279	1,107,588	13,460
Madros	11,902	145	1,615	20
Dames	433	5	502	6
Other Indian ports		109	4,770	58
				
Total .	1,031,722	12,538	1,114,475	13,544
		-	-	

The exports were 10.84 per cent. over those of 1886-87, and 26.99 per cent. over those of 1885-86. The subjoined statement indicates the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	188	6-87.	1887	-88.
	tb.	Mds.	lb.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom	75,616,022	9,18,945	83,471,040	10,14,406
Other Foreign ports	1,793,774	21,799	2,578,629	31,337
Total of Foreign ports	77.409,796	9,40,744	86,049,669	10,45,743
			•	
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	741,462	9,011	545,378	6,628
Madras	95,642	1,162	190,428	2,314
Other Indian ports	127,856	1,554	126,754	1,540
Total of Indian ports	964,960	11,727	862,560	10,482
GRAND TOTAL	78,374,756	9,52,471	86,912,229	10,56,225
GRAND TOTAL	78,374,756	9,52,471	86,912,229	10,56,22

Last year the quantity exported was 39,779 maunds in excess of the Quantity not exported before the imports, against a similar balance of 81,544 maunds in 1886-87, and of 28,255 maunds in 1885-86.

The tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, was as follows:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				\mathbf{M} ds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	5,93,524	6,03,894
Exports	•••	•••	•••	4,28,946	4,26,433

The imports during the past year exceeded those of 1886-87 by 1.75 per cent., but they were below those of 1885-86 by 6.06 per cent. The distribution of the imports is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Mds.	Mds.
Bengal		•••		5,15,186	5,24,671
Behar	•••	•••	•••	63,238	67,201
Madras	•••	•••	•••	4,609	4,485
Orissa		•••	•••	2,169	1,448
North-Western	Provinces	and Oudh	•••	830	645
Other places	• • •	•••	•••	7,492	5,444
		Total	•••	5,93,524	6,03,894
				-	

There was very little change in the total exports during the past year as compared with 1886-87. The exports by sea, however, showed a falling off of 5.63 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87, and of 13.84 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The destination of the traffic during the past two years was as follows:—

•		18	86-87.	1897-88.		
To Indian Ports—		īb.	Mds.	tb.	Mds.	
Madras and ports in Madras Bombay Burma Other Indian ports	•••	107,005 13,957 14,564,247 2,086,031	1,300 170 1,76,996 25,351	108,025 22,292 14,037,248 1,967,184	1,313 271 1,70,591 23,907	
Total	•••	16,771,240	2,03,817	16,134,749	1,96,082	
To Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom Other Foreign ports	•••	2,1 42,059 2,1 33, 6 40	2 6,032 25,930	176,953 3,550,242	2,150 43,146	
Total	•••	4,275,699	51,962	3,727,195	45,296	
GRAND TOTAL	•••	21,046,939	2,55,779	19,861,944	2,41,378	

During the year under report the excess of imports over exports was 1,77,461 maunds, against a similar surplus of 1,64,578 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,98,628 maunds in 1885-86.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1887-88 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

					1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds.	Mds.
Imports	•••	•••	•••	•••	28,91,199	26,07,910
Exports	•••	•••	•	•••	30,42,702	5,83,032
			Total	•••	59,33,901	31,90,942

The total value of the inland trade during the past two years, as compared with the sea-borne trade in those years, was as follows:—

			Imports.	Imports. Exports.	
			Rs.	${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Inland trade	1886 1887	3-87 '-88	78,11,713 63,82,372	41,25,977 33,99,884	1,19,87,690 97,82,256
Sea-borne trade	{ 1886 { 1887		1,17,93,941 1,34,89,992	1,12,79,372 1,55,92,823	2,30,73,313 2,90,82,815

The import traffic under this head, carried by country boats, fell off by 50.26 per cent. and 29.50 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The decrease was due to stagnation in the demand for building purposes, & large number of houses being roofed with corrugated iron. The imports from Naraingunge aggregated 20,163 maunds, against 37,412 maunds in the previous year.

The quantity exported by coasting vessels amounted in value to Rs. 16,884, against Rs. 1,925 in 1886-87 and Rs. 762 in 1885-86. There was no special facility afforded during the past year for procuring caoutchouc from the Hill Tracts, and the exports were probably made from the supplies obtained in the previous year.

The quantity of raw cotton sent to Naraingunge from Chittagong by coasting vessels and country boats was 69,666 maunds, being 158.76 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1886-87 and 163.82 per cent. over those for 1885-86. The supply sent to Calcutta was 10,970 maunds by country boats, and 17,797 maunds by coasting vessels. The yield of cotton in the Hill Tracts is said to have been the best within the memory of men now alive, and the hillmen are said to have profited largely by its sale.

There was a recovery in the import trade in cotton twist and yarn, the supply carried to Chittagong last year by coasting vessels amounting in value to Rs. 2,20,845, showing an advance of 19.67 per cent. and 14.11 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87

and 1885-86 respectively.

There was little or no change in the supply of European piece-goods imported into Chittagong from Calcutta by coasting vessels during the past two years, but in comparison with 1885-86 the figures for 1887-88 showed a falling off of 12 20 per cent.

The advance noticed in 1886-87 in the imports of raw jute into Chittagong was maintained and still further extended during the year under report, the quantity received by coasting vessels being 20,26,925 maunds, against 17,63,758 maunds in 1886-87 and 13,02,390 maunds in 1885-86. It is explained that this large increase was due to the good crop of the season, and to the comparative cheapness of the Chittagong port. The quantity shipped for the United Kingdom from this port was 7.37 per cent. over the trade of 1886-87, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Exports to the United Kingdom from Chittagong.

					1886-87.	188 7 -8 8.
Quantity	•••	•••	•••	Mds.	17,72,765	19,27,987
Value		•••		${f Rs}.$	81,71,095	98,40,670

According to the coasting trade returns, the total value of gunnies sent to Chittagong from Calcutta showed an increase of Rs. 83,164 as compared with 1886-87, and of Rs. 42,938 as compared with 1885-86. This increase was in sympathy with the large advance in the rice trade.

The harvest of cocoanuts during the past year in the Noakhally district, which exports largely to Chittagong, was considerably above the average, and imports by country boats consequently showed an advance of 107,270 in number as compared with the trade of 1886-87, but a decrease of 3,276,696 as compared with that of 1885-86.

The import rice trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the Rice and paddy. past two years was as follows:—

2000 0.20	r	•	• .		1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds.	$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{ds}$.
Rice	•••	• • •	•••	•••	12,12,944	13,23,221
Paddy	•••	•••		•••	6,72,549	7,45,148

As compared with 1886-87, the increase in the rice trade was 9.09 per cent., and in paddy 10.79 per cent. The quantities of rice and paddy sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years were as follows:—

				1886-87.	1887-88.
D :			(Cwts.	257,188	640,809
Rice	• • •	• • •	Mds.	3,50,061	8,72,212
T) 114-			Cwts,	14,929	4,432
Paddy	•••	•••	··· { Mds	20,320	6,032

The surplus of imports by country boats over exports by sea to foreign countries during the past two years was as follows:—

				1000-01.	4001-00.
			(Cwts.	633,954	331,353
\mathbf{Rice}	•••	•••	··· Mds.	8,62,883	4,51,009
			Cwts.	479,188	543,024
Paddy	•••	•••	·· { Mds.	6,52,229	7,39,116

The quantities of rice and paddy sent to the different coast ports in India from Chittagong during the past two years are detailed below:—

				188 6-8 7.	1 887-98.
Rice			Cwt. M ds.	31,597	217,940
10100	•••	•••	''' \ Mds.	43,007	2,96,640
Paddy			j Cwt.	75,270	309,033
1 addy	***	•••	••• { Mds.	1,02,451	4,20,628

These supplies went chiefly to Cochin and Bombay, owing to the better

markets provided at those places.

The quantity exported from Chittagong in connection with its coasting trade amounted in value to Rs. 2,64,451, against Rs. 2,23,847 in 1886-87 and Rs. 2,01,905 in 1885-86. It is stated that the cattle disease prevalent during the previous two or three years disappeared in the year under report.

The total value of oils imported by coasting vessels was Rs. 78,038, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,410 and Rs. 34,173 on the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The

imports by country boats, however, rose from 5,136 maunds in 1885-86 and 5,510 maunds in 1886-87 to 9,478 maunds in 1887-88.

The imports of salt into Chittagong by sea were comparatively small during the year, namely, 3,48,060 maunds, against 3,51,272 maunds in 1886-87 and 2,69,088 maunds in 1885-86. The amount of salt exported by country boats was 2,71,240 maunds, against 3,48,600 maunds in the preceding year, and 1,45,497 maunds in 1885-86; the distribution of the exports during the past two years is shown below:—

•			1886-8 7 . M ds.	1887-88. M ds.
To Chittagong	• • •	•••	1,68,566	1,35,624
" Noakhally	•••	•••	33,402	25,296
" Dacca (Naraingunge)	•••	•••	1,39,950	1,06,800
" Other districts …	•••	•••	6,632	3,520
	Total	•••	3,48,600	2,71,240

In addition to the above quantities, the supply carried to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 1,21,657 maunds, against 1,59,412 maunds in 1886-87 and 1,24,786 maunds in 1885-86.

The quantity sent to Chittagong by country boats was 11,652 maunds, showing a slight decrease of 4,108 maunds and 3,044 maunds on the figures for 1886-87 and 1885-86 respectively. The falling off in this trade last year is attributed to larger importation in the previous year, and partly to boats loaded with these seeds escaping registration.

The imports of betel-nuts by country boats amounted to 23,430 maunds, being 16,885 maunds below the figures for 1886-87, but 11,035 maunds in excess of those for 1885-86. Last year the yield of betel-nuts in the Chittagong Division was excellent, and above the average. "Other kinds" of spices also showed a decrease of 6,058 maunds on the returns of 1886-87, and an increase of 1,709 maunds on those of 1885-86. This decrease is said to have been due to the large imports of the previous year. In connection with the coasting trade, the imports of spices showed a falling off of Rs. 18,784 in value as compared with those of the preceding year, due partly to larger importation in the previous year, and partly to less local demand owing to good chilly crops. In the exports, too, there

Naraingunge.

The fluctuations in the import sugar traffic carried by country boats during the past two years are shown below:—

was a slight falling off owing to smaller supplies of chillies having been sent to

				1886-87.	1887-88.
		·		\mathbf{Mds} .	Mds.
Sugar, drained	•••	•••	•••	5,563	3,700
" undrained	•••	•••	• • •	43,084	33,925

The imports by coasting vessels from Naraingunge and Calcutta during the past year also showed a slight decrease, the total value amounting to Rs. 73,086, against Rs. 88,270 in 1886-87 and Rs. 83,679 in 1885-86.

The quantity exported from Chittagong in connection with its coasting trade showed an increase of 89,441lbs. in comparison with 1885-86. The money value of this trade during the past year was Rs. 5,97,871, against Rs. 5,82,162 in 1886-87 and Rs. 6,79,699 in 1885-86. The increase in the value of the tea exported was only Rs. 15,709, owing to the poor prices realized.

Owing to increased local production, less tobacco was imported into Chittagong from Naraingunge during the past year than in the preceding year, as the following

statement will show:-

			By country By sea-going boats. vessels.		Total.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	•••	•••	10,300	10,478	20,778
1887-88	•••	•••	6,300	7,379	13,679

The exports of tobacco to foreign ports aggregated 26,573lbs., against 1,521lbs. in 1886-87, the increase being due to larger shipments made to the Maldives.

SEA BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The gross value of the sea borne trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, registered during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year, was as follows:—

				Imports	•	Exports.		GRAND TOTAL.			
	Ports.		Goods traile.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
-			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore		{1886-87 {1887-88	66,35,683 62,87,464	2,79,459 1,25,500	69,15,142 63,62,964	30,88,679 31,24,619	9,79,742 10,99,604	40,68,421 45,24,253	97,24,36 1 96,62,113	12,59,201 12,25,104	1,09,83,563 1,08,87,217
Cuttack	***	{ 1884-87 1887-88	1,79,758 1,06,457		1,79,758 1,06,457	16,93,530 18,71,001	•••••	16,93,530 1 3,71,0 01	18,73,288 14,77,458	*****	18,73,288 14,77,458
Pooree		{ 1886-87 1887-88	3,632 3,355	5,000	8,632 3,353	2,43,131 2,65,658	*****	2,43,131 2,65,658	2,46,763 2,69,013	5,000	2,51,763 2,69,013
	Total	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	68,19,073 63,47,276	2,84,459 1,25,500	71,93,532	50,25,340 50,61,308	9,79,742	60,05,082 61,60,912	1,18,44,413 1,14,08,584	12,64,201 12,23,104	1,31,08,614

The direction of the trade during the past two years is illustrated in the subjoined table:—

	Impo	rts from.	Exports to.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Calcutta Other Indian ports Foreign ports	69,41,299	63,71,947	34,06,043	36,66,005		
	76,955	95,362	7,36,921	5,58,690		
	85,278	5,467	18,36,217	19,36,217		
Total	71,03,532	64,72,776	60,05,082	61,60,912		

The foregoing figures show that the imports and exports almost balance each other. The share of Calcutta to the total inward and outward trade taken together was 79.45 per cent, against 78.93 per cent, and 73.39 per cent, in the other two years respectively. In the trade with foreign ports the exports amounted to 31.42 per cent.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the import trade during the past two years:—

				QUA	Value.			
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		LES.	English	weight.	Indian	weight.	1996 00	1007.00
			1886-87.	1887-89,	1896-87.	1897-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
	t { Europes	in lbs.	2,738,070	3,396,522	33,275	37,632	13,80,466	17,89,500
and yarn		,,	949,300	826,550	J1,537	10,045	4,67,603	4,19,694
Cotton plece	- { Europes	ın Rs.	•••••	•••••	••••		13,13,883	16,55,37
	. Indian	29		•••••	•••••	•••••	8,027	21,68
Funny bags	•••	No.	1,089,689	1,154,743	10,89,689	11,54,743	2,09,300	2,42,860
Motals	***	Cwt.	24,495	13,432	31,962	18,282	7,13,510	3,04,36
Dils	•••	Gallons.	837,680	564,208	76,152	35,269	4,17,679	2,94,59
Gheo	•••	lbs.	101,183	121,324	1,230	1,474	38,852	63,98
Spice s	•••	,,	2,416.826	1,212,416	29,371	14,733	2,63,417	1,64,116
Betelnu ts	•••	,,	4,579,616	4,535,442	55,655	55,118	6,70,578	4,97,37
Salt	•••	Cwt.	104,340	115,692	1,42,018	1,57,469	1,19,828	1,50,00
l'obacco	•••	lbs.	1,816,587	1,768,637	22,077	21,494	2.27,397	2,18,65
Treasure	•••	Rs.					2,84,459	1.25.500

The total quantity of European cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of 4,357 maunds as compared with 1886-87, and of 4,161 maunds as compared with 1885-86. On the other hand, the imports of Indian twist and yarn exhibited a decrease of 1,492 maunds and 7,085 maunds in comparison with those years, respectively.

The total amount of European piece-goods registered during the year was valued at Rs. 16,55,375, showing an excess of Rs. 3,41,492 worth of goods on the returns of 1886-87, and a falling off of Rs. 68,433 as compared with 1835-86. The value of Indian piece-goods imported during the year was Rs. 21,688, against Rs. 8,027 in 1886-87, and Rs. 950 in 1885-86.

The principal articles comprising the export trade during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are exhibited in the following statement:—

		•	Qu	VALUE.			
PRINCIPAL ABTICLES.		English weight.		Indian	Indian weight.		1887-88.
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-98.	1886-87.	
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	Cwt.	1,108,842	1,092,948	15,09,256	14,87,623	34,22,614	33,74,110
Paddy	_,,,	135,968	65,950	1,85,067	89,764	2,15,115	84,662
Hides	No.	205,488	279,921	2,05,488	2,79.921	6,67,564	10.20,259
Lac, stick and other kinds	Cwt.	5,671	7,808	7,719	10,628	1,59,830	1,63,905
Oilseeds	**	40,238	12.883	54.768	17,535	2,10,811	70,001
Timber and sleepers	"	5,720	7,554	7.786	10,282	11,936	24,895
(Silver treasure)	Rs.					9,79,742	10,99,604

The total quantity of rice exported from Orissa during the past year remained almost the same as in 1886-87, but the figures were less than those of 1885-86 by 9,00,090 maunds. In the case of paddy, the total supply aggregated 89,764 maunds, against 1,85,067 maunds in 1886-87 and 3,48,493 maunds in 1885-86.

TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of merchandise registered on the Nuddea rivers during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

•		Down-e	ITREAM.	UP-8T		TOTAL.	
YEARS.		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.
1886-87 1887-88	•••	77,58,420 74,16,829	2.58.95 811 2,34,38,938	20,79,645 20,35,531	85,25,649 81,22,321	98,38,065 94,52,360	3 39,21,460 3,15,61 259

It will be seen that the total weight of the trade of 1887-88 carried both ways was 3.92 per cent. below that of the preceding year, but 5.83 per cent. over the figures for 1885-86. The returns of the Nuddea station alone showed an increase, the quantity registered being 7.31 per cent. over the figures of 1886-87, and 41.52 per cent. over those of 1885-86. This increase last year was mainly due to the diversion of the trade from the Bhagiruthee to the Jellinghee route in consequence of the shallowness of the former river in several places during the latter part of the year both above and below Jungipore. The number of laden boats passing the Nuddea rivers during the past year was 30,100, against 30,836 in 1886-87 and 28,929 in 1885-86.

The principal articles in the down-stream traffic registered during the past

Down-stream traffic. two years are shown below:—

•		DOWN-STRI	IAM TRAPPI	REGISTER	ED AT-			tion of C	
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.					Tot	al,		FFIC TO T	
Emplifal olar 4000	Jungipore.	Nuddes.	Kissen- gunge,	Hans- khally.	Quantity.	Value.	Into Calcuta.	Into other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo { 1886-87 1887-88	•••••	1,604 652	******	******	1,604 652	3,32,028 1,44,092	1,004 65%	•••••	1,604 652
Jute, raw { 1886-87 1887-88	18,020	4,77,899	10,855	7,13,069	12,19,842	41,21,927	9,71,591	2,48,251	13,19,842
	14,450	3,68,932	11,297	5,62,055	9,56,734	35,87,752	7,65,186	1,91,548	9,56,734
Wheat { 1886-87 1887-88	5,36,308	7,76,716	4,662	1,17.836	14,35,522	32,29,924	14,08,510	27,012	14,35,522
	6,03,499	6, 54, 720	3, 283	76,133	13,37,635	33,44,087	13,24,631	13,004	13,37,635
Gram and pulso { 1896-87 1887-88	3,12,082	3,23,970	9,196	2,53,220	8,98,368	17,96,736	8,70,128	29,240	8,98,368
	2,84,624	4,49,090	20,177	4,40,466	11,94,357	23,14,067	11,65,206	29,151	11,94,357
Other spring crops { 1886-87 1887-88	1,16,943	83,006	· 215	1,829	2,01,993	3,53,487	1,90,109	11,885	2,01,993
	86,708	1,43, 255	236	5,38 1	2,35,580	3,23,922	2,32,212	3,368	3,35,680
Rice, husked { 1886-87	80,078	8,71,023	1,204	5,18,083	9,20,388	21,28,397	8,17,747	1,02,641	9,20,388
	19,609	4,67,011	3,334	4,63,151	9,53,105	21,44,486	8,87,898	65,207	9,53,105
Do., unhuaked { 1886-87 1887-88	5,137	2,530	17,369	1,976	27,011	33,764	.889	26,128	27,011
	2,015	2,686	4,235	695	9,631	10,835	2,991	6,640	9,631
Ghee { 1886-87 1887-88	14,600 10,016	1,257 8,735	*****	15 65	15,872 18,816	5,81,712 5,92,704	15,777 18,277	95 539	15,87 3 18,816
Linseed { 1896-87	4,57,626	2,21,857	6,4 31	1,01,010	7,84,924	31,47,696	7,75,955	10,969	7,86,924
	5,34,213	2,69,565	5, 837	1,18,671	9,28,256	34,81,072	9,13,998	14,288	9,28,286
Mustard and rape { 1886-87 seed 1887-88	6,92,475	65,042	350	70,990	8,28,857	27,97,392	7,73,048	55,811	8,28,857
	3,83,309	78,293	16	77,115	5,38,733	21,64,932	5,00,413	39,320	5,38,733
Other oilseeds { 1886-87 1887-88	95,111 55,036	624 1,401	******	700 1,596	96,435 58,033	3,31,745 1,75,365	95,437 57,654	798 379	96,435 58,033
Silk, raw { 1886-87 1887-88	141 255	*****	*****	•••••	141 255	62,745 1,05,825	s	141 252	141 255
Stone and marble { 1886-87 1887-88	3,65,845	3,299	250	300	8,69,694	15,94,305	3,67.414	2,280	3,49,494
	2,93,841	4 5,000	560	15	8,39,416	11,87,956	3,38,056	1,860	3,39,416
Sugar, drained { 1886-87 1887-88	6,466 9,568	431 580	******	293 200	7,190 10,348	75,495 1,07,360	4,095 5,617	3,095 4,731	7,190 10,348
Do., undrained { 1886-87 1887-88	80,136	3,846	4,445	19,068	56,995	2,63,602	21,925	35,070	56,995
	29,270	2,741	2,083	7,197	41,291	1,65,164	24,447	16,844	41,291
Tobacco { 1886-87 1887-88	62,538	1,38,731	1	559	2,01,829	15,38,946	58,666	1,43,163	2,01,829
	54,421	1,03,517	152	1,515	1,58,605	12,09,363	48,822	1,09,783	1,58,605

The trade in the principal articles carried up-stream during the past two Up-stream traffic. years is exhibited in the following statement:—

		UP-STRE	Up-stream trappic registered at— Proportion of Calcutta					tion of C	ALCUTTA
PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	Jungi-		Kissen-	Hans-	Total.		TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.		
	pore.	Nuddes.	gunge.	gunge. khally.	Quantity.	Value.	From Calcutts.	From other places.	Total.
· ·	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mde.
Coal and coke {1886-87 1887-88	25,246 35,824	1,20,565 1,5 2, 750		72,237 67,492	2,18,048 3,56,066	1,09,024 1,12,029	1,73,504 2,21,966	44,544 84,100	2,18,048 2,56,066
Cotton piece-goods { 1886-87 (European)* { 1887-88	12,550 15,200	9,900 1,472	******	7,800 3,100		30,250 19,772	22,800 4,128	7,459 15,650	80,250 19,772
Gunny-cloth* { 1886-87 1887-88	594,408 279,839	75,225 267,901	*****	100	669,728 547,740	28,67,278 23,27,895	605,846 505,689	63,882 42,051	669,7 2 8 547,7 4 0
Rico {1886-87 1887-88	85, 223 53,943	71,237 55,946	140	2,427 8,206	1,59,027 1,13,095	3,67,750 2,54,464	12,969 2,803	1,46,058 1,10,292	1,59,027 1,18,095
Paddy {1886-87 1887-88	1, 43 7 1,5 2 3	27,969 24,643	1,76,609 1,23,725	6,810 6,98 3	2,12,835 1,56,823	2,66,081 1,76,496	24,316 21,788	1,88,509 1,35,035	2,12,8 35 1,56,8 33
Iron and its manufactures {1886-87 1887-88	18,748 24,303	13,481 15,545	 8	8,445 7,163	40,624 47,019	2,48,744 2,85,095	85,850 43,195	4,774 8,824	40,6 34 47,019
Salt {1886-87 1887-88	2,80,831 1,79,732	8,79,639 8,78,061	169	8,48,841 8,84,626	9,95,980 8,89,439	32,36,935 31,13,086	8,9 2,9 01 8,14,7 08	1,08,079 74,781	9,95,980 8,80,439

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total traffic carried by the steamers of the India General and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Companies during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	IMPORTS INT	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.		M CALCUTTA.	Tot	AL.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
•	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces { 1886-87 1887-88	6,72 4	31,203	23,467	5,64,476	30,191	5,95,679
	2,670	69,865	39,664	2,73,657	42,334	3,43,522
Behar { 1886-87 1587-88	7,98,122	28,81,411	3,11,878	35,02,646	11,10,000	63.84,057
	3,84,132	16,05,477	92,438	12,69,199	4,76,570	28,74,676
Western Bengal { 1886-87 1887-88	1,98,599	16,64,707	1,13,132	30,24,247	3,11,731	46,88,954
	2,24,703	29,26,578	1,34,188	35,13,266	3,58,951	64,39,841
Eastern Bengal { 1896 87 1887-88	57,852 69,647	7,74,761 4,44,048	37,761 40,010	10,89,951 12,03,652	95,613 1,09,657	18,64,712 16,47,700
Northern Bengal { 1886-87 1837-88	2,948	25,206	45,465	70,911	48,413	96,117
	3.660	35,614	1,270	58,417	4,930	94,031
Total { 1886-87	10.64 245	53,77,288	5,31,703	82.52,231	15,95,948	1,36.29,519
	6,81,872	50,81,582	3,07,570	63,18,191	9,92,442	1,13,99,773

The following statement shows all the most important articles of merchandise conveyed by the River Steamer Companies during the past two years:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	Imports into Calcutta.	List of Articles.	EXPORTS PROM CALCUTTA.
milit of marrows	Quantity. Value.	,	Quantity. Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, Indian Rs. { 1886-87	1,64,27 1,90,42		8,870 4,43,500 9,574 4,49,978
ndigo Mds. { 1886-87	461 95,42 515 1,13,82	Cotton ditto, {1886-87	1,009 81,785 71 2.343
inte, raw , {1886-87	4,054 14,69 3,647 13,67	3 8	
?otatoes (1886-87	28,064 84,19 84,988 1,04,96		24,07,274 24,64,546
Wheat 1886-87	3,83,778 8,63,50 1,64,923 3,29,84		19,600 4,690 2,69,624 63,550
Fram and pulse * {1886-87	65,463 1,30,92 28,277 53,66		5,520 11,040 12,748 24,43 9
Rice, husked ; {1886-87	1,06,889 2,46,02 1,01,627 2,25,66	5) 1	22,173 7,35,252
kice, unhusked , { 1886-87	6,256 7,82 435 48	Brase and copper Mds. {1886-87	16,860 4,76,365
Hides of cattle No. {1896-87	64,136 2,10,44 71,376 2,19,70	f Iron , {1886-87 1887-88	1,10,028 6,60,168 61,528 3,07,640
Brass and copper Mds. { 1886-87	10,019 8,95,32 21,478 8,58,00		13,662 4,78,170 6,854 2,74,160
Saltpetre {1896-97	29,538 2,58,44 2,481 19,25	8 Oils, mineral ; {1886-87 1887-88	24,067 · 1,14,318 20,576 · 95,164
Linseed {1886-87	1,69,381 6,77,55 1,70,411 6,39,04		8,747 43,118 5,686 70,944
Mustard and rape seed ,, {1896.87	1,88,606 4,67,71 53,650 2,14,66		16,800 2,94,000 18,697 1,87,740
3ilk, raw	1,434 6,38,13 2,331 9,67,36	0 8alt {1886-87 1887-88	1,01,161 8,28,778 17,438 61,038
Betelnuts 1895-97	25,942 2,98,33 2,737 27,37	Botelnuts , {1886-87 1887-88	9,609 1,11,194 11,820 1,18,20
Spices, other kinds , {1886-87	6,190 1,99,69 11,255 2,87,01		19,237 6,58,13 12,896 3,23,39
1886-87 Sugar, drained 1887-88	15,476 - 1,62,49 15,787 - 1,68,47	Tobacco {1886-87 1887-88	4,710 35, 9 6,887 52,61

TRADE BY COUNTRY BOATS ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The following statement shows the total weight and value of the import and export trade of Chittagong carried by country boats along the Megna river during the past two years:—

			1886-	67.	1887-88.		
			Quantity. Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
			Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	
Imports Exports	•••	•••	12,76,766 28,00,385	31,52,304 27,40,815	14,18,733 8,23,167	29,03,570 13,99,056	
232pv:10	•••	•••					
	Total	•••	40,77,151	58,93,119	17,41,900	43,02,626	

The following statement shows all the principal articles carried to and from Chittagong by this route during the past two years:—

37.	-				Imports into	Exports from	Тота	L.
NA	MES OF ART	ricles.			Chittagong,	Chittagong.	Quantity.	Value.
					•			Rs.
Cotton, raw	***	•••	Mds.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	•••••	25,010 19,490	25,010 19,490	3,75,150 3,26, 4 58
Cocoanuts	•••	•••	No.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,599,270 1,749,000	•••••	1,599,270 1,749,000	63,970 69,960
Vegetables and a fruits and nuts	ll kinds o	f fresh	Mds.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	45,552 30,825	3,921 2,150	49,473 32,975	1,85,524 1,23,656
Wheat	•••	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,100 2,840	*****	2,100 2,840	4 ,72 5 5 ,680
Gram and pulse	•••	•••	Mds.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	43 ,376 53 ,831	460	43,376 54,291	86,75 2 1,05,189
Rice, husked	•	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	4,79,518 5,03,221	•••••	4,79,518 5,03,221	11,08,886 11,32,247
Do., unhusked	•••	•••	"	{ 1886-87 1887-88	5,86,478 7,25,358	•••••	5,36,478 7,25,358	6,70, 597 8,16.028
Brass and copper	•••	•••	"	\$ 1886-87 \$ 1887-88	2,370 3,350	490 1,220	2,860 4,570	88,660 1,46,240
Iron	•••	•••	"	{ 1886-87 1887-88	6,620 17,580	340	6,960 17,580	41,760 87,900
Oils		•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,320 3 369	3,064 2,280	4,384 5,649	34,250 52,253
Salt	•••	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	******	1,80,034 1,35,616	1,80,034 1,35,616	5,85,110 4,74,656
Mustard and rape s	eed	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	14,770 11,040	•••••	14,770 11,040	49,848 44,160
Betelnuts	•••	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	24 ,690 3 ,180	•••••	24,690 3,180	2,83,935 31,800
Spices	•••	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,320 1,250	5.000 9,080	6,320 10,330	2,03,820 3,34,433
Sugar, drained	•••	•••	"	{ 1886-87 1887-88	5,563 3,700	*****	5,563 3,700	58,411 38,387
Do., undrained	***	•••	"	{ 1886-87 1887-88	31,142 24, 695	2,644 1,470	33,786 26,165	1,56,260 1,04,660
Timber	•••	•••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	•••••	40,550 65,629	40,550 65,629	1,62,200 1,64,07 8
Tobacco	•••	. •••	,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	11,850 6,900	200	11,850 7,100	90,356 54,137

TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total weight and value of the country-boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

	Dow	rn.	U	р.	TOTAL.		
NAMES OF CANALS.	Weight of goods regis- tered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade,	Weight of goods regis- tered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade,	
•	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Midnapore { 1886-87 1887-88	20,73,958	60,80,874	8,91.332	51,88,999	29.65,290	1,12,67,8 73	
	23,31,511	57,60,825	8,67,661	52,09,722	31,99,172	1,09,70, 547	
Hidgellee { 1886-87	3,24,416	17,42.378	10,34,607	18 82,776	13,59,023	96,25,1 54	
	2,82,498	14,68,006	7,96,015	15,09,890	10,78,513	29,77,896	
Total { 1886-87 1887-88	23,98.374	78.23,252	19,25,939	70,69,775	43,24,313	1,48,93,027	
	26,14,009	72,28,831	16,63,676	67,19,612	42,77,685	1,39,48,443	

The total number of laden boats, the cargoes of which were registered during the past two years, was 63,403, against 64,477 in 1886-87 and 67,892 in 1885-86.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried along these canals during the past two years:—

	 	1				
CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC.	Registered on the Midnapore	Registered on the Hidgellee	GRAND	TOTAL.		ON OF CAL- DE TO THE TRAPPIC.
	canal.	canal.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke \ \ 1886-87 \ 1887-88	1,12,775 94,213	24.335 28,816	1,37,110 1,23,029	68,555 53,825	1,36,535 1,21,751	68,26 7 53,2 6 6
Cotton twist and yarn { 1886-87 (European) { 1887-88	25,887 33,45 1	•••••	25,887 33,451	12,94,350 15,72,197	25,887 33,451	12,94,350 15,72,197
Do. twist and yarn { 1886-87 (Indian) { 1887-88	15,437 6,753	*****	15,437 6,753	4,86.265 2,22,849	15,437 6,753	4.86,265 2,22,849
Do. piece-goods (Euro- { 1886-87 pean)* { 1887-88	69,500 1,69,075	3.29,625 2,22,275	•••••	3,99,125 3,91,350	•••••	3,99,125 3,91,350
Do. piece-goods (In- { 1886-87 at 1887-88	1,21,000 1,49,850	•••••	•••••	1,21,000 1,49,850	•••••	1,20,000 1,46,600
Indigo { 1886-87	943 746	•••••	943 746	1,95,201 1,64,866	943 746	1,95,201 1,64.866
Jute, raw { 1886-87 1887-88	15,135 18,945	17,338 17,350	32,473 36,295	1,17,714 1,36,106	29,705 34,560	1,07,681 1,29,600
Vegetables and all kinds { 1886-87 of fresh fruits and nuts { 1887-88	43,299 63, 068	16,355 13,150	59,654 76,218	2,23 702 2,85,817	50,926 69,802	1,90,973 2,61,767
Gram and pulse { 1886-87 1887-88	1,85,752 1,60,855	2,060 2,100	1,37,812 1,62,955	2,75,624 3,15,725	1,36,972 1,62,070	2.73.944 8,14,010
Rice { 1886-87 1887-88	5,87,169 9,16, 4 83	2 ,70,02 5 3 ,11,280	8,57,194 12,27,763	19,82,261 27,62,467	7,91,048 11,02,196	18,29,298 24,79,941
Paddy \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\)	10,97,01 7 9,99,686	7,13,148 4,50,095	18,10,165 14,49,781	22,62,706 16,31,004	7,90,928 4,72,932	9,88,660 5,35,048
Hides† \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\) \{\)	58,890 64,535	16,400 12,900	75,290 77,435	2,47,044 2,83,726	75,140 77,435	2,46,553 2,83,726
Brass and copper { 1886-87 1887-88	56,802 84,035	5 0	56,852 34 ,0 3 5	17,62,412 10,89,120	56,732 33,985	17,58,692 10,87,520

Pisor-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
 Hides are shown according to number.

CHIRT ARTICLES OF	Traypic.	Registered on the Midnapore canal.		GRAND,	TOTAL.	PROPORTION OF CAL- CUTTA TRADE 10 THE TOTAL TRAFFIG.		
	BY ARTICLES OF ABAPTAGE			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	M ds.	Rs.	
Oils	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	37,242 41,635	39,693 48,328	76,935 89,963	3,65,563 4,16,217	75,592 54, 57 4	3,59,184 2,52,405	
Provisions other than g	hee { 1886-87 1887-88	37,464 41,604	556 970	38,020 42,574	6,65,350 4,15,096	36,329 40,211	6,85,757 3,92,057	
Salt	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	3,52,215 3,17,766	1,19,200 1,02,285	4,71,415 4,20,051	15,32,099 14,70,178	4,68,725 4,18,026	15,23,356 14,63,091	
Mustard and rape seed	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	41,740 53,382	25	41,765 53,382	1,40,957 2,13,528	41,675 53,367	1,40,653 2,13,468	
Indigo seed	{ 1886-87 1887-88	5,775 6,600	••••	5,775 6, 600	75,075 72,600	5,77 5 6,600	75,07 5 7 2, 600	
Silk, raw	{ 1886-87 1887-88	9 75 660	••••	975 660	4,33,875 2,73,900	165 350	73,425 1,45,250	
Sugar, undrained	{ 1886-87 1887-88	5 5,326 95,172	11,688 11,281	67,014 1,06,453	3,09.940 4,25,812	58,801 96,601	2,71,955 3,86,404	
Tobacco	{ 1886-87 1887-88	21,486 21,144	70,180 63,979	91,666 85,123	6,98,953 6,49,063	88,197 80,762	6,72,602 6,15,810	
Timber	{ 1886-87 1887-88	74,892 76,840	39,122 8,815	1,14,014 85,655	4,56,056 2,14,138	32.398 20,024	1,29,592 5 0,060	

Rice and paddy form the main articles of trade along these canals. The total quantities of rice and paddy registered during the past year, as compared with the previous year,

were as follows:-

				1886-87.	188 7-88 .
				$\mathbf{Mds.}$	Mds.
Rice , Paddy	•••	•••	•••	8,57,194 18,10,165	12,27,763 14,49,781
•					
Total in rice a rice, at the maund of pa	rate of 25	ting paddy seers of rice	to a }	19,88,547	21,33,876

The rice trade showed a satisfactory increase during the past year; but in the case of paddy a large decrease of 3,60,384 maunds in comparison with 1886-87 is observed. The consignments to and from Calcutta amounted to 11,02,196 maunds of rice and 4,72,932 maunds of paddy; of the remainder, 1,05,625 maunds of rice and 5,22,988 maunds of paddy represent the local trade of the Midnapore district.

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The following statement exhibits the total weight and value of the traffic conveyed through the Orissa canals during the past two years:—

Orissa Carals.					Weight of good by we	ds registered eight.	Value of a of tr	
•					1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic Up traffic	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,56,470 3,32,040	4,93,334 4,00,300	13,57,357 5,72,988	17,44,713 7,49,188
			Total		8,88,510	8,93,634	19,80,345	24,93,901

The number of laden boats registered on these canals during the past year was 7,348, against 5,411 in 1886-87 and 7,847 in 1885-86.

The subjoined table indicates the chief articles of merchandise of which this traffic consisted during the past two years:—

Names of articles.					Quanti	ty.	Value.		
		SE OF ABIICLES.			1565-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
•					Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton twist	and yarn	(European)	•••		475	2,251	23,750	1,05.797	
Turmeric	•••	•••]	1,985	6,125	12,903	80,625	
Jute, raw	•••		•••		1,950	9,517	7.069	35,689	
Rice	•••	•••	•••		1,69,825	2,03,604	3,92,720	4,58,109	
Paddy	•••	•••	•••		62,038	1,34,473	77,548	1,51,282	
Salt	•••	•••	•••		27,190	30,619	88,367	1,28,166	
Other oilsed	ls	***	•••		31,246	23,475	1,07,408	88,081	
S pices	•••	•••	•••		1,130	740	36,443	23,957	
Stone and m		•••	•••		31,550	87,180	1,36,059	97,597	
Sugar, undra	ined	•••	•••		22,140	37,772	1,02,397	1,51,088	
Timber	•••	•••	•••		11,881	36,897	47,524	92,242	

TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following figures give the total quantity and value of the traffic conveyed by country boats along the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years:—

1886-87.

1886-87.

			1886-87,		188	7-88.
			Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Down Up		•••	1,22,096 6,36,292	6.16.055 10,02,568	3.65,265 9,19,11 2	12,12,77 4 1 7, 21,9 4 1
	Total	•	7,58,388	16,18,623	12,84,377	29,34,715

The number of loaded boats registered during the past two years was 12,233 and 9,463 respectively.

The subjoined statements show all the principal staples of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

		1886	8-87.		1887-88.				
Names of abticles.	DOWNWARD TRAFFIC.		Portion relating to the Calcutta Trappic.		DOWNWAL	D TRAFFIC.	TO THE	RELATING CALCUITA VFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Coal and coke	16,230	8,115	13,650	6,825	55,500	24,281	55,500	24,281	
Cotton twist and yarn (Euro-	, , , ,		, , , ,	,,,,,	,		11,111		
pean)	2,000	1,00,000	2,000	1,00,000	1,546	72,662	1,546	72,662	
Cotton piece-goods (European)		68,350		68,350		93,275		93,175	
Gram and pulse	5,966	11,932	6,945	11,890	11,826	22,918	11,300	21,894	
Rice	4,618	10,679			57,577	1,29,548	*****		
Paddy	1,370	1,712			16,231	18,660	<i>.</i>		
Oils	9,909	47,068	9,764	46,379	58,442	2,70,294	55,980	2,58,907	
Salt	47,785	1,55,301	46,255	1,50,329	83,288	2,91,508	80,615	2,82,169	
Sugar, drained	2,221	23,320	2,186	22,953	713	7,397	530	5,499	
harinad	5,798	26,876	2,370	10,961	12,135	48,540	8,100	32,400	
Tobacco	14,309	1,09,106	13,723	1,04,638	20,655	1,57,494	20,305	1,54,825	
1000000	,			/- /	1	1		, , , , , , , ,	

			1886-87.				1887-88.				
NAMES OF ARTICLES.		UPWARD	Upward Traypic.		RELATING CALCUTTA FFIC.	UPWARD	Traffic.	PORTION TO THE C			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
_		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs. 56,962	Mds. 12,123	Rs.		
Jute, raw Wheat Rice, husked ,, unhusked Other oilseeds	•••		17,545 8,730 2,71,774 6,10,656 584	3,880 1,15,675 4,66,167	8,730	3,150 3,25,047	7,875 7,81,356 5,83,748 40,312	3,150 3,03,050	45,461 7,875 6,81,862 5,59,852 36,375		

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General and Rivers Steam Navigation Companies during the past two years were as follows:—

	ALONG THE B	BAHMAPUTRA.	ALONG TH	E MEGNA.	TOTAL.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	Rs,	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Downward { 1886-87 1897-88	25,26,702	2.41,14,891	16,09,882	1,44,55.075	41,36,584	3,85,69,96 6	
	25,66,075	2,92,02,564	20,19,866	1,60,60,469	45,85,941	4,52,63,033	
Upward { 1886-87 1887-88	11,99,681	93,65,511	6, 52 ,369	81,08,547	18,52,050	1,74,74,058	
	11,63,083	1,11,82,666	6, 91 ,058	81,70,905	18,54,141	1,93,53,571	
Total { 1886-87 1887-88	37,26,333	3,31,80,402	22,62,251	2,25 63,622	59.88,634	5,60,44,024	
	37,29,158	4,03,85,230	27,10,924	2,42,31,374	64,40,082	6,46,16,604	

The following statement shows all the principal staples of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

rubber Coal and coke Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, Jean Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Hides of cattle Lac— Manufactured Linesed Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Dil-seeds— Linesed Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	India Euro- pean n	Rå.	3,900 6,36,180 8,670 56,21,761 110	7,277 4,88,788 12,294 66,99,357 1,540	Va 1886-87. Rs. 2,87,900 3,18,090 4,83,500 56,21,761	Rs. 5,49,207 2,45,543	Quar 1886-87. 2,257 3,89,599	1887-88,	Rs. 1,37,677 1,94,799	Rs.
rubber Coal and coke Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, Jean Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Hides of cattle Lac— Manufactured Linesed Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Dil-seeds— Linesed Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	Euro- pean n	Rs.	3,900 6,36,180 8,670 56,21,761 110	7,277 4,88,788 12,294 66,99,857	2,37,900 3,18,090 4,33,500	Rs. 5,49,207 2,45,543	9,257	75	Rs.	5,568
rubber Coal and coke Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, Jean Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Hides of cattle Lac— Manufactured Linesed Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Dil-seeds— Linesed Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	Euro- pean n	Rs.	6,36,180 8,670 56,21,761 110	4,88,788 12,294 66,99,867	2,87,900 8,18,090 4,88,500	5,49,207 2,45,543			1,37,677	5,568
rubber Coal and coke Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, J pean Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso— Hides of cattle Lac— Manufactured Metals and their man tures— Hrass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	Euro- pean n	Rs.	6,36,180 8,670 56,21,761 110	4,88,788 12,294 66,99,867	3,18,090 _e	2,45,543				
Coal and coke Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, I pean	Euro- pean n	Ra.	6,36,180 8,670 56,21,761 110	4,88,788 12,294 66,99,867	3,18,090 _e	2,45,543				5,568
Cotton, manufactured— Twist and yarn, pean	Euro pean n ntoxi	Ra.	8,670 56,21,761 110	12,294 66,99,367	4,88,500		3,89,599	3,02,061	1.94.799	
Twist and yarn, pean pean Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac Manufactured Metals and their man tures Hrass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Provisions All other kinds alt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Geeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk manufactured Raw Silk manufactured	Euro- pean n ntoxi	Rs.	56,21,761 110	66,99,367					1	1,40,948
Do. piece-goods, Europ Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating	ntoxi	. ,, . ,,	56,21,761 110	66,99,367			ŀ			1
Ditto, Indian Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating	ntoxi	. ,, . ,,	110			5,77,818	6,940	3,020	3,47,000	1,42,868
Drugs and chemicals— Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Grain and pulse— Grain and pulse— Grain and pulse.— Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac— Stick and other kin Leather— Liquors Metals and their man tures— Rrass and copper Iron Other metals Dils Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Geeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Bilk manufactured—	ntoxi	. , Mds.		1,070	110	66,99,357	52,20,262	43,74,027	52,20,262	43,74,027
Other sorts, not in cating Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulse— Grain and pulse Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac— Stick and other kin Leather— Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Salt Linseed Mustard and rape s Ti seed Geeds (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Bilk manufactured—	ntoxi	. Mds.	3,08,462		110	1,540	*****	1,510	******	1,540
Fibrous products— Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulse— Grain and pulse— Grain and pulse Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac— Manufactured Metals and their man tures— Hrass and copper Iron Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Geeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	•••	Mds.	3,08,462 1			1	ì		1	1
Jute, raw Gunny-bags Grain and pulso Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac Stick and other kin Leather Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures Brass and copper Iron Other metals Provisions All other kinds Salt Ill-seeds Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk Silk Raw Silk manufactured		N 1		1,86,240	3,08,462	1,86,240	3,05,926	1,73,600	3,05,926	1,73,220
Gunny-bags Grain and pulso Grain and pulso Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac Stick and other kin Leather Metals and their man tures Hetals and their man tures Other metals Other metals Oils Provisions All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Silk Raw Silk manufactured		N 1	27,84,575	29,55,851	1.00.94.084	1,10,84,442	27,84,531	29,55,805	1,00,93,925	1,10,84,269
Grain and pulso— Grain and pulso Rice (husked) Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Stick and other kin Leather— Stick and other kin Leather— Manufactured Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Silk— Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—		. 410.	82,849	26,358	7,860	27,863	31,454	17,393	7,527	17,871
Rice (husked) Hides of cattle Lac Stick and other kin Leather Manufactured Metals and their man tures Brass and copper Iron Other metals Dils Provisions All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Silk Raw Silk Raw Silk manufactured		164.		1 07 007	0.07.000	i ' i			1 .	1
Hides of cattle Lac- Stick and other kin Leather- Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures- Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Salt Dil-seeds- Linseed Mustard and rape s Til seed Til seed Seeda (other than oil-se Tes seed Raw Silk- Raw Silk manufactured-	•••		1,53,544 3,52,052	1,67,325 4 ,24,307	3,07,088 8,14,120	4,48,423 9,54,827	1,29,805 46,665	1,27,154 34,726	2,58,610 1,07,913	2,78,654 78,135
Stick and other kin Leather— Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Dils Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Mustard and rape s Til seed Silk— Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	***	N	21,704	10,336	71,216	25,840	5,560	2,432	18,244	6,080
Leather— Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Dil-seeds— Linseed Mustard and rape s Til seed Seeds (other than oil-se 'Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—						· 1		•	1	1
Manufactured Liquors Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron Other metals Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Mustard and rape s Til seed Tea seed Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	ebt	Mds.	21,166	17,892	6,00,585	1,84,268	21,073	17,054	5,97,946	1,75,680
Liquors Metals and their man tures— Brass and copper Iron		Rs.	65,094	56,578	65,094	56,578	57.473	16,573	57,473	16,573
tures— Hrass and copper Iron Other metals Provisions— All other kinds Salt Dil-seeds— Linseed Mustard and rape s Til seed Geeda (other than oil-se Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	•••	,,	11,69,373	8,80,290	11,69,373	8,80,290	11,48,639	7,78,152	11,48,639	7,80,107
Brass and copper Iron	ufac-			• •		.,,	33,33,635	.,,	1	1
Iron Other metals Dils Provisions — All other kinds Balt Dil-seeds — Linseed Mustard and rape s Til seed Jeas and rape s Til seed Til seed Til seed Til seed Raw Silk manufactured —	•••	Mda.	8,952	8,485	2,77,512	3,24,071	77 470	2,067	2,31,229	78,945
Other metals Dils	•••	Mus.	1,13,855	1,40,008	6,80,130	7,01,377	7,459 1,11,455	1,31,031	6,68,730	6,57,226
Provisions — All other kinds Salt Dil-scods — Linscod Mustard and rape s Til sced Flascod (other than oil-sc 'Tea seed Raw Silk — Raw	•••	· ;; ' [60,542	79,922	12,56,247	82,16,697	59,905	76,007	12,43,029	80,51,785
All other kinds Salt Ull-seeds— Linseed Mustard and rape s Til seed Geeds (other than oil-se 'Tea seed Raw Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	•••	.,	2,20,907	1,50,200	17,25,836	8,62,872	8,20,154	1,44,631	17,19,948	8,08,164
Salt Dil-scods— Linsced Mustard and rape s Til seed Tea seed Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	•••	1	61,238	61,510	10,71,665	3,41,885	51,057	44,373	8,03,498	1,89,390
Linscod Mustard and rape s Til seed Jeed (other than oil-se 'Tea seed Raw Silk manufactured—	•••	"	2,90,362	8,73,379	9,43,676	18,06,827	2,90,361	3,73,248	9,43,673	13,06,368
Mustard and rape s Til seed Sieda (other than oil-se 'I'es seed Silk — Raw Silk manufactured—		"								
Til seed Seeds (other than oil-se Tea seed Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	**************************************	"	25,246 2,68,358	21,638 4,05,823	1,00,984 9,05,709	79,360 13,69,069	23,515 2,64,426	21,610 4,03,879	94,060 8,92,438	79,330
Seeds (other than oil-se Tea seed Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	HOOM.	"	6,404	9,698	26,967	34,920	5,924	9,578	22,215	18,62,783 84,494
Silk— Raw Silk manufactured—	eds)	"				1		·	·	•
Raw	•••	••	1,791	5,078	1,25,370	4,51,249	704	451	49,280	40,703
Silk manufactured—	•••	1	953	2,185	4,24,085	1,92,890	104	107	46,280	8,575
	•••	"]	*		-,,000	2,00,000	104	20,	20,200	0,010
_ Indian	•••	,,	21,114	93,804	21,114	93,804	9,946	1,334	9,946	1,334
Spices— Betelnuts		Mds.	96,164	1,24,498	11,05,886	10 44 000	07 700	1 00 007	11 00 570	10 00 000
Beteinnts Sugar—	•••	=1 us.	90,100		11,00,000	12,44,980	95,708	1,23,337	11,00,578	12,83,870
Drained	•••	,,	12,506	10,760	1,81,318	1,11,634	10,292	3,501	1,08,066	36,322
rea— Indian		i	5,68,546	6,70,301	2,38,78,932	2,79,01,347		6.69,917	2,38,78,302	0 70 0= 0
rimber		::	5,299	5,928	21,196	14.734	5,68,531 5,286	5.849	21,144	2,78,85,360 14,822
Tobacco	•••	;;	16,995	23,576	1,29,587	1,79,766	16,776	20,947	1,27,917	1,59,719
Wool, manufactured—	•••	1	20.025				· 1			
Indian Pressure—	***	Rs.	80,252	1,13,454	80,253	1,13,454	29,772	1,03,791	29,778	1,08,791
Silver	•••	. [3,87,450	2.91,500	3.87.450	2,91,500	2,97,500	1,41,000	2,97,500	1,41,000

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The following comparative statement shows the total quantity and value of merchandise carried by the steamer services of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years:—

	Down T	Bayyio.	UP TR	APPIC.	Tor	AL.
•	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1890-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service	15,47,947	12,93,180	3,36,178	8,02,192	18,94,125	15,95,372
Serajgunge service	11,17,359	20,85,375	8,09,335	2,38,416	14,26,694	23,23,791
Cachar service	71,521	1,04,844	38,872	34,842	1,10,393	1, 89 ,186
Total { Quantity—Mds.	27,36,827	34,82,899	6,84,385	5,75,450	34,21,212	40,58,349
Total Value— Rs.	1,72,06,786	2,12,81,062	1,77,87,912	1,56,85,946	3,49,94,648	3,69,67,008

The quantities carried both ways during the past year were 2,88,753 maunds, or 15.32 per cent. below the figures for 1886-87, and 4,97,172 maunds, or 45.27 per cent. in excess of those for 1885-86. The decrease occurred chiefly in the down traffic, which fell off from 15,47,947 maunds in 1886-87 to 12,93,180 maunds in 1887-88. The abstracts below show the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried by this service during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

		(Quantity.	1	Value.
ARTICLES.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	Rs.
Caoutchouc	Mds.	277	234	16,897	16,848
Cotton, raw	,,	18,885	31,928	2,83,275	5,34,794
Do. piece goods, Eur			•••••		315
Do. do., Indi	an	•••	•••••	43,920	25,630
Safflower	Mds.	1,545	1,742	7,649	42,897
Jute, raw	••• ••	8,27,088	10,61,456	29,98,194	39,80,460
Gunny-bags	No.	6,330	3,465	1,515	817
Gram and pulse	Mds.	12,834	17,877	25,668	35,754
Rice	59	2,452	4,287	5,670	9,646
Other rain crops	••• ,,	*****	2,963		4,445
Hides	No.	1,590,580	1,002,984	52,19,091	30,87,310
Skins		147,200	51,168	2,47,250	75,153
OL -11 1-0	M ds.	693	928	25,641	25,056
	their	•			
manufactures		688	1,063	21,328	42,272
	••• 99	1,797	3,390	10,782	16,950
Iron Linseed	,,	9,929	6,353	39,716	23,824
	••• ,,	7,140	8,256	24,098	83,024
Mustard and rape seed	••• ,,	4,175	5,817	48,012	58,170
Betelnuts	••• ,,	873	4,772	28,154	1,21,686
Spices, other kinds	••• ,,	308	94	12,936	4,218
Tea, Indian	••• 99	000	~-	23,000	1,020 M

Chief articles of upward traffic.

	Quan	tity.	V	alue.
ARTICLES.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn,	16 700	14700	0 20 500	6 05 800
European Mds.	16,790	14,798	8,39,500	6,95,506
Cotton piece-goods, ditto Rs.	*****	• • • • •	95,90,403	81,36,198
Ditto ditto, Indian "		•••••	36,406	4,180
Drugs and chemicals ,,			18,243	65,450
Gunny-bags No.	52,860	97,615	12,640	23,009
Leather, manufactured Rs.	•••	• • • • •	59,760	48,500
Liquors ,,			77,340	67,210
Brass and copper and their			•	-
manufactures Mds.	9,954	6,982	3,08,574	2,57,832
Iron and its manufactures ,,	17,396	15,266	1,04,376	76,330
Other metals ,,	1,235	888	25,626	25,252
Opium ,,	34	103	43,384	1,39,050
Paints and colours,	411	147	17,262	6,542
Ghee ·	812	643	27,202	20,254
Other kinds of provisions ,,	7,409	5,518	1,29,658	80,694
9-14	30,845	26,442	1,00,246	92,547
• •	147	263	65,415	
Silk, raw ,,			•	1,09,145
Spices ,,	6,088	4,003	1,96,338	1,18,082
Sugar, undrained ,,	20,409	18,944	94,392	75,776

The total increase in the gross weight of goods conveyed by this service amounted to 62.88 per cent. on the transactions of 1886-87, and to 71.19 per cent. on those of 1885-86. The downward traffic rose from 11,34,865 maunds in 1885-86 and 11,17,359 maunds in 1886-87, to 20,85,375 maunds in 1887-88. The following statements show the principal articles conveyed during the past two years:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

Articles.		Q	uantity.	V	aluo.
ARTICLES.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88-
				${f Rs.}$	Rs.
Cotton twist and	yarn,				
Indian	Mds.	•••••	1,098	•••••	36,234
Drugs and chemicals	Rs.	•••••	•••••	2,29,480	3,18,150
Jute, raw	Mds.	8,78,638	17,26,870	31,85,055	64,75,762
Gunny-bags	No.	5,978,310	6,885,375	14,32,525	16,22,981
Wheat	Mds.	3,085	1,319	6,941	3,298
Rice		15,612	••••	36,103	•
Gram and pulse	••• ,,	786	4,497	1,572	8,994
Hides	No.	13,040	4,312	42,788	13,273
Linseed	Mds.	2,263	2,181	9,052	8,179
Mustard and rape seed	_	26,877	15,286	90,710	61,144
Til seed	•••))	754	867	2.828	3,577
Betelnuts	••• ••	1,662	1,606	19,113	16,060
Tobacco	'99	2,491	2,410	18,994	18,376

Chief articles of upward traffic.

Articles.	Qua	ntity.	Val	10.
ARTICLES,	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	-		$\mathbf{Rs.}$	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn,				
European Me	ds. 3,863	911	1,93,150	42,817
Cotton piece-goods, ditto Re	8	••••	31,76,280	26,21,871
Leather, manufactured ,,	•••••	(*****	2,640	5,620
Brass and copper and their			•	-,
manufactures M	[ds. 3,000	2,204	93,000	88,160
Iron and its manufactures ,	, 6,438	10,948	88,628	54,740
Oils ,		6,104	17,233	34,397
Salt ,	, 2,22,756	1,48,067	7,23,957	5,18,284
Spices		5,119	96,782	1,42,607
Sugar, drained,	, 388	1,189	4,074	12,336
Do. undrained ,	, 410	2,875	1,896	11,500

The total traffic attracted to this service during the past year showed an cachar service.

Cachar service.

increase of 26.08 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year, and of 69.28 per cent. in comparison with that of 1885-86. The upward traffic remained stationary during the past two years, but the downward traffic rose from 71,521 maunds in 1886-87 to 1,04,344 maunds in 1887-88. The chief staples of merchandise of which this traffic consisted are shown in the subjoined statements:—

Chief articles of downward traffic.

		(Quantity.		Value.
ARTICLES.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
•				Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Caoutohoue	Mds.	.169	71	10,309	5,460
Hides of cattle	No.	30		99	•••••
Brass and copper, and t	heir				
manufactures	Mds.	34	311	1,054	15,200
Other kinds of provisi	ons "	397	85	8,677	234
Spices	*** ,,	506	••••	16,308	*****
Tea seed	••• ;;	360	1,539	25,200	1,38,895
Tea, Indian	••• ;;	68,909	1,01,086	28,94,198	42,11,618

Chief articles of upward traffic.

		· Qu	antity.	•	Value.
Articles.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
•				$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$.	Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds.	•••••	4	•••••	2
Cotton twist and yarn, European	,,	182	131	9,100	6,157
Cotton piece-goods, ditto	Řs.		•••••	9,00,880	10,56,825
Drugs and chemicals	,,	••••	•••••	5,840	7,350
Liquors	,,		• • • • •	33,120	38,930
Leather, manufactured	"	•••••	• • • • •	6,400	8,080
Brass and copper and their manufactures	Mds.	959	503	29,729	20,120
Iron and its manufactures	"	5,695	2,654	34,170	13,270
Other metals	"	4,498	1,887	93,333	75,242
Provisions, other kinds Spices, other kinds	"	• 968 3 01	1,336 623	16,940 9,707	7,431 17,990

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats on the Megna and Brahmaputra rivers during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

		REGISTERED BAZAR ON	AT BROYEUB		D AT DHUBRI	T	OTAL.
•		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
•		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam-	•						,
1886-87	•••	30,30,468	83,22,147	7,51,847	31,38,516	37,82,315	64,60,663
1887-88	•••	41,35,454	32,71,97 6	11,96,803	80,24,457	53,32,257	62,96,433
Exports to Assam—							
1886-87	. •••	19,65,557	68,52,2 13	4,12,110	26,91,931	23,77,667	1,15,44,144
1887-88	•••	17,01,099	89,90,856	5,06,817	83,66,492	22,07,916	1,23,57,348
	1	ļ !					

A statement is subjoined to show the chief staples of traffic carried each way during the past two years:—

IMPORT	PROM ASSA	M.			Export	5 TO ASSA1	£.		r
Articles.	Bhoyrub Basar.	Dhubri,	Total.	Value.	Articles.	Bhoyrub Basar.	Dhubri.	·Total.	Value.
The state of the s	1		,	Re.					Ra.
Lime and limestone Mds. { 1886-8; 1887-9;		100	20,27,895 23,40,941	5,94,576 5,55,362	Cotton twist and 1886-87 yarn (European) Mds. (1887-88	75 836	8,656 3, 757	8,781 3,096	1,51,490 1,83,800
Cance and rattans Re. {1886-8784		17,619 12,445	28,094 81,903	28,094 81,908	Cotton piece-goods { 1886-87 (European) Rs. { 1887-88	5,56,500 10,10,200	5,900 7,500	5,62,400 10,17,700	5,69,400 10,17,700
Cotton, raw Mds. { 1896-8		18,640 8,800	19,470 17,184	1,11,730 1,63,531	Cotton piece-goods (1886-87 (1887-88	2,58,680 3,27,8 2 0	18,720 4,400	2,72,400 3,31,720	2,72,400 3,31,780
Jute, raw { 1886-8' 1887-8'		60,357 88,907	67,937 93,954	2,15,895 3,52,758	Gunny-bags No. {1886-87 1887-88	7,000	95,49 9 82,970	25,498 89,970	6,099 8,861
Oranges No. {1886-8' 1887-8'	40,104,800	200	40,105,000 75,748,150	1,96,050 8,04,303	Potatoes Mds. { 1886-87 1887-88	1,710 9,431	5,650 7,309	7,860 16,740	15,153 60,185
Potatoes Mds. { 1886-8'	1,04,040	1,808 104	1,06,748 41,652	2,52,394 2,37,458	Coccanuts No. {1885-87 1887-88	1,007,750 1,224,595	433,083 787,056	1,404,833 1,961,581	61,89 3 71,979
Rice (husked) , {1886-8' 1887-8'	105	629 40	784 7,430	1,918 14,276	Vegetables and all § 1886-87 kinds of fresh fruits Mds. § 1887-88	9,065 5,600	6,439 5,129	15,504 10,729	45,019 1,96,565
Do. (unhuaked) , {1886-8' 1887-8'	4,88,045	16,571 9,956	5,04,616 8,49,654	7,69,548 4,15,742	Wheat 1886-87	11,690 9,230	2,562 1,286	14,252 10,516	40,670 81,819
Hides of cattle , {1886-8	14,965	2,275 1,456	17,240 28,786	8,45,450 5,75,720	Gram and pulse ,, {1886-87 1887-88	2,65,115 1,84,159	47,129 87,344	3,12,235 2,71,503	10,77,126 7,29,992
Rhell-lea \$1886-8		6,285	6,285 9,461	62.850	Rice, husked , {1896-87 1887-88	8,07,070 3,90,476	52,398 73,371	8,59,468 4,63,847	9,59,806 11,33,913
Mata D. (1886-8)	1,39,067	9,451 451	1,89,518	94,510 1,89,518	1886-87	11,745	5,527	17,272	1,14,686
1886-8	82,820	9,835	1,87,775 85,155	1,37,775 2,39,872	Gila \$ 1886-87	1,56,989	6,269 71,133	16,522 2,28,129	1,11,670
Lineard \$1886-87	29,925	1,486	28,591 29,925	1,40,720	Provisions—all other \$\(\) 1886-87	1,44,329	84,779	19,698	78.793
1887-84 Mustard seed \$1886-87	10,820	8,91,298	4,01,618	1,67,483	kinds ,, {1887-88	81,807 2,56,165	1,039 95,952	82,846 3,52,117	2,79,591 12,17,022
(1887-8)	800	8,689	8,989	12,01,779 29,762	Botolemte (1886-87	20,491	1,14,545	8,82,257 22,307	14,08,933 2,78,092
ru or mulu { 1887-86 Spices, other than { 1886-87	1,470 20,885	22,836	24,806 20.885	86,444 41,506	Spices, other than (1886-87)	21,981 1,24,540	1,640	23,621 1.26,507	2.19,701 6,45,482
beteinute ,, { 1887-86		*****	12,888	85,845	beteinuts , {1887-88	1,98,460	1,565 3,830	8,00,025 44,592	10,00,508
res, Indian ,, { 1886-87 1887-88	9,555 8,255	5 8	9,563 8,255	4,78,150 1,62,750	Sugar, drained ,, {1897-88	25,993	6,278 41.834	82,265	4,18,879
limber Logs { 1886-87	1,828	366,085	367,413	11,36,740	,, undrained ,, {1886-87 1887-88	1,30,688	48,752	1,71,987	9,04,865 9,37,161
Logs { 1837-89	2,074	8,51,361	353,435	11,26,673	Tobacco ,, {1886-87 1887-88	1,05,595 89,372	21,898 44,280		10,85,4 37 11,29,689

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total quantity of the merchandise carried by rail between Bengal and other Provinces during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statements:—

Imports into Bengal.

Prom		to har.		ito Bengal.	Îr Eastern	ito Bengal.	Nort	ito hern gal.		ito cos.		ito utta,	To	otal,
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1896-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88,	1886-87.	1887-88.
6	M ds.	Mds.	Mda,	Mds.	Mda,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab North-Western Pro-	84,316	1,10,836	10,435	5,109	129	788	8,929	2,579	228	\$20	5,59,189	4,29,555	6,51,904	5,54,087
vinces and Oudh Rajputana and Central	18,81,254	17,78,878	8,19,792	4,85,443	8,182	85,662	1,885	14,053	561	2,127	1,07,50,898	71,40,918	1,99,06,972	94,57,076
India Central Provinces Port of Bombay	5,425 89,465 5,320	23,761 58,206 4,896	18,771 27,014 101	8,752 24,607 418	6	15 954 140	99 7୪	87	2	85 13 181	78,003	1,57,240 4,284	1,44,518 9,165	2,36,055 9,896
Sindh, Kurrachi, Berar, Nisam's Tarritory, Mysore, Madras, and Bombay Presidency	652	669	414	116		87	153	105	2	8	4,885	1,064	79,084 5,596	
Total	19,66,405	19,71,241	8,76,517	5,94,445	8,581	87,596	6,029	\$1,805	794	2,594	1,15,86,716	78,91,855	1,88,89,992	1,04,48,966

Exports from Bengal.

То		om har,	Fr. Western	om Bengal.		om Bengal.	Nort	om hern gal.	Pr Da	om oca.	Fr Calo	om ut ia ,	To	tal.
•	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1897-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1867-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
•	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Punjab North-Western Pro-	8,48,576	1,98,956	1,09,565	1,58,404	4,959	489	1,426	1,826	4	67	6,03,861	5,78,450	9,67,871	9,33,28
vinces and Oudh ajputana and Central	72,51,447	75,07,022	10,37,232	17,43,159	110	8,556	1,098	81,385	139	558	37,98,981	36,03,782	1,20,89,007	1 ,89,44, 46
India central Provinces derar dera	3,99,528 2,59,823 25,099 1,01,088	2,44,166 83,341		84,260 1,39,872 1,448 13,629	18	20 5	33 25 6 8 74	23	9 7	17 	75,734 59,516 856 1,012 51,493	85,889 1,22,005 601 4,078	6,21,825 5,01,741 27,800 1,11,083 52,318	6,18,87 5,06,10 85,45 90,51
Nizam's Territory, Mysore, Madras, and Port of Bombay	1,036	1,360	80	96	1	1,018	303	23	1	32	6,231	4,459	7,652	6,98
Total	82,86,597	85,01,426	14,85,561	21,40,958	5,849	10,430	2,973	88,301	160	674	45 97,164	43,98,824	1,43,78,297	1,51,85,67

The greatest fluctuations are observable in the supplies carried from and to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the imports from which formed 90.51 per cent. of the total trade under that head, against 92.92 per cent. in the previous year; while as regards exports, the proportion borne to the total trade was 85.52 per cent., against 84.08 per cent. in 1886-87. This was mainly due to the upward movement of edible grains in response to demands from those provinces in which the crops were poor. The figures for the Punjab and the Central Provinces slightly improved so far as the imports from those provinces were concerned, but in all other cases the fluctuations were normal.

The following statement compares the figures for the principal commodities carried each way during the past year with those carried in 1886-87:-

			TS INTO Gal.		GAL.	Propos	TION OF CA	LCUTTA TRA LL TRADE,	FIC TO
CHIEF STAPLES OF T	RAFFIC.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts,
		- Quantity	V =140,	Qualitity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Ra.	Mds.	Re.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	{ 1886-87 1887-88	818 759	409 759	68,03,391 58,94,384	34,01,695 22,10,394	109	54	3,121	1,170
Cotton, raw	{ 1884-87	13,69,042	2,05,35,680	720	10,800	12,60,921	1,89,13,815	885	5,775
	{ 1887-88	9,34,262	1,25,38,248	1,352	22, 646	8,36,710	1,12,09,233	982	1 6,44 8
Cotton twist and yar.	n { 1886-87	1,779	88,950	74.318	87,15,900	402	20,100	74,275	87,18,750
(European)	{ 1887-88	2,146	1,17,499	03,441	29,61,727	528	81,066	63,435	29,81,445
Cotton twist and yar	n { 1886-87	5,669	1,78,578	12,507	3,93,970	8,359	1,05,808	12,316	8,87,954
(Indian)	{ 1887-88	1,974	58,460	11,893	3,92,469	126	3,697	10,248	8,38,184
Cotton piece-good	ls { 1886-87	4,505	2,83,815	7,40,218	4,66,33,419	1,819	1,14,597	7,37,179	4,66,42,277
(European)	{ 1887-88	8,007	1,66,846	6,87,962	4,01,91,606	1,434	78,118	6,35,840	4,00,57,920
Cotton piece-good	s { 1886-87	23,003	25,30,330	4,047	5,11,170	8,454	9,29,940	2,818	8,09,980
(Indian)	{ 1887-88	23,938	11,84,240	8,934	4,82,740	8,437	4,12,1 80	3 ,515	2,76,650
Indigo	{ 1886-87	59,609	81,99,063	565	1,16,955	39,396	81,54,972	109	22,563
	{ 1887-88	41,629	78,76,085	756	1,67,076	41,678	78,94,330	289	63,869
Wheat	{ 1880-87	51,30,711	1,15,44,100	1,016	2,286	49,44,110	1,11,24,247	38	85
	1887-88	20,83,794	57,00,018	1,54,157	8,85,392	20,19,907	55,30,338	97	242
Rice, husked	{ 1886-87	40,914	94,613	7,75,434	17,93,191	8,504	8,103	19,738	45,632
	{ 1887-88	14,157	54,805	20,38,151	45,85,840	1,127	4 ,345	46,104	1,03,734
Gram•	{ 1886-87	7,44,699	14,89,398	2,231	4,462	6,06,807	12,13,614	870	740
	1887-88	17,536	32,627	1,31,458	2,4 8,484	12,194	22,610	860	056
lowar and bajra	{1886-87 1887-88	2,63,434 18,429	4,44,545 37,168	1,207 19,379	2,037 83,913	10,749 1,844	18,139 3,994	11	18
Other food-grains .	{ 1886-87	5,18,562	8,75,073	21,008	85,447	8,43,083	5,78,952	160	270
	1887-88	6,74,011	13,90,754	8,25,280	18,23,227	5,32,884	10,99,496	5,165	8,393
Hides of cattle	. { 1886-87	2,34,555	67,70,802	1,85 2	85,775	2,12,850	62,72,133	1,181	80,995
	1887-88	2,34,193	67,95,215	1,009	27, 978	2,06,630	62,98,921	807	22,497
Junny-bags and cloth	. { 1896-87	15,404	• 1,80,934	4,35,165	8,38,914	4,327	86,779	3,09,879	28,33,971
	1887-88	28,678	1,91,276	36,98,902	27,96,530	4 82	8,908	2,52,460	21,14,852
thell-lac	1886-87 1887-88	90,888 1,06,064	26,11,59 2 33,14,500	469 5,120	18,488 1,88,240	90,769 1,06,863	26,09,609 88,08,219	5	185
idquors ••• ••	. {1886-87	23,976	10,76,588	37,711	27,53,609	8,062	7,03,245	37,676	27,50,594
	1887-88	11,594	3,64,488	39,744	27,07,068	4,897	1,43,200	39,624	27,00,758
opper, unwrought	· { 1886-87	803	8,868	82,433	24,11,165	150	4,387	76,145	22,29,241
	1887-88	1,818	41,588	42,828	13,70,886	2 92	9,202	36,812	11,77,984
Frass, unwrought	1886-87	500	12,125	32,504	7,88,222	53	1,275	26,619	6,43,511
	1887-88	228	5,389	19,189	4,60,536	193	4,549	16,517	3,96,408

	Import Ben	IS INTO GAL.	Export Bene		Propos	TION OF CA	LCUTTA TRA L TRADE.	PPIC TO
CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.			0 1115	W-1	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Re.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rg.
Brass and copper { 1886-87 wrought { 1887-88	21,486 23,819	8,48,697 8,19,759	21,921 12,371	9,05,379 4,94,840	4,254 4,550	1,67,243 1,57,833	17,709 7,808	6,99,50 3,12,3 <u>9</u>
fron {1886-87	13,803 13,627	82,818 71,579	5,17,248 5,10,343	31,13,488 25,51,715	4,657 4,156	27,942 20,689	4,90,314 4,90,117	29,41,88 24,50,58
Dila {1886-87	6,878 12,803	76,963 1,23,357	99,705 1,58,307	5,12,475 7,95,889	5,496 2,511	61,691 25,298	98,344 1,57,043	5,04,41 7,89,46
Opium {1886-97 1887-88	87,872 1,04,438	11,14,86,672 3,02,87,020	5,305 148	67,69,180 1,99,800	83,376 1,00,557	10,63,87,776 2,91,61,530	15	19,146
} hee ••• {1886-87 1887-88	1,30,349 1,25,398	43,66,457 29,89,431	1,051 1,336	35,208 42,084	1,16,072 1,17,087	38,88,412 27,86,863	305 146	10,21 4,59
lais {1896-87 1887-88	88,994 42,858	1,10,480 1,09,289	5,18,691 5,09,011	16,85,746 17,81,538	800 853	975 922	4,96,402 4,80,940	16,13,30 16,83,32
altpetre {1886-87 1887-88	1,79,729 2,30,461	15,72,628 10,94,378	266 127	2,327 984	1,79,677 2,30,354	15,72,174 10,93,843	66	57
inseed {1886-87	18,31,966 18,83,092	73,27,804 64,96,341	910 53	8,640 199	16,28,885 16,64,934	65,15,540 57,46,329	29	11
fustard and rape seed { 1886-87 1867-88	1	26,43,934 37,42,315	830 843	2,801 3,372	6,67,229 9,44,811	22,51,898 80,77,447	18	*****
'il or jinjili {1886-87	28,291	1,04,091 8,37,75±	8 436	80 1,799	27,276 81,307	1,02,285 3,28,140	1	******
Castor seed { 1886-87 } 1887-88	ı	7,07,350 4,88,501	2 30	6 105	2,19,110 1,79,041	6,84,719 8,47,897	2 2	
Poppy seed { 1886-87	4,52,863 1,97,526	20,37,883 7,40,722	7	51 33	4,08,929 1,74,387	18,40,180 6,53,951	******	
1886-87 Other oil-seeds ••• { 1887-88	,	78,535 58,145	19	52 1,656	27,551 22,693	75,765 56,533		
iilk, raw {1886-87 1887-88	748 343	8,32,800 1,12,556	4,150 8,443	18,23,838 14,41,820	471 181	2,09,595 69,496	2,052 1,240	8,90,221 5,32,621
ilk, manufactured { 1886-87 1887-88	193	1,36,298 27,701	2,499 2,159	19,38,936 15,93,541	98 23	69,592 13,565	1,401 1,160	11,71,939 8,66,15
Sugar, drained { 1886-87 1887-88		1,11,898 94,684	1,33,808 78,104	14,04,984 8,10,329	2,604 ⁻ 2,499	27,342 22,904	14,500 31,624	1,52,25 3,28,09
ugar, undrained { 1886-87 1887-88	ı	29,920 15,731	6,44,018 4,44,215	29,78,583 17,76,860	2,600 1,934	12,025 7,253	46,341 30,690	2,14,327 1,22,760
ea, Indian {1886-87	82,080 9,984	34,85,538 4,36,484	1,308 1,646	54,936 73,864	82,702 9,832	34,73.484 2,95,745	1,262 1,311	53,00: 58,83
Tohacco { 1886-87	1	14,398 9,383	2.53.927 1,64,685	19,86,198 12,55,723	1,079 409	8,227 3,290	6,045 2,549	48,098 19,438

The total amount of goods carried from one trade block to another in the Lower Provinces during the past two years was as follows:—

		ito har.		nto Bengal,		ito Bengal.		ito n Bengal.	In Dac			to utta.	To	tal.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-8
Exports from - Behar	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 1,385	Mds. 2,18,356	Mds. 4,895	Mds. 44,144	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 1,21,01,530	Mds. 1,71,23,493	Mds
Western Bengal Hastern , Northern , Dacca	24,48,303 452 5,642 1,288 47,03,749	18,98,073 4,576 61,401 1,366 43,03,105	265 1,452 697 16,29,048	83,163 71,425 3,398 18,38,262	7,23,595 1,10,858 20,28,194	25,26,199 6,96,023 2,18,231 19,77,561	485 86,554 731 16,26,436	84,972 1,26,847 4,370 16,75,161	617 23,268 6,215 2,78,063	1,082 21,512 5,171 2,66,301	1,75,15,875 46,23,948 41,22,882 9,53,241	1,94,08,638 63,04,698 89,83,948 11,29,265	1,99,66,532 47,34,487 48,59,286 10,66,315 1,02,65,490	2,39,18,4 70,40,6 48,17,1 13,56,6 1,00,60,4
	71,59,434	62,08,521	58,42,119	50,81,776	28,64,784	56,86,871	17,19,101	19,35,514	8,09,069	3,94,440	4,07,21,108	4,34,27,974	5,80,15,603	6,26,44,1

The subjoined table shows the net weight of the downward and the upward traffic during the past two years:—

		Qua	intity.	Calcutt	a traffic.	Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1867-88.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Downward traffic Upward "	•••	4,51,82,428 1,28,33,175	5,02,94,513 1,23,50,083	4,07,21,103 1,02,65,490	4,34,27,974 1,00,60,410	90·12 79·99	86:34 81:46	
Total	•••	5,80,15,608	6,26,44,596	5,09,86,593	5 84,88,384	87.88	85.88	

The statement below shows the quantities and values of all the principal articles of internal traffic registered during the past two years:—

1	Down T	Raffic.	UP TR	appic.	Proport		LOUTTA TRA LL TRADB.	APPIO TO
		W 1	0	***	Dow	n.	υ	р.
•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Ra.	Mds.	Ra.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Re.
Coal {1884-87 1887-88	1,51,19,249 1,92,14,467	75,59,621 72,05,021	7,95,281 4,85,674	8,97,640 1,8 3 ,128	1,89,79,119 1,56,57,349	69,86,059 58,71,506	1,21,537 53,220	60,76 8 13,908
Cotton, raw {1886-87	34,110 48,049	5,11,650 8,04,821	5,946 3,987	89,190 06,782	33,675 46,770	5,05,125 7,83,398	5,735 8,837	86,025 64,269
Cotton twist, European { 1886-87 1887-88	3 21	150 1,034	79,446 77,493	31,82,300 36,42,124	3 22	150 1,034	79,407 77,481	89,70,350 36,41,607
Ditto, Indian { 1884-87 1887-83	55,522 45, 310	17,48,943 14,95,230	92,800 1,08,716	29,23,200 35,87,628	55,459 45,297	17,46,958 14,94,801	91,888 1,04,796	28,92,897 34,58,26 8
Ditto piece-goods, Euro- { 1886-87 pean { 1887-88	373 538	23,499 33,894	11,89,146 12,60,176	7,49,16,199 7,93,91,088	813 813	19,719 19,719	11,88,804 12,58,589	7,48,94,65 2 7,92,91,107
Ditto, Indian { 1886-87 1887-88	6,081 7,004	6,68,910 7,70,440	5,202 8,115	5,71,220 3,42,650	3,616 3,985	6,97,760 4,38,350	3,834 2,479	4,21,740 3,72,690
Indigo {1886-87	83,511 83,711	1,72,86,777 1,85,00,181	287 600	59,409 1,32,600	83,829 83,706	1,72,49,103 1,84,99,026	264 496	54,648 1,09,616
Wheat {1886-87	42,72,775 38,00,905	96,13,744 95,02,262	9,091 6,10 3	20,455 15,258	42,28,445 37,46,306	1,05,71,11 2 93,65,919	7,216 8,457	16,236 8,643
Rice, husked { 1886-87 1887-88	35,53,670 29,35,970	82,17,86 2 66,05,933	13,40,160 13,12,876	31,45,370 29,53,971	83,48,937 28,12,327	77,44,417 63,27,785	10,836 12,330	25,058 27,743
" unhusked 1887-88	1,30,696	1,47,033	5,463	6,145	26,235	29,514	1	1
Jowar and bajra ••• { 1866-87 1887-88	5,256 1,217	8,869 2,130	3 19	5 83	2,735 563	4,615 985	8 2	5 4
Gram \(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1886-87 \\ 1887-88 \end{array} \)	16,88,057	33,76,114 12,64,999	17,218 14,816	34,436 27,780	12,07,373 6,13,003	25,34,746 11,51,581	13,842 9,260	27,684 17,362
Other food-grains { 1886-87 1887-88	10,63,226 19,96,226	17,94,194 32,43,867	44,282 94,826	74,726 1,54,092	6,81,775 17,68,843	11,50,495 28,58,120	29,610 38,452	49,967 62,484
Hides of cattle 1886-87	5,65,322 4,20,950	1,53,22,378 1,26,92,834	1,963 2,005	48,413 50,817	5,60,886 4,18,490	1,53,757 1,26,32,032	1,269 966	83,601 24,022
Jute, raw {1896-87	56,48,572 76,50,569	2,04,76,073 2,86,88,884	1,057 4, 816	3,832 18,060	53,00,344 69,62,196	1,92,13,747 2,61,08,285	789 1,501	2,835 5,629
Gunny bags and cloth { 1886-87 1887-88	3,59,838 3,84,520	80,58,623 32,20,355	4,00,104 8,31,370	81,00,884 22,75,224	8,43,175 3,62,976	29,16,987 30,39,924	3,38,800 2,89,972	28,75,627 24,28,515
Stick-lao {1986-87	24,615 21,359	6,33,836 4, 27,180	8,641 11,130	2,22,506 2,22,600	24,188 19,078	6,22,841 3,81,560	632 4,958	16,274 99,160
Shell-lac \(\begin{array}{ll} 1886-87 \\ 1887-88 \end{array} \)	80,731 69,117	23,21,016 18,66,159	999 1,130	29,721 3 0,510	80,678 69,015	23,19,492 4,83,105	823 805	23,661 23,355
Beer ' {1886-87	3,194 90	1,05, 4 02 2,880	25,187 19,856	8,81,171 6,35,392	8,193 67	1,05,369 2,144	25,181 19,833	8,30,978 6,34,656
Wines [1886-87]	153 60	16,983 6,000	13,960 17,183	15,49,560 17,18,300	104 87	11,544 8,700	13,943 17,154	15,47,673 17,15,400
Spirits [1886-97]	9 5	963 525	3,585 2,456	3,83,595 2,57,880	9 5	963 525	8,579 2,455	3,82,953 2,57,775
Copper, unwrought { 1886-87 1887-88	157 2, 587	4,592 82,784	16,752 17,357	4,80,996 5,55,429		4,095 82,464	16,597 17,337	4,85,46 <u>2</u> 5,54,784
Brass, ditto {1886-87 1887-88	89 955	3,158 22,920	11,421 9,518	2,76,959 2,28,432	65 496	1,552 11,904	11,321 9,432	2,74,534 2,26,368
Brass and copper, wrought { 1886-87 1887-88	1	4,17,910 7,28,880	50,647 57,596	20,00,557 23,03,840		3,66,600 6,67,880	46,546 54,517	18,39,567 21,80,680
Iron [1886-87]	1	2,57,382 2,57,870	4,75,305 4,71,678	25,51,830 23,57,865		2,07,000 2,11,945	3,93,545 4,49,593	23,61,270 22,47,965
Tin 1886-87	1,208	7,852 15,198	6,307 6,987	40,995 41,922	1,096 2,170	11,624 13,020	4,539 4,773	20,503 28,638
Other metals {1886-87 1887-88	1	5,00,395 4,29,040	57,865	20,25,275 19,54,360		8,45,340 3,89,280	54,200 46,837	18,99,100 18,53,480
Oil, castor {1886-87 } 1887-88	2,007	21,073 87,273	5,281 5,505	55,450 58,491		557 19,603	5.213 5,397	54,756 57,343
Do. kerosine {1886-87 1887-88	4.443	21,104 13,338	1,71,525	8,14,744 11,36,770	943 1,659	4,479 7,673	1,70,777 2,44,940	8,11,191 11,82,848
Do. others {\\ \text{1886-87} \\ 1887-88	7,673	86,321 2,37,963		5,32,305 10,21,700		76,682 1,30,875	46,958 81,279	5,98,277 10,15,988
Linseed {1886-87 } 1987-88	47,98,678	1,91,94,692 1,82,92,043	341	1,364 3,750		1,90,53,888 1,82,25,189		1,060 2,467
Mustard and rape seed { 1886-87 }	14.16,212	47,70,715 29,23,748	99,781	3,36,592 3,52,440		82,75,626 16,51,916		8,36,430
Castor seed [18?6-87	1,60,868	5,02,712 4,18,894	44			4,89,040 3,94,135		109
Poppy seed {1896-87 1887-88	8,14,899	14,17,045	1.246	1		13,24,179 7,54,842		5,607
Other oilseuds { 1886-57 1887-88	61,236	1,76,640 1,92,396	882	1,051 4,923	50,012	1,39,533 1,43,202	849	940
Outler Chacona (1887-88	09,180	1,72,000	1,081				2,000	3,010

	Down 1	PAYFIC.	Up tr	a yy io.	PROPOR	Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Do	wn.	U	р.	
	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	V alue.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	Re.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Ra.	Mds.	Ro.	
Opium { 1886-87 1887-88	75,281	9,60,58,55 6	1,760	23,45,760	75,262	9,60,34,312	1,760	22,45,760	
	91,578	12,36,30,300	1,906	25,73,100	91,578	12,36,80,300	1,906	25,73,100	
Gbee {1886-87	13,080	4,38,180	8,750	2,93,125	7,830	2,62,305	8,296	2,77,916	
1887-88	2 5,081	7,90,032	9,441	2,97,392	17,038	5,33,808	9,171	2,88,886	
Bailway plant and rolling- 1886-87 stock 1887-88	12,53,823	2,50,66,460	15,46,874	3,09,37,480	6,28,060	1,25,61,200	12,54,500	2,50,90,000	
	15,44,661	3,08,93,220	14,71,479	2,94,29,580	8,67,288	1,78,44,760	12,69,179 •	2,53,83,580	
Salt {1886-87 1887-88	1,618 2 6,19 8	5,259 91,676	44,02,248 42,04,527	1,48,07,299 1,47,15,845		*****	43,93,976 41,84,134	1,48,80423 1,46,44469	
Saltpotre 1886-97	4,04,101	35,35,875	1,311	18,354	4,03,662	35,32,042	1,264	11,080	
	4,02,078	31,16,104	3, 164	16,771	4,01,076	30,08,070	2,164	16,771	
Silk, raw {1886-87 1887-88	34 ,078	1,07,12,485	2,614	16,63,974	20,435	91,82,575	1,074	4,77,674	
	23, 213	92,17,980	2,109	8,75,235	20,023	83,09,545	1,174	4,87,210	
Silk, manufactured, [1886-87]	89	27,672	122	1,09,512	32	27,672	114	1,02,144	
Foreign [1886-87]	8	1,758	94	82,62 5		1,758	95	82,626	
Ditto, Indian { 1896-87 1887-88	4,718	82,93,164	837	9,35,226	4,628	32,30,344	163	1,18,774	
	8,398	22,60,466	2+2	1,61,414	8,364	22,43,788	151	1,00,71 7	
Spices {1896-87 1867-88	54,087	10,83,472	74,829	18,36,072	46,723	9,36,199	73,290	18,04,740	
	81,827	6,35,986	86,017	20,25,581	69,919	5,43,699	84,282	19,94,375	
Sugar, drained {1886-87 1887-88	19,767	2,07,554	33,847	8,50,143	13,515	1,81,407	32,298	3,89,129	
	1 4 ,953	1,55,137	43, 006	6,4 6,187	11,541	1,19,738	42,230	4,88,136	
Do., undrained { 1886-87 1887-88	3,31,460	15,33,002	1,20,239	5,56,104	2,54,775	11,78,335	85,160	3,98,865	
	3,81,343	15,29,372	1,56,143	6,24,572	3,00,654	12,02,616	1,1 4, 220	4,56,880	
Stone and lime {1886-87	2,38,62 5	6,56,218	51,548	1,41.757	2,33,821	6,43,008	4P,036	1,34,849	
	6,70,579	11,78,513	65,883	1,15,295	5,87,976	10,28,958	83,999	94,498	
Tea, Foreign { 1886-87 1887-88	····· 2	77	9	369 2 31	•••••	******	9 6	369 231	
Do., Indian {1886-87 1887-88	2,09,336	87,92,112	668	28,056	3,09,206	87,86,652	. 632	26,544	
	3,25,499	1,46,06,768	928	41,644	3,25,431	1,46,03,724	867	38,90 7	
Timber {1886-87	20,777	88,108	1,21,144	4,84,576	12,046	48,184	1,17,724	4,70,896	
	1,19,504	3 ,98,760	56,784	1,41,960	1,05,218	2,63,045	55,467	1, 38,668	
Tobacco {1886-87 1887-88	4,54,583	84,66,196	12,011	91,583	3,00,948	22,94,728	11,59 2	88,389	
	4,87,204	87,14,981	28,637	2,18,367	3,13,678	23,91,795	19,238	1,46,690	

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The total amount of traffic conveyed by the State Railways in Bengal during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

		1886-8	37.	1887	-88. -
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway Calcutta and South-Eastern	State	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682	1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352
Railway	•••	8,81,059	30,39,137	8,89,291	29,86,817
Northern Bengal State Railway	•••	65,24,613	5,51,26,765	76,72,253	6,10,18,123
Dacca State Railway	•••	17,01,524	1,98,81,033	18,51,797	2,01,73,309
Nalhati ditto	•••	4,66,851	1,14,97,335	6,07,310	88,29,789
Tirhoot ditto		67,48,867	5,61,74,828	83,09,457	6,31,48,157
Patna-Gya ditto	•••	21,68,907	3,47,46,323	20,85,523	4,44,84,104
Assam-Behar ditto	•••	*****	•••••	7,71,269	64,86,874
Total	•••	3,43,32,810	31,39,35,103	3,39,19,586	83,50,93,525

The total quantity and value of merchandise conveyed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, were as follows:—

					10	Tares
						^
			Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Quantity,	Value.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1886-87	•••	•••	1,08,05,582	50,40,407	1,58,45,989	13,34,69,682
1887-88	•••	•••	76,61,053	40,71,633	1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles carried over this line during the past two years:—

• Chief Staples of Traffic.		•	Downward	Upward	Tor	AL.	
Ся	IBF STAPL	ES OF TRAFFIC.		traific.	traffic.	Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	4,96,712 81,706	11,59,409 83,264	16,56,121 1,1 4 ,970	8,28,060 43,114
Cotton, raw	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	28,620 44,907	3,124 1,783	81.744 46,690	4,76,160 7,82,058
Cotton goods	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	57,640 47,705	5,61,068 6,90,304	6,18,708 7,38,009	3,66,18,481 4,39,10,893
Drugs and chen	icals, no	t intoxicating	3 { 1886-87 1887-88	2,86,507 66,303	3,368 4,591	2,89,875 70,894	1,45,59,780 50,15,750
Dyes and tans	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	65.364 79,933	5,031 7,225	70,395 87,158	20,47,986 36,52,043
Food-grains	•••		{ 1886-87 { 1887-58	19,73,728 25,85,451	2,37,674 3,40,087	22,11,402 29,25,538	46,22,62 7 57 , 43,82 7
Hides and skns	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2.13,694 1,63,276	2,774 2,379	2,16,468 1,70,655	48,42,748 41,94,034
Jute, raw	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	56,69,329 20,23,457	1,483 630	56,70,812 20,24,087	2,05,56,693 75,90,326
Gunny bags and	cloth	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	3.33,175 5,17,857	37,784 44,310	3,70,959 5, 62,167	81,53,151 47,08,149
Liquors	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	3,185 69	15,996 20,887	19,181 20,956	12,94,161 14,95,145
Metals	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	24,576 29,951	2,64,896 2,61,046	2,89,472 2,90,997	40,79,900 42,98,618
Oils	•••	•••	{ 1896-87 1887-88	3,616 11,518	1,09,701 1,64,657	1,13,317 1,76,175	7,45,353 13,38,846
Oilséeds	••• .	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	4,31,887 4,69,378	1,17,176 70,31 5	5,49,063 5,39,693	20,65,791 20,71,191
Opium	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	•••••	1,743 1,874	1,743 1,874	22,24,068 25,29,900
Provisions	•••	***	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,65,619 2,24,784	81,504 98,000	2,47,123 3,22,784	31,41,016 42,37,210
Salt	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,707 2,599	11,10,934 10,10,762	11,13,641 10,13,361	36,19,333 35,46,763
Silk, raw, India	1	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	7,154 7,999	242 794	1,396 8,793	32,91,2 3 0 36 ,49, 095
Spices	•••	. ••	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	12,920 22,642	52 ,67 5 60,7 5 0	65,595 83,892	13,89,188 16,06,785
Sugar	•••		\[\frac{1886.87}{1887.88}	2,31,142 2,48,565	98,81 5 1,85,870	3,29,957 3,83,935	16,83,685 16,58,396
Tea	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,75,372 3,17,913	42 105	2,75,414 3,18,018	1,15,67,388 1,42,71,0 5 8
Timber	•••		{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	10,843 14,792	1,00,166 41,626	1,11,009 56,418	4,44,036 1,41,046
Tobacco	•••	•••	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	2,92,424 5,20,905	14,167 16,711	3,06,581 5,37,616	23,37,680 40,99,322

The amount of traffic carried by the Calcutta and South-Eastern State
Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the following statement:—

		Traffic towards Calcutta	Traffic from Calcutta	TOTAL		
				Quantity.	Value.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
1886-87 1887-88	•••	7,78,528 8,04,559	1,02,531 84,732	8,81,059 8,89,291	30,39,13 7 29,86,81 7	

The following comparative statements show the principal staples of traffic attracted to this line during the past two years:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

•		Qua	ntity.	Value.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jute, raw		573	544	2,077	2,040	
Rice	•••	1,85,312	2,88,272	4,28,534	6,48,612	
Other food-grains	•••	30,060	56,643	50,726	66,031	
Hides and skins	•••	818	911	17,587	22,433	
Metals	•••	163	455	1,079	6,959	
Timber	•••	2,051	927	8,204	2,317	

Upward, or from Calcutta.

			Quan	tity.	Value.		
			1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
			Mds.	Mds.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	Rs.	
Coal	100		22,280	6,755	11,140	2,534	
Cotton pi	ece-good	ls	1,391	1,617	88,902	1,02,529	
Gunny bags and cloth			554	345	4,709	2,889	
Iron		•••	274	221	1,644	1,105	
Oils		•••	2,571	7,160	25,099	68,356	
Ghee	•••	•••	[*] 57	29	1,909	913	
All other	kinds o	f provi-			_,		
sions	•••	***	18,045	19,160	1,30,177	1,47,093	
Salt	•••		2,570	3,108	8,352	10,878	
Spices	•••,	•••	1,595	2,078	31,900	38,131	
Tobacco	•••	•••	2,957	4,170	22,547	31,796	

The aggregate weight and value of the traffic carried by the Northern Bengal State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

		Down traffic.	Up traffic.	TOTAL.		
		Down trame.	op wand	Quantity.	Value.	
	•	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
1886-87 1887-88	•••	45,45,846 52,29,111	19,78,767 24,43,142	65,24,613 76,72,253	5,51,26,765 6,10,18,123	

The chief articles of traffic carried each way during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	Total.		
• Chief Staples of Traffic.			Quantity.	Value.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Ra.
Coal	1886-87 1887-88	5,688 5,498	2,76,088 2,28,041	2,81,771 2,33,539	1,40,885 87,577
Cotton twist and yarn	{ 1886-87 1887-88	125 1,156	15,835 10,167	15,960 11,313	5,63,642 4,45,803
Cotton piece-goods, European	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,011 1,098	1,85,449 2,54,761	1,87,460 2,55,859	1,18,09,980 1,61,19,11 7
Drugs and chemicals, not intoxicating	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,09,401 53,450	2,916 1,490	1,12,817 54,940	56,70,946 38,95,980
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	{ 1886-87 1887-88	6,400 506	789 1,1 43	7,189 1,6 4 9	89,53,950 8,90,460
Jute, raw	. { 1886-87 1887-88	16,10,120 25,61,841	499 8,389	16,10,619 25,65,230	58 38,494 96,19,61 2
Gunny bags and cloth	. { 1886-87 1887-88	1,38,521 8,56,925	34,953 22,864	1,73,474 3,78,789	14,74.529 31,72,358
Gram	. { 1886-87 1897-88	170 3,059	12,108 18,980	12,278 22,039	24 ,556 4 1,323
Rice, husked	. { 1886-87 1887-88	8,68,211 6,79,237	1,08,509 3,90,416	9,76,720 10,69,653	22,58,665 24,06,719
Do., unhusked*	1897-88	6,07,216	34,428	6,41,644	7,21,849
Other food-grains	. { 1886-87 1887-88	10,40,999 95,042	1,09,969 1,27,165	11,50,968 2,22,207	19.47.595 3,74,016
Hides of cattle	{ 1886-87 1887-88	19,892 18,128	1,630 2,595	21,522 20,728	4,62,72 3 5,10,698
Leather, manufactured	. { 1886-87 1887-88	334 36	2,816 2,795	3,150 2,831	2,23 ,650 2,82,142
Liquors	{ 1886-87 1887-88	8,315 78	11,973 7,746	15,288 7,824	11,00,280 5,63,72 4
Metals	{ 1886-87 1887-88	10,795 10,911	1,53,537 1,24,171	1,64,332 1,35,082	21,59,85 4 18,05,209
Mustard and rape seed	{ 1886-87 1887-88	10,606 59,18 0	15,525 10,112	26,131 69,292	88,1 92 2,77, 168
Linseed	1886-87 1887-88	24,970 29,797	2 13 359	25,183 30,156	1,00.7 33 1,13,085
Opium	1886-87 1887-88	•••••	163 105	153 105	1,95,228 1,41,760
Ghee	. { 1886-87 1887-88	1,458 683	2,116 1,17 1	8.574 1,860	1,19,729 68,590
Other kinds of provisions	1886-87 1887-88	9,831 8 6,590	54,084 57,922	63,86 5 94,512	6,99,559 8,09,618
Salt	{ 1886-87 1887-88	5,127 4,039	5,96,765 7,31,171	6,01,892 7,35,210	19,56,149 25,78,235
Spices	1886-87 1887-88	2,837 2,549	14,727 26,509	17,564 29,058	4,82,534 5,77,829
Sugar, drained and undrained	1886-87 1887-88	1,082 1,026	41,945 65,553	42,977 66,57 9	2,85.499 3,25,004
Tea, Indian	{ 1886-87 1881-88	1,96,470 2,16,345	25 46	1,96,495 2,16,390	82,52,790 97,10,501
Tobacco	{ 1886-87 1887-88	3,24,687 3,69,478	4,662 17,134	3,29,349 3,76,612	25,11,286 28,71,666

[•] In 1888-87, rice, unbusked, was included under the head "Other food-grains."

The total weight and value of merchandise carried along the Dacca State Railway.

Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown below:—

					TOTAL		
			Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
1886-87	•••	•••	13,21,600	3,79,924	17,01,524	1,98,81,033	
1887-88	•••	•••	14,72,768	3,79,029	18,51,797	2,01,73,309	

The abstract below shows all the chief articles of trade attracted to this line during the past two years:—

Corp. of		7774	Downward	Upward traffic.	Тот	AL.
	APLES OF TRA	7710.	traffic.	traffic.	Quantity.	Value.
•			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
01		(1886-87	5,304	7,412	12,716	6,358
Coal	***	{ 1887-88	700	59,059	59,759	22,4 10
Cotton		§ 1886-87	18,985	113	19,098	2,86,470
Cotton, raw	•••	1887-88	31,928	119	32,047	5,36,787
Catton twist and now		1886-87	16	17,177	17,193	8,59,354
Cotton twist and yarr	1	{ 1887-88	36	17,330	17,366	7,83,330
Outton whose mode		(1886-87	1,445	1,34,644	1,36,089	86,63,189
Cotton piece-goods	•••	{ 1887-88	221	1,30,617	1,30,838	82,66,482
77		(1886-87	22,537	6,563	29,100	60,450
Food-grains	•••	{ 1887-88	26,422	8,762	35,184	67,484
TT' 1 1 .1.!		(1856-87	1,62,588	2,702	1,65,290	35,50,674
Hides and skins	•••	{ 1887-88	1,31,142	2,898	1,34,040	32,96,788
.		1886-87	10,64,446	183	10,64,629	38,59,280
Jute, raw	•••	{ 1887-88	12,39,536	. 8	12,39,544	46,48,290
35 / 3		(1886-87	2,683	31,885	34,568	5,36,407
Metals	•••	{ 1887-88	7,883	21,301	29,184	4,90,686
0.1		(1886-87	17,610	66	17,676	66,126
Oilseeds	•••	{ 1887-88	14,921	9	14,930	58,129
 •.		(1886-87	11	31,436	31,447	1,02,203
Salt	•••	{ 1887-88		86,409	36,409	1,27,431

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the traffic, exclusive of railway materials, attracted to the Nalhati State Railway.

Nalhati State Railway.

Nalhati State Railway during the past two years:—

	,		Nalhati to Azimgunge. Mds.	Azimgunge	Total.		
				Nalhati.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
1886-87	•••	•••	3,13,727	1,53,124	4,66,851	1,14,97,335	
1887-88	•••	•••	3,70,487	2,36,823	6,07,310	88,29,789	

The usual statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways over this line during the past two years is appended:—

,)	Dr.We Am Amiro	.	Nalhati to Asimgunge.	Asimgunge to	Total.	
•	HIBP UTA	PLES OF TRAFF	ic.		Nalhati.	Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
a . 1			(1886-87	1,77,586	••••	1,77,586	88,793
Coal	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	2,07,561		2,07,561	77,835
0.44			(1886-87	4,373	33	4,406	66,090
Cotton, raw	•••	•••	1887-88	4,126	88	4,164	69,747
Cotton piece	goods	(European	and (1896-87	16,659	2 66	16,925	11,17,693
Indian)			{ 1887-88	13,478	501	13,979	9,08,642
			(1886-87	111	2,185	2,296	8,323
Jute, raw	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	65	491	556	2,085
_			(1886-87	4,634	892	4,526	46,971
Gunny bags an	d cloth	•••	{ 1887-88	4,886	1,070	5,956	49,881
			(1886-87	132	414	546	1,092
Gram	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	86	522	608	1,140
		•	(1886-87	28,812	1,11,062	1,39,874	3,23,458
Rice	***	•••	{ 1887-88	42,580	1,91,575	2,34,155	5,26,849
			(1886-87	266	1,346	1,512	42,819
Hides and skin	16	•••	{ 1887-88	296	1,995	2,291	65,169
			(1886-87	788	4	792	52,0 08
Liquors	100	•••	{ 1887-88	468	8	476	32,444
			(1886-87	8,506	1,074	4,580	1,04,018
Metals	•••	•••	{ 1887,88	5 ,653	1,203	6,856	1,15,264
			(1886-87	9,208	72	9,280	30,160
Salt	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	9,795	175	9,970	34,895
			(1886-87	17,619	8,923	26,542	93,251
Oilseeds	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	22,849	3,107	25,956	1,00,174
			(1886-87	792	31	823	6,782
Oils	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	1,934	160	2,094	21,563
			(1886-87	8,013	4,102	12 115	53,91,176
Silk, raw, Indi	an	•••	{ 1887-88	2,43 8	3,555	5,993	24,87,095
_			(1886-87	163	5,091	5,254	36,67,292
Silk piece-good	s, India	ın	{ 1887-88	694	4,886	5,580	37,21,860

The total traffic carried by this line during the past two years, exclusive Tirhoot State Railway. of railway materials, was as follows:—

			_	Total.		
		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
1886-87 1887-88	•••	42,18,925 50,41,934	25,24,942 82,67,523	67,43,867 83,09 , 45 7	.5,61,74,828 6,31.48.157	

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade carried over this line during the past two years:—

				Tot	FAL.
CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.		Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	{ 1886-87 1887-88	9,261 7,299	4,53,866 6,30,307	4 ,63,127 6,37,606	2,31,563 2,39,102
Cotton, raw	{ 1886-87 1887-88	161 11 3	15,194 13,447	15,355 13,560	2,30,325 2,27,130
Cotton piece-goods, European	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	675 764	2,17,111 2,29,778	2,17,786 2,30,542	1,37,20,518 1,45,24,146
Ditto, Indian	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	625 441	6,712 6,8 44	7,237 7,285	7,96,070 8,01,350
Intoxicating drugs, other than opium	{ 1886-87 1887-88	6 27	505 851	511 878	2,81,050 4,74,120
Indigo	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	62,401 56,524	113 14	62,514 56,538	1,29,40,398 1,24,94,898
Gunny bags and cloth	{ 1886-87 1887-88	8,705 12,021	59,411 81,874	68,116 93,895	5,78,986 7,86 ,3 71
Wheat	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,61,107 3 ,54,499	8,221 17,113	1,69,328 3,71 ,61 2	3,80,988 9,29,030
Gram	{ 1886-87 1887-88	24,818 7,358	15,959 15,309	4 0,777 22, 667	81,554 42,501
Rice	{ 1886-87 1887-88	10,90,994 20,39,892	1,45,649 3,2 0,400	12,36,643 23,60,292	28,59,73 7 53,10,65 7
Other grains	{ 1886-87 1887-88	4 ,80,891 4 ,10,972	2,16,725 2,59,436	6,97,616 6,70,408	11,77,227 10,89,426
Hides and skins	{ 1886-87 1887-88	94,530 52, 411	1,199 2,639	95,729 55, 0 5 0	28,90,191 19,41,482
Lac (stick)	{ 1886-87 1887-88	947 402	13,397 17,763	14,344 18,165	3,69,358 3,63,300
Liquors	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	33 9	6,601 6,546	6,631 6,555	4,00,094 3,58,815
Metals	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	8,779 5,297	81,119 72 ,930	84,898 78,227	12,36,35 7 10,1 7,196
Ghee	{ 1886-87 1887-88	7,395 8,317	247 1,055	7,642 9,372	2,56,00 7 2,95,218
Salt	{ 1886-87 1887-88	29 ,699 15,48 0	7,27,727 8,31,266	7,57,426 8,46,746	24,61,63 4 29,63,611
Saltpetre	{ 1896-87 1887-88	2,02,799 1,97,596	786 599	2,03,585 1,98,195	17,81,36 9 15,36,011
Linseed	{ 1886-87 1887-88	10,78,141 10,74,526	4,500 9,933	10,82,641 10,84,459	43,30,564 40,66,721
Mustard seed	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	2,37,431 99,037	1,234 6,785	2,38,665 1,05,822	8,05,494 4,28,288
Spides	{ 1886-87 1887-88	9,684 21,134	44,662 57,464	54, 346 7 8,598	11,07,694 14,15,561
Sugar	{ 1886-87 1887-88	26,661 23,756	13,849 89 ,659	40,010 63,415	3,15,525 4,66,980
Tobacco	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	2,75,045 2,75,056	5,094 8,029	2,80,139 2,83,085	21,36,060 21,58,523
Timber	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	1,43,067 1,81,828	88,188 84,605	1,81,255 1,66,433	7,25,020 4,16,083

The total traffic attracted to the Patna-Gya State Railway during the Patna-Gya State Railway.

past two years, exclusive of railway materials, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

				TOTAL		
		Towards Gya.	From Gya.			
				Quantity.	Value.	
		Mds.	\mathbf{M} ds.	$\mathbf{M}d\mathbf{s}$.	Rs.	
1886-87	•••	8,06,514	13,62,393	21,67,907	3,47,46,323	
1887-88	•••	6,72,996	14,12,527	20,85,523	4,44,84,104	

The principal staples of traffic carried over this line during the past two years were as follows:—

			Traffic	Traffic	Total.		
•	CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFF	1C.	towards Gya.	from Gya.	Quantity.	Value.	
The same and same and the same		•	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
Cotton, raw	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	11,993 11,535	122 85	12,115 11,620	1,81,725 1,94,635	
Cotton twist an	d yarn	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	7,181 9,277	30	7,181 9,307	2,36,65 4 3,1 4,4 81	
Cotton piece-go	ods, European	··· { 1886-87 1887-88	32,678 33,025	97 195	82,775 83,220	20,64,825 20,92,860	
Ditto,	Indian	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	1,287 1,430	484 285	1,771 1,715	1,94,810 1,88,650	
Intoxicating dr	ugs, other than opiu	m { 1886-87 1887-88	438 454	*****	438 454	2,40,900 2,45,160	
Gunny bags an	d cloth	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	19,361 16,964	6,043 3 ,169	25,404 20,133	2,15,934 1,68,614	
Wheat		··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	101 345	1,98,256 2,21,407	1,98,357 2,21,752	4,46,303 5,54,380	
Gram	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-88	1,49,167 8,282	3 1,8 54 23, 566	1,81,021 31,848	3,62,042 59,715	
Rice	***	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	3 0,38 5 17,350	23,792 34,612	54,177 51,992	1,25,284 1,16,982	
Other food-gra	ins	{ 1886-87 1887-88	56,095 67,238	10,70 4 1,72,115	66,799 2,39,353	1,12,723 3,87,949	
Hides	•••	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	17	14,899 12,873	14,899 12,890	3,80,83 4 3,99,97 2	
Lac, shell and	stick	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	82 852	49,732 45,353	49,814 46,205	13,58,23 9 11,17,300	
Metals	•••	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	20,812 24,619	5,094 6,828	25,906 31,447	3,85,563 5,96,699	
Opium	•••	{ 1886-87 1887-98	27	16,767 23,683	16,794 23,683	2,14,29,144 3,19,72,060	
Ghee	• •••	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	423 77	3,990 6,32 4	4,413 6,4 01	1,47,836 2,01,632	
Other kinds of	provisions	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	4 ,621 2 1,277	405 872	5,026 22,149	1,10, 241 1,78,759	
Salt	•••	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	1,87,163 1,89,015	161 674	1,87,324 1,89,689	6,0 8 ,803 6,63,911	
Linseed	•••	··· { 1886-87 ··· { 1887-88	246 616	2,81,036 2,87,471	2,81,282 2,88,087	11,25,128 10,80,326	
Mustard and r	ape seed	{ 1886-87 1887-88	17	40,746 22,300	40,746 22,31 7	1,37,518 89,268	
Til seed		{ 1886-87 1887-88	*****	8,183 2,484	8,183 2,484	80,686 10,246	

				Traffic towards		Total.		
C	CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.		Tric.	Gуа.	Gya.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	
Other oilseeds			{ 1896-87 1887-88	••••	51,333	51,888	2.13,875	
Other onseeds	•••	•••	··· { 1887-88	•••••	28,590	28,590	1,02,572	
Q			(18 8 6- 87	3,025	485	8,510	81,320	
Spices	•••	•••	··· { 1887-88	5,118	69	5,187	1,14,644	
0			(1886-87	26,465	2,76,064	8,02,529	14,07,986	
Sugar	•••	•••	{ 1887-88	18,351	2,07,906	2,21,257	8,91,422	
6 1 -			(1886-87	44,693	783	45,476	3,46,754	
Tobacco	•••	***	{ 1887-88	39,924	799	40,723	3,10,518	

The Munihari-Kusbah section of the Assam-Behar State Railway, extending over 38½ miles, was opened for goods traffic on the 1st April 1887, and the Raigunge-Dinagepore section, comprising 31½ miles, was opened on the 15th February 1888. This railway, therefore, worked during the whole of last year, and passes through the districts of Purneah and Dinagepore. The total amount of merchandise carried over this line during 1887-88, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

						Quantity.
						Mds.
Downward traffic	•••	•••	•••		•••	4,60,982
Upward do.	•••	•••	•••	, ,	•••	3,10,287
			Total			7,71,269

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of traffic carried by this railway during the past year:—

Chiev staples of trappic.					Downward	Unward	TOTAL.	
(CHIRY ST.	APLES OF TRA	Apric.	1	traffic.			
					М́ds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal Cotton goods Food-grains Hides and skir Salt	 	•••	•••	•••	217 2,61,061 18,745 179	66,164 48,302 9,466 74,410	66,164 48,519 2,76,533 18,745 74,589	24,811 30,68,827 5,55,284 5,90,467 2,61,061
Tobacco	•••	•••	•••		1,21,766	690	1,22,456	9,83,727

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

During the year under report the system under which the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan was registered remained the same as in former years. The number of registering stations on the northern frontier of Bengal, between the districts of Chumparun and Julpigoree, was 39 against 33 in the previous year.

The total value of the external traffic registered during the past two years

was as follows:—

	Imports in	to Bengal.	•	Exports from Bengal.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal , Tibet and Sikkim , Bhutan	1,03,7 7,2 26 8,23,102 7 7 ,072	1,12,34,228 3,65,262 1,28,918	To Nepal ,, Tibet and Sikkim ,, Bhutan	52,90,285 8,92,295 1,54,725	73,51,720 2,50,834 1,80,677
Total	1,06,77,400	1,17,28,408	Total	58,37,305	77,88.231

In addition to these figures, which relate to the trade to and from stations in Bengal only, the total value of traffic with other provinces which passed through Bengal in those years is shown below:—

YEARS.				Imports into other ovinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
				${f Rs.}$	Rs.
1886-87	•••	•••	•••	3,73,993	2,14,190
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	11,10,179	2,61,155

The combined total of both sections of the registered trade during the past two years is shown below:—

YEARS,			Imports.	Exporta.	Total.
•			${f Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1886-87	•••	•••	1,10,51,393	60,51,495	1,71,02,888
1887-88	•••	•••	1,28,38,582	80,44,386	2,08,82,968

The total value of the trade between Bengal and Nepal registered during Trade between Bengal and Nepal. the past two years is shown below:—

YEARS.			Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	•••	•••	1,02,77,226	52, 90,285	1,55,67,511
1887-83	•••	•••	1,12,34,228	73,51,720	1,85,85,948

The foregoing figures show an advance in the aggregate value of merchandize carried last year of 19.39 per cent. in comparison with 1886-87. In the import trade the figures of 1887-88 were 9.31 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year, while under exports the increase amounted to so much as 38.96 per cent. There was an increase in almost every class of goods, especially in food-grains and piece-goods. The principal staples comprised in the import and export traffic during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement. The figures shown here, however, are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal:—

	QUANTITY.			Value.			
Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cattle No. { 1886-87 1887-88	80,368	2,653	83,021	7,89,568	68,978	8,58,546	
	87,260	5,172	42,432	8,76,609	1,22,484	9,99,093	
Sheep and goats , { 1886-87 1887-88	26,844	20,267	47,111	69,878	52,654	1,22,532	
	22,174	4 0,622	62,796	53,544	97,528	1,51,072	
Cotton, raw Mds. { 1886.87 1887.88	821	5,454	6,276	13,127	86,072	99.199	
	1,397	5,836	7,233	20,955	87,768	1,08,72 3	
Cotton, piece-goods (European) Rs. { 1886-87 1887-88		•••••	•••••	24,011 20,361	16, 46,437 19,27,111	16,70,448 19,47,472	
Ditto (Indian) ,, { 1886-87 1887-88	•••••	•••••	*****	9.91 4 16,832	1,73,627 3,07,190	1,83,541 3,24,022	
Other fibres, raw Mds. { 1886-87 1887-88	41,954	202	42,156	2,30,902	1,121	2,32,113	
	19,289	281	19,570	1,13,432	1,657	1,15,089	
Fresh fruits and ve-	19,460	25,503	44 ,963	2,54,811	3,33,852	5,88,663	
getables 1886-87	18,772	26,304	45 ,076	2,65,486	3,73,113	6, 3 8,599	
Wheat " { 1886-87 1887-88	39,618	323	39,941	90,062	732	90,794	
	69,979	1,050	71,029	1,61,148	2,407	1,63,855	
Gram and pulse , { 1886-87 1887-88	95,790	7,226	1,03,016	2,16,344	16,410	2,32,754	
	1,13,501	13,561	1,27,062	2,49,842	27,99 1	2,77,838	
Other spring crops , { 1886-87 1887-88	53. 626	6 d2	54,288	1,09,878	1, 35 1	1,11,229	
	50,54 6	35 8	50,904	95,193	678	95,871	
Rice, husked , { 1886-87 1887-88	7,86,411	1,852	7,88,263	22,45,830	5,256	22,51,086	
	9,99,770	2,638	10,02,408	24,25,653	6,178	24,31,826	

	and the second s		QUANTITY.		Value.				
ARTICLES.		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Rice, unhusked Mds.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	8,11,946 11,84,152	1,249 611	8,13,195 11,84,763	14,05,475 15,62,254	2,243 778	14,07,718 15,63,032		
Other rain crops "	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,01,778 3,33,926	282 459	2,02,060 3,31,385	4,03,556 5,46 ,26 3	564 913	4,04,120 5,47,176		
Hides of cattle No.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	38,598 51,229	*****	88,598 51,229	1,13,957 1,62,873	*****	1,13,95 7 1,62,87 3		
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	61,676 86,388	•••••	61,676 86,388	88,448 1,40,410	•••••	88,448 1,40,410		
Brass and copper Mds.	{ 1886-87 1887-88	84 72	9,320 16,511	9,404 16,583	2,818 2,3 34	3,15,947 5,21,541	3,18,765 5,23,87 5		
Iron ,,	{ 1886-87	394 1 06	9,81 5 18,103	10,209 18,209	2,473 66 5	62,830 1,11,073	65,303 1,11,738		
Opium "	{ 1886-87 1887-88	214 195	•••••	214 195	2,74,348 2,55,450	*****	2,74,348 2,55,450		
Ghee "	{ 1886-87 } 1887-88	8,460 5,127		3,460 5,127	1,11,975 1,71,397	•••••	1,11,975 1,71,397		
All other kinds of },	{ 1886-87 1887-88	18,722 28 959	49,530 71,585	68,252 1,00,544	1,68,498 2,66, 3 60	4,45,770 6,58,815	6,14,268 9,25,175		
Salt "	{ 1886-87 1887-88	729 467	96,817 1,09,044	97,546 1,09,511	, 2,349 , 1,518	3,12,230 3,54,392	3,14,579 3,55,910		
Saltpetre "	{ 1896-87 { 1887-88	11,837 9,350	•••••	11,837 9,350	1,05,010 81,814	•••••	1,05,010 81,81 4		
Linseed ,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	2,05,910 2 00,719	129 18	2,06,039 2,00.737	7,79,303 8,02,876	486 72	7,79,789 8,02,948		
Mustard and rape-},,	\$ 1886-87 \$ 1887-88	1,58,937 1,34,714	46 21	1,58,383 1,34,735	5 ,30,438 4 ,49,178	150 71	5,3 0,588 4,4 9,2 4 9		
Silk (manufactur- } Rs.	{ 1886-87 { 1587-88	•••••	•••••	•••••	4,717	23,184 43,525	23,184 48,242		
Betelnuts Mds.	{ 1886-97 1887-88	34	7,256 14,359	7,256 14,373	393	89,359 1,67,352	89.359 1,67,745		
Spices,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	4,717 4,264	13,164 21,809	17,831 26,073	1,28, 527 1,36,173	3,46,764 6,96,122	4,75,291 8,32,29 5		
Sugar, drained ,,	1886-87 1887-88		7,326 12,486	7,338 12,436	138	90,294 1,34,545	90,432 1,34,545		
Do., undrained ,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	401 7 4 0	24,413 46,854	24,814 47,594	2,798 3,405	1,46,607 2,15,450	1,49,405 2,18,85 5		
Tobacco ,,	{ 1886-87 1887-88	6,463 13,574	26,581 37,480	33,044 51,054	49,389 1,04,019	2,02,982 2,86,551	2,52,371 3,90,569		
Timber ,	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	1,43,770 2,04,219		1,43,770 2,04,219	5,36,358 8,16,876		5,36,358 8,16,876		
Wool (manufactur-) Rs.	1886-87 1887-88		*****	*****	9,558 12,175	94,597 1,12,433	1,04,155 1,24,608		
Silver ,,	{ 1886-87 { 1887-88	*****	•••••	•••••	11,49,420 10,62,901	1,19.379 97,478	12,68,799 11,60,379		

It was explained in the report for 1886-87 that the figures submitted in the previous report did not distinguish trade registered at one station only from trade registered at both, and that in order to avoid a double record of trade at the stations of Kalimpong and Rhenok, the Deputy Commissioner had revised the figures of 1885-86 and 1886-87, showing separately the trade of Bengal with Tibet and Sikkim during those years. The figures for the first eight months of the year 1887-88 have also been revised by him in the same way, and he has given comparative figures for certain articles which were

omitted in the returns of 1886-87, thus slightly altering the total value of the trade shown in the last report. Since December 1887, however, arrangements have been concluded, by which the actual trade passing between Bengal and these States is shown in the traffic returns.

According to the statistics now furnished, the total value of the trade with Tibet and Sikkim separately during the past year is compared below with that

of the previous year:-

		Trade wi	th Tibet.	Trade with Sikkim.		
		1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	1886 87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	
Imports into British territory Exports from ditto	•••	2,18,143 3,40,462	1,90,427 1,74,799	1,04,959 51,833	1,74,835 76,035	
Total	•••	5,58,605	3,65,226	1,56,792	2,50,870	

The decrease in the Tibetan trade is due to the existence of an uneasy feeling on the frontier which culminated after the close of the year in the entire cessation of traffic. The trade with Sikkim showed an improvement both under imports and exports, the total increase in value amounting to Rs. 94,078, or 60 per cent. on the figures of 1886-87.

The total value of the chief items comprised in the import trade during

the past two years is given below:—

Hides of cattle

Horses, ponies, and mules

Cotton piece-goods (Indian)

Cotton, raw

Ghee

Timber

Yak-tails

•••

•••

•••

				Imports i	rom Tibet.
				1886-87.	1887-88.
				${f Rs.}$	${f Rs.}$
Yak-tails	•••	•••		17,565	58,596
Wool, raw	••••	•••	•••	24,383	51,154
Horses, ponies,		•••	•••	33,750	43,290
Wool, manufact	ured (Indian)	•••	5,375	25,883
\mathbf{M} usk	•••	•••	•••	9,376	6,081
Tea, Foreign	•••	•••	•••	2,296	4,592
				Imports fr	om Sikkim.
				1886-87.	1887-88.
				Rs.	${f Rs}$.
Vegetables and	all other kind	ls	,,,	8,659	5 2,75 7
Other rain crops	•••		•••	33,121	43,265
Brass and copper	r	• • •	•••	15,500	21,421
Gram and pulse	•••	•••	•••	10,410	10,456
Spices other than	n betelnuts	•••	•••	7,772	7,482
Silver	•••	•••	• • • •	•••	6,742
					,

3,258

3,316

780

•••

...

...

•••

The following statements show for the past two years the total value of the principal articles in the export trade between Bengal and these two States:—

•••

•••

•••

• • •

•••

. . .

•	Exports to Tibet		
		1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	•••	1,03,566	77,772
Tobacco	•••	11,987	21,794
Indigo	•••	25,875	17,388
Horses, ponies, and mules	•••	33, 030	9,990
Jewellery	•••	1,500	7,660
Other kinds of dyeing materials	•••	*****	6,927
Wool, manufactured (European)	•••	73,565	6,753
Brass and copper	•••	20,646	5,022
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	•••	5,900	3,550
Iron		1,704	2,868
Chinese and Japanese-ware	•••	•••••	2,328
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	•••	1,792	1,463

3,822

3,285

3,150

2,700

2,433

2,400

2.196

			Exports to Sikkim.		
			1886-87.	1887-88.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton piece-goods (European	a)	•••	12,232	30,946	
Tobacco	•••		5,009	8,762	
Horses, ponies, and mules	•••	•••	•••	4,950	
Rice, husked			6,829	4,910	
Brass and copper	•••	•••	2, 8 8 3	4,061	
Provisions other than ghee	•••	•••	1,286	3,581	
Salt	•••	•••	3,140	3,138	
Cattle		•••	3,358	2,898	
Other kinds of living animals	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	1,465	2,495	

The improvement noticed in the last year's report in the trade"between Trade between Bengal and Bengal and Bhutan was fully maintained and still Bhutan.

Grade between Bengal and Bengal and Bhutan was fully maintained and still further extended during 1887-88. The total value of this trade during the past two years is shown below:—

YEARS.				Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87		•••	• •	77,072	1,54,725	2,31,797
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	1,28,913	1,80,677	3,09,590

The total value of the trade in each of the principal articles under imports during the past two years was as follows:—

				Imports from Bhuta		
				⁴ 1886-87.	1887-88.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
Wool, raw	••• ′	•••	•••	•••••	26,852	
Woollen stuffs, Indian		•••	•••	20,995	23,117	
Wax	. •••	•••	•••	13,320	16,720	
Horses, ponies, and mu	les	•••	• • •	14,310	15,930	
Yak-tails	•••	•••	•••	2,19 9	12,837	
Caoutchouc	•••	•••	•••	3,604	11,150	
Musk		•••	•••	8,733	7,741	
Ghee	•••	•••	•••	2,283	3,912	
Madder or manjit	_ • • •	•••	•••	3,454	2,748	
Fresh fruits and vegets	bles	•••	•••	1,351	1,452	

A similar statement shows the values of the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Bhutan during the past two years:—

					Exports to Bhutar	
					1886-87.	1887-88.
					Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	•••	• •••	•••	•••	34,013	50,589
Betelnuts	•••	•••	•••	•••	37,594	44,182
Rice, husked		_ •••	•••	•••	29,478	26,255
Cotton piece-		(European)	•••	•••	22,371	24,228
Sugar, undra		•••	•••	•••	7,441	9,374
Woollen stuff		opean)	•••	•••	4,968	8,415
Silk stuffs (I		•••	***	•••	4, 089	4,972
Brass and co		•••	•••	•••	901	3,830
Rice, unhush	ed.	•••	•••	•••	3,964	2,746

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings' and Boads.

THE outlay of the year 1887-88 on civil and military works amounted to Rs. 70,29,630.

The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table and compared with the grants of the year:—

		OBIGINA	ORIGINAL WORKS.		AIRS.	TOTAL.	
Service 1	KE≜D8.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outley.
Imper	ial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works— Works Establishment Tools and plant	•••	6,000	5,443	17,100	13,805	23,100 5,400 300	19,248 8,977 269
Total Milit	ary works	6,000	5,443	17,100	13,805	28,800	23,484
Civil works— Works Establishment Tools and plant Suspense accoun Total Civil v	vorks	3,32,000	3,50,545 3,50,545 3,55,988	1,82,100 1,82,100 1,99,200	1,45,774 1,45,774 1,59,579	5,14,100 1,17,200 7,400 6.38,700 6,67,500	4.96,319 1,18 841 7,005 18 6.22,183 6,45,667
Provinc	ial.						
Civil buildings Communications Miscellaneous public Establishment Tools and plant Profit and loss Suspense accounts	•••	62,000 1,00,000 	7.67.455 1,13.923 2,08,652 	5,82,575 6,49,358 53,194 	5.07.864 5.97.319 57,098	14,62,713 7,11,358 1,53,194 6,81,015 31,720 	12,75,119 7,11,242 2,65,750 7,29,560 17,417 -2.38,013 27,61,075
Total Provi	incial	10,92,138	10,80,030	12,30,127	11,02,081	21,40,000	27,01,075
Local Fi	ınd e.						
Incorporated local fu Excluded ditto District road funds Contributions— Imperial Civil w Provincial ditto	 orks	9,400	11,144 7,177 722 1,03.972	100 2,800 12,730 2,438	115 2,098 13,104 2,367	11,000 15,200 13.455 1,66,923	11,275 11,547 34,79,831* 13.826 1,06,409
Grand T	I		••••				70,29,630

* Rependiture on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Ditto ditto subject to ditto ditto ... 32,8,643 82,81,188

IMPERIAL WORKS.

No original works of any importance under this head were executed. A cook-house was constructed for the Sergeant Instructor of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, within the fort at Cuttack, and some additions and alterations were carried out to the main building to render it more suitable for occupation as a dwelling-house.

The hospital building in the Peelkhanna at Dacca, the construction of which was taken up in 1886-87, was completed, together with certain roads for the Khedda Department.

At Kalimpong and Pedong temporary sheds for the accommodation of the

troops were under construction.

Special repairs were executed to the Residency buildings at Katmandu.

The roofs of the opium godowns at Calcutta were covered with sloping roofs of corrugated iron supported on cast-iron

brackets in such a manner as to leave a space of

9 inches between the corrugated iron and the terrace roof.

A new jar-shed, a cultivator's shed, a partition wall, and other minor works were completed to the opium buildings at Mozufferpore during the year. A new well was constructed at Motihari. The jar-shed at Daudnugger was also completed.

The post-offices at Dacca and Munshigunge were completed, and a combined

Postal. post and telegraph office was erected at Midnapore. A similar office is under construction at Segowlee, and a new post-office at Chooadanga, and materials have been collected for a new post-office at Kola. In the large halls of the post-office at Calcutta, and in the four other large rooms of the Comptroller's office, skylights were provided. A range of out-offices for the accommodation of stampers and sorters was also constructed, and a new latrine on the trough system was nearly completed.

Several works of minor importance were carried out in the post-offices of Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Jessore, Khoolna, Burrisal, Julpigoree, Saidpore, Pubna, Tipperah, Sudderghât, Noakholly, Pooree, Burdwan, Ranchee, and

Jajepore.

An estimate for remedying defects in the sanitary arrangements of the Central Telegraph Office at Calcutta was sanctioned, and work put in hand. The worksheds in the storeyard at Dullunda, unfinished last year, were completed. During the latter part of the year, roofing the telegraph office at Julpigoree with corrugated iron was taken in hand.

The new building for the accommodation of the Mathematical Instrument Department was commenced and nearly completed. A new building is in course of con-

struction for the Photographic offices of the Surveyor-General's office.

Government of India offices.

Record racks were put up in the offices of the Home and Agricultural Departments.

PROVINCIAL.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Imperial).			
Land Re- Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms Circuit-houses	3,72,956	1,25,284	4,98,240
Adminis. Excise buildings	13,736	4,547	18,283
tration. Residence for Local Government	11,117	53,864	64,981
Secretariat offices	15,015	16,466	31,481
Board of Revenue buildings		4,143	4,143
Stamp and stationery	8,228	8,234	16,462
M i n or Depart- Museum buildings ments. Monuments and antiquities	 885	5,159 1,393	5 ,159 2,27 8
	15,861	2,854	18,715
High Court buildings	11,494	1,339	12,833
Justice. District (sub-divisional) court buildings	2,24,797	1,14,758	3,39,555
Foologia (Lord Bishop's Palace	174	981	1,155
Chumber 1	1,032	22,127	23,159
astical. Burial-grounds	3,987	7,028	10,151

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Re
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
• CCantral isila	40 100	10.021	*= 000
rile J Distaint	43,138	12,851	55,989
Look nn	36,765	67,061	1,09,826
Crock-up	66,890	11,197	68,087
olice	25,069	38,680	63,749
	1		•••
iuca- Scovernment colleges		20,577	45,468
ional. { Ditto schools	. 11,440	37,871	49,311
(Hospitals and dispensaries	. 83,202	25,133	58,335
edical Hospitals and dispensaries Lock-hospitals Medical colleges and schools	Occ !	3,205	4,110
edical Lock-hospitals	1 901	4.574	6.375
(Lunatic asylums	4 809	3,939	8,742
stoms buildings	. 11,984	6,598	18,582
•			•
scel- (Registration		8,114	14,003
A MISCOLLABOUS OF General		9.261	6,620
neous. (Public Works buildings	2,477	10,155	12,632
Total Civil Buildings	9.40,895	6,22,393	15,63,288

The new collectorate building at Khoolna was nearly completed. sub-divisional court-house at Cutwa, which was under Land revenue and magisterial. construction, was completed. The construction of a new sub-divisional residence at Jehanabad was commenced. The construction of a new sub-divisional residence with its out-houses, a court-house with iron treasury and record-room, of an inspection-bungalow, and of double munsif's court at Rajbari, was taken in hand. A combined sub-divisional court and munsifi at Brahmunberiah was completed during the year. A khas tehsil office at Raojan was commenced and built up to plinth level. Various minor improvements were made to other buildings during the year.

Necessary alterations were made to the new Secretariat building at Dar-

jeeling, so as to fit it for a court-house for the Deputy Commissioner.

The distillery at Sulkeah was closed, and the buildings and site were made over to the Magistrate for disposal. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the spent-wash at the new distillery at Russa. As a temporary measure, a 4" cast-iron pipe was laid from the distillery to the nulla, and a reservoir was constructed to hold the wash during the periods of high tide. The distillery at Mozufferpore was completed, and some additions to the Sub-Deputy Collector's quarters commenced before the end of the year. The distillery buildings at Cuttack and Poorce were thoroughly repaired.

A set of wrought-iron gates and railings were put up in the portico of the Calcutta Museum at the request and cost of the

Museum. Trustees.

Additional accommodation was provided for the Judges of the High Court, and a wooden balcony was erected along the Judicial. western face of the building.

The circuit-house at Khoolna was completed and the new law court at that place was commenced and about two-thirds of the superstructure mesonry completed during the year. A new circuit-house at Pubna was under construc-

tion and half built.

The civil court building at Mymensingh, referred to in last year's report, was completed in August 1887. Iron record-racks were constructed in the Judge's court at Jessore. An additional room for the copyists' department of the Judge's office at Bankoora in the circuit-house was constructed, and the enlargement of the Judge's court-house at Bhagulpore and improvement in the

same by gumla ventilators were made during the year. Lightning-conductors were fixed to the court buildings at Monghyr and Midnapore. A portion of the terraced roof of the Deputy Commissioner's house at Purulia was replaced with arches over rolled iron joists.

The land for the revenue and judicial courts on Fairy Hill at Chittagong

was demarcated.

A single munsif's court at Uluberriah was completed during the year; that at Ghattal was partially constructed. The erection of the new munsif's court at Gyabunda in the district of Rungpore was commenced in February last, and materials required for its construction were collected. The single munsifi at Cox's Bazar, the double munsifi at Motihari, and the treble munsif's court at Arrah, of which mention was made in last year's report, were practically completed. Some improvements were made to the munsif's court at Kallygunge, and a semi-permanent court at Hattya was constructed.

Churches and cemeteries. No works of any importance were executed

during the year under this head.

At the Alipore jail a set of wards for female prisoners was constructed and a corrugated-iron shed erected. The punishment cells at the presidency jail, which were commenced last year, were completed, as also the wall round the jail. The south-eastern corner of this jail was walled off to suit the requirements of the Superintendent of Government Printing. Various other improvements of minor importance were executed to both these jails. Additions and alterations affording more accommodation for under-trial prisoners in the Ranchee jail were carried out. Additions to the weaving shed at the Buxar central jail were also nearly completed during the year. Improvements to the cooksheds in the jails at Soory and Burdwan were made. Minor improvements were carried out in the Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Ranigunge, Burrisal, Krishnagore, and Jessore jails. In connection with the conversion of the Dacca district jail into a central jail, the main building of the warders' quarters was taken in hand and brickwork in walls and roof arches completed.

The lock-up at Arrareah was completed; that at Ghattal was partially carried out. The enclosure walls and gateways of those at Tangail and Kissoregunge and the new building at Cox's Bazar were also completed, and the walls round the lock-ups at Silliguri, Kurseong, and Bhola were finished during the year. At Bongong, Ranaghat, Narail, Meherpore and Chogdah 'divisional walls were constructed, and certain additions and alterations to the lock-ups at Culna, Doomka, Godda and Rampore Hât were carried out. Materials required for the building at Gyabunda were collected. Some alterations were also made in the divisional walls of the lock-ups at Sewan, Bettiah, Hajipore, and Madhubani, with the object of effectually preventing any communication between the male and female prisoners.

Two additional rooms were constructed for the Darjeeling thana. The

police building at Serajgunge was completed during the year.

The new quarters for the native students of the Seebpore College were completed. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Laboratory of the Presidency College. Some of the out-buildings of the Hare School and of the University had to be demolished to permit of the new street being made from College Street to Halliday Street. These out-offices, &c., were rebuilt. Improvements were executed to the Ferndale school building at Darjeeling. The Normal School at Chittagong was completed during the year. The new medical school at Dacca was built up to level of verandah joists all round.

A new hospital for the Jewish community was erected by Mrs. Ezra in the compound of the Medical College Hospital.

On the building being handed over to this Department, some sanitary improvements were made to it, and structural defects of the portico of the building were made good. Various improvements were carried out to the General Hospital. The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's ward was converted into a contagious diseases and cholera ward, and all the principal buildings on the premises were connected by corrugated iron covered-ways.

An embankment was thrown up along Tolly's Nulla, and spurs constructed to prevent erosion and flooding of the premises of the Dullunda lock-hospital. A new bungalow for the medical officer at Doomka was in progress, and three-fourths of the work was carried out. The Pilgrim Hospital at Bhuddruck was made over to the municipal authorities of that place.

Some additional works required for converting the old jail hospital at Dacca into an asylum for female lunatics were undertaken, and more than two-

thirds of the same were done during the year.

The work of erecting boundary pillars between Hill and British Tipperah was completed during Miscellaneous. the year.

The widening of the Giridi-Doomree road and the Grand Trunk road between Ranigunge and Midnapore, in the 128th and 129th miles, was completed. The conversion of the gravelled portion of the 13th to 29th mile of the road from Ranchi to Purulia into a metalled road was finished, and nine-tenths of the causeway over the Burrakur river was done. Metal and soling, &c., for the approaches of The re-aligning of the 4th section of Subornarekha river were in progress.

the Hazaribagh and Ranchi road from Urmanjhee and Chotapaloo was in hand at the end of the year.

The reconstruction and widening of the road from Teesta bridge to Sevoke were completed, and the Kallijhora bridge taken in hand. A diversion in the 7th and 8th miles of the road from Jore Bungalow to Teesta bridge viá Peshoke was constructed, while a new diversion from the Peshoke tea estate to the Runjeet Jhora was completed with the exception of a few revetment walls. The extension of the forest road from Lepcha Jagat to Gyribash was taken up and partly finished. About three-fourths of the rock-cutting, earthwork, &c., of the road from the Teesta bridge to Kalimpong, and the Kalimpong new diversion, was finished. In connection with the Rishi river bridge, the woodwork and rubble masonry were nearly half done.

The new roads in the civil station at Khoolna were completed.

The demarcation by cast-iron pillars of the Government land on the sides of the Calcutta and Jessore road was done.

New metalling was done to portions of the Cuttack-Pooree road, the

Cuttack-Ganjam road, and the Orissa Trunk road.

At Durbhunga a dâk-bungalow was taken in Accommodation for travellers.

hand and nearly completed.

The remodelling of the Sone causeway, adverted to in the last year's report, was completed during the year. It now reaches Irrigation and navigation. from bank to bank without interruption, and during summer months provides an entirely dry road, the discharge of the river passing through 32 vents. The retired line of embankment at Nawabgunge in Rampore Beauleah was also carried to completion. The clearing of silt from the bed of the Moheshkhally khal in the Chittagong district was taken up and completed, and the channel re-opened to traffic.

During the cold weather spurs were construc-Miscellaneous public improveted along the river bank at Khoolna to stop the ments.

cutting action of the river.

A plot of ground in the vicinity of Diamond Harbour was raised and levelled, and a drinking-water tank excavated to raise a suitable site for a quarantine camp.

The head works of the Bhagulpore water-works were entirely completed during the year. Temporary water-posts were put up to keep the people supplied with filtered water, and the permanent posts are now at site.

The Town Hall at Mymensingh was carried to completion during the year. Projects for the drainage of Durbhunga and Chupra were under preparation. In connection with the new light-house on Shortt's Island, at the entrance of the Dhamra river, the whole of the laterite masonry was completed and the first course of the sandstone coping was also laid. build ngs nearly the whole of the earthwork of the mound at the base of the light-house was thrown up, dressed and turfed, and two flights of dry laterite stone steps were built. The foundations for all the buildings except the storegodown were carried out. Owing to the cyclone of 25th May, all works upon the island were suspended till November 1887.

The masonry of the new combined port-office and refuge-house at Hookeytollah was nearly completed, and the arching of the roof was commenced. The doors and windows were all constructed, but not fixed in position, and all iron-works fitted up. About half of the ballast stone-pitching on the slopes of the mound was also carried out.

The temporary buildings, such as the dak-bungalow, the Assistant Port Officer's residence, the European clerk's bungalow, and the three Customs officers' bungalow at Hookeytollah round the base of the mound about the Port Office,

which were commenced last year, were fully completed.

The work on the Chandbally revetment, which was considerably injured

during the cyclone of September 1885, was nearly completed.

The operations at Akra during the past year were carried out on a very extensive scale. The estimates contemplated the manufacture of 100 lakhs of bricks for Government stock and 550 lakhs for the Kidderpore Docks, or 650 lakhs in all. Owing to the very favourable season, over 800 lakhs of bricks were manufactured. The outturn of bricks during the year was over the average of previous years.

In addition to the bricks moulded, sufficient earth was dug for the manu-

facture of bricks for the next season.

The factory has continued to supply the Department with soorkey and lime, the latter being burnt from stone received from Sylhet some years ago.

The year under review was an unfavourable one to the Seebpore workshops, which laboured under the disadvantage of having very few orders to execute owing to the stoppage of all building works and the relatively small outlay on repairs. The quantity of work executed at these shops was considerably below what is required to make the shops pay.

Business at the Burrakur iron works was very slack up to the end of

Burrakur iron works.

Burrakur iron works.

January, when the stock of pig-iron reached 6,000

tons. As this addition to suspense balances might seriously affect the provincial grant, it was decided to reduce the prices of pig

with a view to reducing stock.

The reduction which was made has been attended with most satisfactory results in so far as it has enabled the works to sell all the iron that can be

produced by January 1889.

The sales up-country and in Calcutta increased at once, and the consumption of iron is sufficient to justify the second furnace being put in blast, which will reduce the cost of production to a figure which will render low selling prices remunerative.

A very satisfactory feature in these works is the substitution of native

for imported labour.

In September 1887 the river Ganges encroached on Goalundo, necessitating the removal of the Public Works Department buildings and railway station to Rajbari, a place eight miles away.

The sub-divisional buildings at Magoorah were surrounded by water during the floods owing to the overflow of the river, which is also cutting away the bank rapidly at this place, and the safety of the sub-divisional building is threatened. Owing to the heavy rains during the months of June, July, and August 1887, several landslips occurred on the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, Teesta Valley, Peshoke, Old Military and Runjeet roads.

A portion of the Ranigunge and Midnapore road in the 4th and 5th miles was breached by the floods of August 1887, but no serious damage was done. The cyclone of May 1887 did some serious damage to the buildings at Balasore

and Contai, which were afterwards thoroughly repaired.

The floods which occurred in the rivers in Orissa were of moderate height, so that little or no damage was done to the provincial roads except those mentioned below. In the months of July and August the floods of the Mahanuddy caused heavy breaches in the embankments on the right bank of the Kanchi river. In the 46th mile of the Pooree road a breach of a length of 200 feet occurred. The small timber bridge in the 47th mile, which was erected as a temporary arrangement at the site of the gap caused by the destruction of the masonry bridge during the floods of 1885, was also carried away, together with a portion of the temporary diversion road.

In February 1888 the Marine Branch of the Civil Secretariat was transferred to this Department. The Patna Division was abolished, and the various works included in that Division were transferred to the Sone Circle, except 132 miles of the Grand Trunk road from Dumra to Kurumnassa, which were placed under the charge of the Chota Nagpore Division, formerly called the Hazaribagh Division. The head-quarters of this Division were transferred from Hazaribagh to Ranchi. The Howrah sub-division of the Burdwan Division, comprising the Imperial and Provincial buildings at Howrah, the Salt Gola buildings at Sulkea, and the Royal Botanical Gardens, were made over to the charge of the Calcutta Workshops in May 1887.

The provincial buildings at Cutwa were transferred from the Burdwan

Division to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

The Rajshahye Division was also abolished from the 1st September 1887, and the districts comprising its charge, viz. Rajshahye, Bogra, Rungpore, Pubna, and Dinagepore, were added to the Darjeeling Division.

The Kalimpong Division was formed at the end of the year, and the whole of the charge of the Darjeeling Division on the north-east of the Teesta river

was made over to it.

The head-quarters of the Jessore Division were removed to Khoolna during the year.

Frrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1887-88 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year:-

		Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Receipts.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major works—Direct receipts— Provincial XXX.—Minor works and navigation—		13,58,000	13,58,000	11,03,229
Irrigation and navigation works— Provincial		8,11,000	8,11,000	8,54.055
Agricultural works— Provincial	•••	7,500	7,500	8,606
Total	•••	21,76,500	21,76,500	19,65,890
Charges.				
42.—Major works—Working expenses— Provincial 43.—Minor works and navigation—	•••	14,50,000	15,25,000	15,03,585
Irrigation and navigation works— Provincial		8,83,800	9,47,000	8,01,174
Agricultural works— Provincial Contributions 49.—Irrigation works—Capital expenditure	not	8,15,000	7,53,000 25,066	7,17,859 5,849
charged against revenue		8,01,140	7,25,000	*5,16,824
Total		39,52,940	39,75,066	35,44,791

[•] Net outlay in India after deducting Rs. 28,804 of English charges and loss by Exchange.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 47,359 was expended, chiefly on repairs to embankments and drainage works, and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavee." A sum of Rs. 1,08,992 was also expended by this Department on the Rajapore drainage project, and was charged in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans."

As the agricultural works hitherto classed as Imperial have been provincialized from the commencement of the year under review, the receipts and charges on that account, which in previous years were shown under Imperial, have been transferred to Provincial in the foregoing statement.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to end of the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 5,81,08,956, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,74,384, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,12,65,428 at the close of the year, as per detail given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1888.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	•••	400		3,13,96,220	4,06,108	2,29,13,888	84,82,337
Midnapore canal	•••	•••		83,16,768	1,853	82,63,315	53,428
Hidgellee tidal ca	nal	•••		17,72,699	•••••	17,95,489	— 22,7 90
Sone canals	•••	•••	•••	2,78,88,697	1,88,172	2,51,36,2 39	27,52,45 8
		Total	.,.	6.93,74,384	*5,45,628	5,81,08,956	1,12,65,428

The figures in this column include the expenditure on English stores and less by Exchange finally adjusted.

In the following statement the indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of 1887-88 are compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

MAJOR TRRIGATION WORKS.			Amount of estimate.	Indirect expen- diture during 1887-88.	Indirect expen- diture to end of 1887-88.	Balance available on 1st April 1888.	
·				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals Midnapore canal	•••	•••		9,19,625 1,8 4 ,215	9,8 4 9 82	5,16,202 1,83,658	4,08,428 557
Hidgellee tidal canal Sone canals	•••	•••		44,807 13,99,607	2,917	44,807 8,95,662	5,03,945
•	•••	Total		25,48,254	12,348	16,40,329	9,07,925

The amount of simple interest during 1887-88 on the debt incurred in respect of the above named major irrigation works was Rs. 23,13,446, against Rs. 22,91,006 of the previous year. The charges on this account to end of the year under review aggregated Rs. 3,17,24,078.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenses (direct charges) of the Major irrigation works for the year 1887-88, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

	1867-88.			1866-87.			
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa canals Midnapore canal Hidgeliee tidal canal Sone canals	2,23,044 2,34,378 41,858 6,03,949	4,81,314 2,40,066 64,895 7,17,310	(—)2,58,270 (—)5,688 (—)23,037 (—)1,13,361	1,79,611 2,34,185 54,404 9,18,429	5,01,932 2,26,372 22,835 5,81,461	(—)3,22,321 7,813 31,569 3,36,968	
Total	11,03,229	15,03,585	(-)4,00,356	13,86,629	13,32,600	54,029	

Thus, as compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in the receipts of Rs. 2,83,400, combined with an increase in the working expenses of Rs. 1,70,985; the net result being a loss of more than four lakhs, in place of a profit of Rs. 54,029. The decrease, which occurs entirely on the Sone canals, all the other systems showing small increases, will be referred to later in the remarks on those canals. But as regards the apparent increase in the working expenses, it may be pointed out that it is entirely due to the change introduced by the orders of the Local Government in the allocation of establishment charges. The new procedure has been fully described in the Finance and Administrative Accounts submitted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal ("Irrigation," paragraph 29, and "Civil Buildings," paragraph 12). The effect has been heavily to increase the percentage of establishment charges on the cost of maintenance of irrigation works of all classes; and consequently, in all comparative statements of annual results shown by these works, the cost of maintenance for the year 1887-88, notwithstanding that greater economy was observed, will appear to disadvantage alongside of that shown in the accounts for any preceding year.

II.-MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head are included (1) Irrigation and Navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, (2) those for which no such accounts are kept, and (3) Agricultural works.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works for which capital and bevenue accounts are kept.

(1) Capital outlay. The capital outlay (direct charges) is shown below:—

Works.				Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Expenditure to end of 1887-88.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1888.
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhoot project Damoodur project	•••	•••		3,51,079 1,43,974	····· (·)1,200	5,31,425 1,52,341	(—)1,80,346 (—)8,367
Canals un	ider const	ruction.					
Calcutta and Eastern Orissa coast canal	canals	•••		34,45,742	15,343 3,22,102	51,79,566 40,56,262	(—)6,10,520
Cana	ls complet	ed.					
Sarun project	•••	•••		6,63,521	*****	6,69,230	()5,7 09
		Total			3,36,245	1,05,88,824	

The total expenditure during the year under review, deducting Rs. 1,200, "Receipts on capital account" (on account of rent of the Raghunath Chuck estate credited to the Damoodur project), amounted to Rs. 3,36,245, against Rs. 3,01,170 expended during the year 1886-87.

For the Calcutta and Eastern canals there is no general sanctioned estimate, and therefore the column "Amount of estimate" is not filled in.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa coast canal to end of 1887-88 shows an excess of Rs. 6,10,520 over the amount of estimate sanctioned for this project, but the revised estimate for it, amounting to Rs. 43,46,873, as well as the estimate for remodelling Hidgellee tidal canal, Ranges I and II, amounting to Rs. 7,50,285, are now before the Financial Department of this Government for expression of opinion on their financial prospects before submission to the Government of India for sanction. The chief cause of delay in submitting these two estimates was explained in the Administration Report for 1886-87.

(2) Revenue account.

The actual receipts and charges during the year 1887-88, compared with those of the year 1886-87, are shown below:—

	Receipts.			1987-88. Rs.	1896-87. Rs.
Calcutta an Orissa coast Sarun cana		•••	•••	5,79,934 53,854 20,665	4,83,654 29,488 12,427
		Total	•••	6,54,453	5,25,569
	Charges.				
Calcutta an Orissa coast Sarun canal		Total	•••	2,12,312 80,885 28,120 3,21,317	1,82,888 59,704 27,903 2,70,495

The total receipts during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,28,884. The increase was chiefly due to the receipts from navigation of the Calcutta and Eastern canals and the Orissa coast canal.

191

Of the latter canal, Ranges IVA, IVB and V were completed, and the entire length of 97½ miles was open to traffic from September 1887. The receipts from the Sarun canals also show satisfactory progress, being Rs. 8,238 in excess over those of the previous year, and nearly equalling the annual guarantee.

The total charges, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 50,822, due to increased expenditure on maintenance and working expenses, as well as to the increased share of establishment charges which these, in common with other, irrigation works have now to bear. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,33,136, against Rs. 2,55,074 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 78,062 only in comparison.

• VYORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The receipts and charges of the works coming under this class are shown below:—

_				1887-88.	1886-87.
Rece	ipts.			${f Rs.}$	${ m Rs.}$
Nuddea rivers	•••	•••	•••	1,98,675	2,03,250
Eden canal	•••	•••	•••	918	810
Teur project	•••	•••	•••	9	•••••
		Total	•••	1,99,602	2,04,060
Cha	rges.				
Nuddea rivers	•••	•••		92,022	60,213
Eden canal	•••	•••	•••	41,769	48,424
Teur project	•	•••	•••	9,821	6,941
Tidal creeks in	Orissa	•••	•••	••••	(—) 66
		Total	•••	1,43,612	1,15,512

In comparison with the year 1886-87, the total receipts and the total charges during the year under review show, respectively, a falling off of Rs. 4,458 and an increase of Rs. 28,100.

'AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with this class of works are given below:—

•		1887-88.	1886-87.
Receipts.		Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Government embankments Tuccavi embankments under contract	•••	5,733 2,873	4,860 3,059
Total	•••	8,606	7,919
Charges.			
Government embankments Tuccavi embankments under contract Other works from contributions	•••	5,95,519 1,21,840 5,849	5,45,436 84,340 13,605
Total	•••	7,23,208	6,43,381

Since the commencement of the year 1887-88 the Government embankments hitherto classed as Imperial have, under the orders of the Government of India, been provincialized. Of the total expenditure on these embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,60,271 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 4,53,366 expended on the corresponding sub-heads during 1886-87. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account.

It may be noted that the share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments came to Rs. 1,36,622, against Rs. 91,348 charged in the previous year: for tuccavi embankments the cost of establishment was

Rs. 37,235 against Rs. 15,271.

The state of account of tuccavi works proper is explained below: -

Dialsion.	Opening debit balance	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debits balance at end of year.
Northern Drainage and Embankment Brahmini-Byturni Cossye Gunduck Bhagulpore Patna Total	 Rs. 21,787 2,005 1,457 12,801 849 63 38,952	Rs. 10,814 1,868 8,604 24,091 849 1,133	Rs. \$2,601 \$,873 10,061 \$6,892 1,698 1,186	Rs. 17,105 149 13,349 1,388 67 32,006	Rs. 15,496 3,873 9,912 28,548 362 1,119

The balance at the close of the year, which amounted to Rs. 54,305, is the aggregate of the sums of which certificates were not then accepted by the Collector. It is made up of the total expenditure of the year, amounting to Rs. 47,359, besides a sum of Rs. 6,946 on account of previous years' expenditure, but the entire sum is expected to be adjusted in due course.

The transactions of the three circles will now be described as in previous

years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle, under the different heads of account, for the year 1887-88 with that of the year 1886-87:—

•		1887-88.	1886-87.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue. Orissa canals (Imperial) Working expenses.		4,06,103	4,34,753
Orissa canals (Provincial)	•••	4,81,314	5,01,932
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS	8		
Tidal creeks (Provincial)	•••	*****	() 6 6
Orissa embankments (Provincial)*		1,74,597 53 1,868	1,15,979 8,753 1,601
Total		10,63,935	10,57,852

These embankments, which were hitherto Imperial, have been provincialized, commencing with the year 1887-88

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue.
OBISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1887-88, compared with the year 1886-87, is shown in the following statement:—

·		1887-88.	1886-87.
I Works -		${f R}s.$	${f Rs.}$
(1)—Head works	•••	204	1,422
(2)—Main canal and branches		97,662	69,483
(3)—Distributaries	•••	91,414	90,879
(4)—Drainage and protective works	•••	1,57,554	1,79,107
Total Works	•••	3,46,834	3,40,891
II.—Establishment	•••	66,563	64,111
III.—Tools and plant	•••	17,466	14,904
IV.—Suspense accounts	•••	(-)23,521	14,906
GRAND TOTAL	•••	4,07,342	4,34,812
V.—Less receipts on capital account		1,239	59
Net total	•••	4,06,103	4,34,753

The revised budget estimate for capital outlay on the Orissa canals was Rs. 5,68,000; hence there is a lapse of Rs. 1,51,897, concerning which a detailed explanation has been received from the Superintending Engineer. In the case of the Taldundah and Machgong canal extensions and of the Daib embankment, some savings have been effected on the estimated cost, both of works and land acquisition, but the progress has been generally less than was anticipated owing to unexpected causes; for instance, to percolation in foundation pits, which could not be subdued until the canals were laid dry at the close of the irrigation season, and to difficulties met with in well-sinking. The short outlay on the distributaries of the Kendrapara and Pattamoondi canals occurs partly under the head of 'Land;' but work was also hindered by labour disputes and by an outbreak of cholera among the coolies. On the distributaries of Range III, High Level canal, the slow progress shown in earthwork was caused by deficiency of labour; the masonry works were also retarded for want of suitable bricks, the manufacturing operations of the previous year not having been very successful.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on "Works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate

of the Orissa project:—

	Amount of	Expeni	OITURE.		
NAME OF WORK.	estimate sanction- ed by Secretary of State.	During the year.	Total to end of 1887-88.	Balance.	
Total "Works," Mahanuddy series Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	Rs. 1,75,73,075 54,71,734	Rs. 2,70,854 75,980	Rs. 1,28,67,539 35,47,288	Rs. 47,05,536 19,24,446	
I.—Grand total "Works" II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts Loss by exchange	2,30,44,809 67,86,354 23,79,528 2,94,089	3,46,834 66,563 17,466 (—)23,521	1,64,14,827 41,97,295 19,86,512 1,25,218 2,68,070	66,29,982 15,89,059 3,93,016 (—)1,25,218 26,019	
Total V.—Less receipts on capital account	3,15,04,780 1,08,560	4,07,342 1,239	2,29,91,922 78,039	85,12,858 30,521	
Net total	3,13,96,220	4,06,103	2,29,13,883	84,82,387	

The Superintending Engineer's report deals, separately for each work, with the progress made with the extensions sanctioned in the revised estimates of the project. The outturn of the year is again unsatisfactory, as shown in the last paragraph.

Working Expenses.

The details of expenditure on account of working expenses and maintenance, met from Provincial funds and charged to the revenue account of the Orissa Project for the year 1887-88, compared with those for the previous year, are given below:—

- Sub-head.			1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvem IB.—Maintenance and repairs	ents	•••	3,10,980	3,52,761
IC.—Compensation II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant	•••	•••	1,53,578 16,391	1,33,593 15,486
IV.—Profit and loss VI.—Refunds of revenue	•••	•••	365	92
	Total	•••	4,81,314	5,01,932

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was swollen by the special repairs on the Naraje and Mahanuddy weirs, which were seriously injured (as described in last year's report) during the floods of 1886. The damage done to the weirs was finally made good during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 3,358 in the case of the former, and of Rs. 1,16,622 in that of the latter weir. These sums are exclusive of expenditure on current repairs.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1887-88 and the areas which were

protected from flood, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

			1	87-88.					1	1886-87.		
	OF C	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN		rice and		distribu-		LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN		flood.		distriba-
NAME OF CANAL.	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.	Length of distributaries village channels.	Area protected fron flood	Ares under command,	Area provided with taries.	For irrigation and navigation.	For frrigation only.	Length of distributaries village channels.	Area protected from	Area under command.	Area provided with taries.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Milos.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara Gobree	39 21		3481	129,421 27,251	101,110 53,290	91,000	39 21	•••	3333	129,421 27,251	101,110 53,290	87,300
Pattamoondi		47	32}	65,600	51,250	9,387	15	47	32}	65,600	51,250	9,387
Kendrapara extension Taldundah	15 27		71}	8,960 19,520	7,000 15,250	15,250	27	•••	71}	8,960 19,520	7,000 75.278	15,250
Machgong	4	15	123	44,928	68,206	41,600	4	15	122}	44,928	103,208	41,600
High Level, Range I	33	•••	1311	80,128	48,815	47,780	33	•••	1314	80,128	48,815	47,780
Ditto, " II Ditto, " III	121 19	•••	113	•••••	10,000 57,600	21,770	12} 19				80,000 57,500	******
Total	170}	62	718	375,808	412,421	226,787	1703	62	691½	375,808	577,451	201,317

showing an increase of $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles in distributaries and village channels completed and of 25,470 acres in the area provided with means of distribution. The reductions in areas in the column "area under command," as compared with those for 1886-87 (and previous years), is due to the fact that hitherto the areas under command of the completed canals have been given, whereas for this year the areas under command of such lengths of the canals as have been completed to date only are shown.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack for the year 1887-88 was 52.55 inches: that of the preceding year was 70.17* inches. The average for nineteen years

has been 60.00 inches.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1887-88 as compared with those of the previous year:—

			1887	7-88.		1886-87.				
NAME OF CANAL.	***	Kharif,	Rabi.	Rabi. Sugar- cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar- cane.	Total.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Kendrapara	•••	41,409	434	19	41,862) 07 000	0.07#	41	90 B44	
Gobree	•••	765	9		774	37,228	2,275	491	39,544	
Pattamoondi		9,240	14	••••••	9,254	8,086	1	***	8,087	
Taldundah	•••	7,508	55	52	7,615	3,976	101	15	4,092	
Machgong	•••	22,343	9	8	22,360	18,010	7	3	18,020	
High Level, Range I		14,605		*****	14,605	13,600	12	*****	13,612	
Ditto, "II	•••	710	34	•••••	744	364	43		407	
Ditto, " III	•••	7,730		92	7,822	6,127	*****	. 89	6,216	
Total		104,310	555	171	105,036	87,391	2,439	148	89,978	

Thus there is an increase of leased areas on each of the canals, being greatest on the Machgong canal, where it amounts to 4,340, or 24 per cent. As the area now provided with distributaries is 226,787 acres (see table in paragraph 14), and the area leased is 105,036, the percentage leased is 46.31. The area under five years' lease increased from 87,305 acres to 104,265 acres.

The figures are those of the Superintending Engineer. Last year the rainfall was given as 75.78, being the amount returned by the Meteorological Department.

The particulars of water-rates during 1887-88, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below:-

	YEAR.		Amount out- standing at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisa- tion.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	•••	•••	1,21,647	5 0,889	1,72,536	1,11,856	8,477	52,203
1884-85	••	•••	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869
1885-86	•••	•••	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,884
1886-87	•••	•••	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,660	96,976	6,126	87,458
1887-88	•••	•••	87,458	1,50,297	2,37,755	1,37,869	7,777	92,109

The assessments of the year therefore increased by Rs. 24,621 and the collections by Rs. 40,893. There is a small increase in the balance as yet unrealized, but the proportion of the demand recovered within the year is fairly

The total traffic upon the canals for the past five years is noted

below:-

.~	YEAR.		YEAR.		YEAR.		Number	of boats.	Tonna	:e,	Value of	cargo.	Tollage (assessed or carning
		1		j	Ton	s.	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$	3.	Rs.				
1883-84	•••		1	5.538	146.7	715	47,59	.595	58,531				
1884-85	•••	1	1	8.702	156.8	313	45.77		54,428				
1885-86	•••		2	0,662	169,7	709	46,33		64,407				
1886-87	•••		. 1	4,406	136,1	119 Ì	41,81		57,120				
1887-88	•••		. 2	4,892	176,4	123	49,38	.120	67,985				

The canals were closed for silt clearance and other repairs for nearly two months, commencing from 1st May 1887. The traffic under all heads considerably increased during the year under review as compared with the year 1886-87, during which there was a considerable falling off in consequence of the accident to the Mahanuddy weir.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown below:—

	1883-84.	1894-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Water-rates	1,10,152	Rs. 51,245 79,802 12,538	Rs. 1,06,842 84,012 16,496	Rs. 96,976 67,048 15,587	Rs. 1,37,869 71,004 14,171
Total Working expenses (direct charges)	9 09 600	1,43,585 3,15,737	2,07,350 3,42,677	1,79,611 5 ,01,932	2,23,044 4,81,314
Net total (deficit)	54,822	1,72,152	1,35,227	3,22,321	2,58,270

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. .

Under this head there was no expenditure in the Orissa Circle during the year under review.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments is now met from Provincial funds, and is given below for the last two years:—

•				1887-88.	, 1896-87 .
				Rs.	Rs.
Works	•••	•••	•••	20,806	1,479
Maintenance and repairs	•••	•••	•••	1,13,791	92,878
Establishment	•••	•••	•••	88,881	21, 44 3
Tools and plant	•••	•••		2,435	1,098
Suspense accounts	•••	•••	•••	()1,316	(—)919
		Total	•••	1,74,597	1,15,979

The new works consisted chiefly of a series of spurs and groynes for the protection of the left bank of the Katjuri river, opposite to the 6th and 7th miles of the Machgong canal.

The length of embankments maintained in the Orissa Circle is 793.82

miles.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87, is shown in the following statement:—

					1887-88.	1886-87.
FAMINE RELIE	F PROTEC	TIVE V	VORKS.		Rs.	· Rs.
Orissa coast canal (Imperial)	•••	•••	•••			84,000
MAJOR IR	RIGATION	WORK	s.			
Capital expenditure Midnaporo canal (Imperial)	not charged	l against	revenue.	•••	1,353	4,887
Wo	rking expens	es.				
Midnapore canal (Provincial) Hidgellee tidal canal (Provinc	ial)	•••	•••	•••	2,40,066 64,895	2,26,372 22,835
MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL		NUB AOCO		EPT.		
Damoodah project (Provincial Calcutta and Eastern canals (I Orissa coast canal (Provincial)) Provincial)	·• •••	•••	•••	(—)1,200 15,343 , 3,22,102	(—)1,200 5,156 2,13,214
Rec	enue accoun	t.			1	
Calcutta and Eastern canals (Orissa coast canal (Provincial)		•••	•••		2,12,312 80,885	1,82,888 59,704
WORKS FOR WHICH I	NEITHER CAI		REVENUE			
Nuddea rivers (Provincial) Eden canal (Provincial)	•••	•••	•••	. •••	92,022 41,76 9	60,213 48,424
AGRICU	LTURAL V	VORKS.				
Government embankments in to Other Government embankment Fuccavee embankments under Howrah drainage works (loca Rajapore drainage project (Sluices, village channels, &c. (Embankments and drainage w	nts in the cir contract (Pr il loans) ditto) contribution	rcle (Provovincial)			1,25,825 2,95,097 45,196 8,776 1,08,992 3,130 4 9,419	1,61,740 2,67,717 40,009 10,274 6,507 31,580**
			Total		16,75,982	14,24,320

Tuccavee expenditure was not shown in the statement for 1886-87.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore canal for and to end of 1887-88, compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

		Amount of estimate sanc-	Expan	DITUEB.	Unspent
Particulars.		tioned by Secretary of State.	1887-88.	Total to end of 1887-88.	balance of estimate.
Pinest abangas		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges. I.—Works II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant IV.—Suspense accounts Loss by exchange	•••	54.09,001 19,09,096 9,55,904 67,768	166 69 (—)3,049 4,396	53,42,674 19,22,354 8,93,918 40,368 94,800	66,827 (—)13,258 61,986 (—)40,368 (—)27,032
Total Less receipts on capital account	•••	83,41,769 25,001	1,582 229	82,94,109 30,764	47,660 (—) 5,76 3
Net total	•••	83,16,768	1,353	82,63,345	63,423

There was an actual outlay of Rs. 1,353 only during the year. The unspent balance of the estimate is, however, required for payment of land charges, as yet unadjusted, on some distributaries, for works to pass drainage which has been obstructed by the distributary banks, and for additional dredging plant. The expenditure thus proposed is considered to be properly chargeable to capital account, as the works on which it will be incurred form an integral part of the canal system as originally projected.

The main heads of expenditure chargeable to repairs are compared with

those of the previous year in the following statement:

				1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
• IA.—Extensions and impro	ovement	8			*****
IB.—{ Maintenance and r Charges for Govern			•••	1,23,582 } 7,599 }	1,37,752
IC.—Compensation		•••	•••	••••	•••••
II.—Establishment				77,023	63,406
III.—Tools and plant	•••			31,409	25,003
III.—Tools and plant VI.—Refunds of revenue	•••	•••	•••	453	211
		Total	•••	2,40,066	2,26,372

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs, including charges for Government steamers, &c., shows a saving of Rs. 6,571 as compared with the previous year. The excess of Rs. 6,406 on tools and plant was caused by heavy repairs required on the boilers and machinery of the dredgers. The excess in the working charges over those of the previous year nearly coincides with the excess in the sum charged, according to the new procedure already explained, to cost of establishment, and is therefore only apparent.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year as registered at Midnapore was 55.38. During 1886-87 49.39 inches fell; the average for nineteen years is

55.97 inches.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore canal during the year under review was 65,432 acres, as compared with 69,762 acres of the previous year, showing a falling off of 4,330 acres, due to the expiry of five-year leases, which were not renewed. The entire area irrigated was *kharif*, as no canal irrigation of rabi takes place in Midnapore owing to insufficiency of the water-supply during the rabi season.

The following comparative statement shows the balances, assessments and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore canal since the year

1883.84:-

	YEAR.		Amount out- standing at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realiza- tion.	Remitted or written off,	Balance at the end of the year.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 1884-85 1885-86 1886-87 1887-88	•••	•••	1,42,476 1,44,691 1,11,212 69,972 50,749	1,47,992 1,22,321 1,10,868 1,06,750 1,02,532	2,90,468 2,67,012 2,22,080 1,76,722 1,53,281	1,31,000 1,16,807 1,08,709 1,08,884 90,837	14,777 38,993 43,399 17,139 5,951	1,44,691 1,11,212 69,972 50,749 56,493

The actual receipts from this canal show a falling off of Rs. 17,997 from those of the previous year. The decrease is explained as due to the fall in the price of paddy, the ryots being unwilling to part with their crops at the prevailing rates, and therefore unable to meet the demand for water-rates. Thus there is an increase in the balance remaining unrealized at the end of the year. On the other hand, the comparative smallness of the sum (Rs. 5,951) which it has been considered necessary to remit or write off as irrecoverable is a satisfactory feature in the return.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:-

	Year.			Number and tons	nge of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (Attached or carnings).
				No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs. 6
1883-84 1834-85	•••	•••		51,642 47,601	382,979 412,372	1,79,58,806 1,57,51,977	1,09.032
1885-86 1886-87	•••	•••		44 ,261 4 5.799	385,250 360,927	1,27,54.989 95,95,779	1,23,409 1,13,228
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	49,628	409,866	1,17,26,630	1,25,227

Compared with the previous four years, a fair increase in the traffic is apparent under all heads on this canal. The favourable conditions which conduced to this result were the activity which prevailed in the rice-export trade, stimulated as it was by the extraordinary cheapness of rice in Midnapore and the improved condition of the canal, causing fewer interruptions to

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore canal for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement:-

				1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-96,	1886-87.	1867-88.
				Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates Navigation Miscellaneous	•••	•••	•••	1,31,000 1,20,580 12,996	1,16,807 1,28,747 12,401	1,08.709 1,37,578 16,197	1,08,834 1,09,693 15,658	90,837 1,26,574 16,967
Working expenses	(direct char	Total ges)	•••	2,64,576 2,15,646	2,57,955 2,23,174	2,62,484 2,09,860	2,34,185 2,26,872	2,84,378 2,4 0,066
	Net total (profit)	•••	48,930	34,781	52,624	7,813	()5,688

Thus the net result is a deficit of Rs. 5,688, caused by the high maintenance and establishment charges already explained.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

This canal was open to traffic up to the 1st January 1888, but on account of the silted state of the lock entrances and heads of reaches, the navigation was difficult. It was closed on 1st January 1888, and not re-opened to traffic till 27th April following.

The traffic on the Hidgellee tidal canal for the past five years is given

below:—

	YEAR.			Number and tom	Value of cargo.	Tollage (sizeised or earnings).	
ı				No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 1884-85 1985-86 1886-87 1887-88	•••	•••	•••	22,728 17,660 19,316 17,542 18,603	196,764 •145,417 163,535 149,747 124,908	36,42,029 90,06,852 32,74,961 30,86,680 27,03,807	62,626 41,298 62,476 51,704 40,047

The foregoing statement shows a falling off of traffic under all heads, which is to be ascribed to the bad state of the channels and to the length of time during which they were closed for silt clearance.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of this canal for the past five years:-

Vere				Receipts.	Working	Profit		
	YBAR.		Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	expenses.	Prons	
•			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	
1883-84		•••	 62,317	1,273	63,690	46,581	17,008	
1884-85	• •••	•••	 41,382	2,125	43,507	36,886	6,621	
1885-86	•••	••	 52,143	312	52,455	4 8,609	8,846	
1886-87	•••	•••	 51,904	2,500	54,401	22,835	31,569	
1887-88	•••	•••	 40,406	1,452	41,858	6 4,895	() 23,087	

The cost of maintenance was particularly high, leading to a deficit on the year's working. The repairs carried out were, however, of a thorough character; heads of reaches and entrance channels were cleared of silt, and the lock-gates and gear received careful attention and renewals.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa coast canal for and to end of 1887-88, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:---

		Exp	INDITURE.	
Particulars.	Amount of estimate,	1887-85.	Total to end of 1887-88.	
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Works II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant	26,71,110 6.67,778 1,06,854	2,38.059 58.885 34.425 (—) 8,860	81,48,801 7,01,158 1,71,352 38,222	
Total	34,45,742	3,22,509 407	40,59,533 3,271	
BI at Antal	34,45,742	3,22,102	40,56,262	

The revised estimate for this canal amounts to Rs. 43,46,873 (direct charges), or Rs. 2,90,611 over the total expenditure to end of the year 1887-88. Of the balance a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 has been provided in the budget for expenditure during the current year.

The canal, which was partially opened for traffic during the rains of 1885-86, has now been opened throughout, and, with the exception of perfecting arrangements for feeding Range IVB by means of an iron supply-pipe, the provision of dredging plant, and some minor works, may be considered practi-

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past three years:—

				Receipts.		Working	Deficit.	
YEAR.			Navigation, Miscellaneous.		Total.	expenses.	*** 2001	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86 1886-87 1887-88	 		19,668 28,587 52 ,828	55 901 1,026	18,718 29,488 53,854	29,881 59,704 80,885	16,163 30,216 27,031	

The receipts show that the traffic is being steadily developed. ing of the year again shows a deficit, brought about by abnormal expenditure incurred in making good the damage done by the cyclone of May 1887.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1887-88 is shown in the following statement:—

,				Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.	•
Direct charges—				Rs.	${f Rs.}$	
Old outlay	•••	•••	•••		24,91,012	
I.—Works	•••	•••	•••	7,607	19,94,865	
II.—Establishment	•••	•••	•••	3,562	3,74,431	
III.—Tools and plant	•••	•••	•••	2,481	3,45,587	
IV.—Profit and loss	•••		•••	•••	847	
V.—Suspense accounts	•••	•••	•••	1,693	14,377	
		Total	•••	15,343	52,21,119	
VI.—Less receipts on capit	tal account	•••	•••	•••	41,553	
	N	et total	•••	15,343	51,79,566	
						

The outlay on works was chiefly incurred in extensions and renewals of the canal buildings; that on tools and plant in a share of the cost of a steam launch, intended for service in this and the Nuddea Rivers divisions.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the

canals for the past five years:-

YEAR.				RECEIPTS.	Working	.		
	I BAB.				Navigation. Miscellaneous. Total.		expenses.	Profit.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	•••	•••		5,51,713	12,388	5,64,101	2,20,624	3,43,477
1884-85	•••	•••		5,20,495	49,231	5,69,726	2,78,192	2,91,534
188 5-86	•••	•••		5,01,141	(-)21,657	4,79,484	1,86,747	2,92,737
1886-87	•••	•••		4,77,199	6,455	4,83,654	1,82,888	3,00,766
1887-88	•••	•••		5,74,766	5,168	5,79,934	2,12,312	3,67,622

There was a great revival in the traffic frequenting this route, the principal increase being shown under jute and rice. The channels and towpaths were maintained in good order, and silt was cleared away from the places where it had accumulated from the meeting of the tides. Two wrecks which had for some time been a source of danger in the channel known as the "steamer route" were blown up and removed at a cost of Rs. 6,317.

The traffic on the Calcutta canals for the past two years is shown in the

following statement:-

				Number of boats.		Tonnage	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
				1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1896-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
				No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Re.	Re.	Ra.	Ra.	
Circular canal Tolly's nullah	***	•••	:::	75,7 2 0 70,048	88,412 79.828	1,704,802 618,460	2,065,967 914,988	4,19,81,728 1,10,60,947	4,78,97,746 1,56,64,747	8,68,603 1,09,407	4,80,417 1,41,485	
Total Cal	cutta car	als		145,768	167,740	*2,823,962	2,980,905	5,80,42,670	6,85,62,483	4,78,210	5,71,872	

^{*} Exclusive of 19,061 tons (tonnage of passenger boats).

NUDDEA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:-

				RECEIPTS.		1		
•	Year.		Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Working expenses.	Profit.	
•		<u> </u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883-84	•••		2,00,908	1,926	2,02,834	1,25,275	77,559	
1884-85	•••		1,94,981	476	1,95,457	95,776	99,681	
1885-86	•••		1,83,882	399	1,83,781	77,668	1,06,118	
1886-87	•		2,02,707	548	2,03,250	60,213	1,48,087	
1887-88	•••		1,98,318	357	1,98,675	92,022	1,06,658	

During the year under review the Nuddea rivers were administered by the Collector of the Nuddea district, and the annual report has been submitted, as on previous occasions, by the Board of Revenue. The Public Works Department took over charge of the system from the 1st April 1888. Navigation during the low water season of the year under review was maintained through the Byrub-Jellinghee, which was the only one of the three rivers open to traffic throughout the year. The traffic returns in consequence exhibit on the whole a small decrease. Regarding the increase in the working expenses, the Superintending Engineer explains that Rs. 37,073 was spent in the endeavour to keep open a navigable channel at the head of the Bhagiruthi. The actual cost of maintaining all the rivers, exclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 48,201, against Rs. 29,061 spent in the year previous.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the last two years is shown in

the following comparative statement:-

	Number	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or carnings),	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88,	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Nuddes rivers	No. 66,313	No. 65,819	Tons. 828,539	Tons. 793,847	Rs. 3,57,12,518	Ra. 3,41,40,361	Rs. 2,02,611	Ra. 1,98,274	

EDEN CANAL.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 41,769, against Rs. 48,424 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of the expenditure:-

Sub-head.				1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Works	•••	•••	•••	8,628	16,094
Maintenance and re	pairs	•••	•••	20,498	22,258
Establishment	•••	•••	•••	12,376	8,821
Tools and plant	•••	•••	•••	267	1,251
		Total	•••	41,769	48,424

Thus there were considerable savings on all the sub-heads except "Establishment," which, by the new method of account, shows an increase.

The works executed during the year were two timber bridges and three

ghauts, besides the widening and silt clearing of the Banka at Joojooty.

The water-supply was kept up in the cold weather by the construction of sand dams across the Damoodur at Joojooty, and the canal maintained in efficient order by extensive silt clearance.

The supply of water for the Burdwan water-works, as well as that of drinking water for the district, was maintained without interruption throughout

the year.

There was no irrigation from the canal.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The drainage and protective works under this head, which were hitherto classed as Imperial, have been provincialized from 1st April 1888.

The principal works in the South-Western Circle classed as agricultural

consist of-

(1) SUPPAI DEAINAGE WORKS.

During the year there was an outlay of Rs. 19,015, the bulk of which (Rs. 16,556) was spent on constructing an outer dam in the sluice channel, and the balance in completing the regulators and earthwork. The works may now be called complete at a cost of Rs. 3,15,374, against an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,06,785.

(2) BULLEE BHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 6,437. Of this Rs. 301 only is chargeable to "Works" and Rs. 6,136 to "Maintenance and repairs." The work done consisted of two escape weirs at Bullee and silt clearance from the channels, besides the usual annual repairs. The financial success of the works has been very marked, and the estate benefited has now been resettled by the Collector at increased rentals.

(3) GOVERNMENT EMBANEMENTS.

The total length of these embankments, as shown in the list attached to the Resolution of this Government, Nos. 1451-52I, dated 13th August 1888, on the embankment reports for the year 1886-87, was at the end of that year 1,184 miles and 332 feet, inclusive of 9 miles and 1,203 feet in the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Civil Divisions, and there was little or no variation in this length during 1887-88.

The total outlay on all Government embankments, including Orissa, during the year 1881-88 amounted to Rs. 5,95,519, against Rs. 5,45,436 of the previous year. The increase was due to the new method of distributing the establish-

ment charges.

(4) TUCQAVEE EMBANEMENTS UNDER CONTRACT.

The embankments under contract in this circle are entirely in the Midnapore district. Their total length is about 242 miles. Owing to a high flood in the Cossye, which occurred on the 3rd August 1887, there was a breach in the Cossye left embankment below Panchkoorah, and about ten square miles of country were flooded, causing some damage to standing crops. Other embankments also suffered more or less, but all damage has been made good.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 45,196, against Rs. 40,009

of the year previous.

The amount payable under contract is Rs. 55,000.

Besides the above-mentioned agricultural works, of which the maintenance charges are entirely borne by Government, there are some other works classed under this head of which the cost is at first paid by Government, but afterwards recovered by the District Collectors, under special enactments, from the zemindars benefited. These are the three drainage projects in the Hooghly district, viz. Dancoonee, Howrah and Rajapore, and two tuccavee embankments not under contract.

During the year under review the Rajapore drainage scheme, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,74,863 has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as communicated by the Government of India in letter No. 87I of the 21st May 1887 was taken up after the rains and fair progress made. An allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for expenditure, and this sum, it is expected, has been utilised in full. For the current official year the allotment sanctioned amounts to Rs. 6,00,000.

On the Howrah drainage there was a small expenditure of Rs. 8,776 of which Rs. 3,122 only was on account of payments for land. These works have been in operation for three years, and have been very successful. The Superintending Engineer states that the whole of the reclaimed land is under

cultivation, and realises a rent of Rs. 3 per beegha.

Both the Howrah and Dancoonee drainage works were effectually maintained, and no complaints of bad drainage were made.

The tuccavee embankments not under contract were also maintained in

fair order.

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87:-

	Particulars.								
MAJOR II	RRIGATION	WORK	8.		 Rs.	Re.			
Capital Expenditu	re not charge	ed against	Revenue						
Sone canals (Imperial)	•••	•••	•••		1,38,172	1,36,719			
Wo	rking Expend	ses,			-,00,11,8	1,50,719			
Sone canals (Provincial)	•••	•••	•••		7,17,310	5,81,461			
MINOR WOR	KS AND N	avigati	ON.		1,11,010	0,01,401			
Works for which capit	AL AND REVI		UNTS ARB	KEPT.					
Sarun canals (Provincial)	•••	•••	•••		28,120	27,903			
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITH	BR CAPITAL 2 ABB KEPT.	OR REVEN	UR ACCOU	Mas					
Feur canal (Provincial)	•	•••	•••		9,821	6,941			
AGRICUI	TURAL W	ORKS.			1	0,0 02			
Sarun tuccavce embankments u Sirhoot ditto Shumparun ditto Village channels, Sone canals (c Embankments and drainage wo	ditto ditto sontribution)	(ditto (ditto	}		24,797 17,960 23,887 2,666 24,091	18.354 14,247 11,780 3,345 13,362			
		1	'otal		9,96,824	8,14,062			

The outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone canals during the year 1887-88, compared with that of the year 1886-87, is shown in detail below:-

		1587-88.	1886-87.
I.—Works—		Rs.	Rs.
(1)—Head works	•••	1,009	43
(2)—Main canal and branches (3)—Distributaries	•••	27,903 28,51 <i>5</i>	3 8,149 81,838
(4)—Drainage and protective work	s	30,303	60,806
Total	•••	87,730	1,30,836
II.—Establishment III.—Tools and plant		19,88 3 80 3	26,705 17,175
IV.—Suspense accounts ···	•••	33,431	(-) 37,904
Total V.—Less receipts on capital account	•••	1,41,347 3,175	1,36,812 93
Net total		1,38,172	1,36,719

This expenditure was incurred on works of a merely subsidiary nature, including the construction of minor channels, distributary escapes and drainage cuts, and additional syphons, culverts and bridges found necessary. Considerable progress was made with permanent outlets; a number of tehsil cutcherries were built in the subdivisions; and three docks were opened to traffic, while three others were brought to various stages of completion.

The table below shows the progress made in the Sone canal system and the number of miles of existing channel at the close of the year 1887-88:—

		Miles o	y wavigab	LH CAWAL.	MILES OF BRANCH CANAL.			Miles of Distributaries.		
Division.		Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total,
Eastern Sone		861	*****	861	••••		•••••	357	1	358
Arrah		741	•••••	74}	71}	•••••	71}	467}	******	467
Buxar	•••	5 8	•••••	58	771	•••••	77}	3333	7 }	341 1
Total		218]	•••	218]	148‡	*****	1482	1,158]	81	1,166‡

In addition to the distributaries there are 13½ miles of village channels maintained by Government in the Buxar division, which have not hitherto been brought forward in the return of distributaries.

There is no change in the areas commanded, culturable and irrigable, the latter being calculated on the maximum supply available from the canals. These areas are as noted below:—

			,	Acres.
(1)—Area commanded	•••	•••	•	17,28,509
(2)— Do. culturable	•••	•••	•••	13,50,396
(3) — Do. irrigable	•••			10,16,400

Rainfall.—At Arrah 41.47 inches of rain were registered, against 70.06 inches during the year preceding, and an average of 42.14 inches for 19 years.

Floods.—In the matter of floods the year was uneventful.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone canals (direct charges) during the year 1887-88, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

			1887-88.	1886-87.
			Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
IA.—Extensions and improvements	•••	•••	5,532	•••••
	•••	•••	3,08,438	3,08,473 284
IB.—{ Maintenance and repairs Transport service	***	•••	10	284
IC.—Compensation	•••	•••	••••	8
II.—Establishment	•••	•••	3,59,778	2,29,261
III.—Tools and plant	• • •	•••	28,221	27,698
III.—Tools and plant VI —Refunds of revenue	•••	•••	15,331	15,737
T	otal	•••	7,17,310	5,81,461

The chief extensions and improvements carried out were the retiring of the Kaithi distributary for a length of two miles in consequence of the encroachment of the Sone river, and the substitution of masonry arches for timber superstructures in the case of certain canal bridges.

Regarding maintenance and repairs, Rs. 50,121 was spent on rebuilding the centre sluices of the Sone weir, while the expenditure on dredging and silt clearing was unusually high, owing to the increased quantity of water admitted from the Sone, the water of which was, moreover, more heavily silt-laden than in the previous year owing to the floods being higher. The reason for the high cost of establishment has already been explained as due to the new method of distributing such charges.

The statement below shows the area irrigated during the year and that preceding:—

	YEAR. Kh		Kharif,	Rabi. Sugarcane.		Five years'	Hot weather crops.	Total.	
•			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1886-87 1887-88	•••		3 0,082 57 ,595	16,662 27,501	11,626 6,265	194,556 210,164	15,278 13,855	268,204 315,380	

The total area irrigated during the year was in excess of that immediately preceding by 47,176 acres, yet less by 17,190 acres than the area irrigated during the year 1885-86, which aggregated 332,570 acres. The conditions of the season were unfavourable to rice cultivation on areas not irrigated artificially. The absence of rain between the 22nd September and the 12th October led to a very sharp and sudden demand, which could not be met with equal success at every point. The rabi crops required irrigation late in the season.

The area under five years' lease continues to be extended, having increased during the year under review by 15,608 acres over that of the year immediately preceding, which was more than that of the year 1885-86 by

14,772 acres.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone canals during the past five years:—

		Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	lling due Total for recovery.		Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	•••	•••	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	4,84,209	1,45.974	4,23,793
1884-85	• • •	•••	4.23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	7,70,359	73,625	6,95,208
1885-86	•••	•••	6,95.208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,823	1,26,266	3,98,321
1886-87		•••	3,98,331	6,95,086	10.93,407	8,26,461	85,364	2,31,582
1887-88	•••	•••	2,31,582	7,25,810	9,57,392	5,19,586	26,525	4,11,281

The increase in the outstanding balance from Rs. 2,31,582 to Rs. 4,11,281 was due to the falling off of the collections, owing partly to the demand statements not reaching the collectors as early as usual, and partly to the sittings of the Irrigation Committee, which exerted a prejudicial effect on the realizations. There are signs that this effect is gradually passing off.

The traffic on the Sone canals during the past five years is shown in

the following statement:-

	YEAR.			YEAR. Number of boats. Tonnage.			Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or carnings.)	
***************************************					Tons.	Rs.	Rs.		
1883-84 1884-85 1885-86 1886-87 1887-88	,,, ,,,, ,,,,	•••	•••	8,831 6,434 7,210 8,573 8,116	95,476 61,730 77,006 104,835 95,082	63,54,476 41,10,604 36,16,358 64,65,651 56,80,508	47,590 37,397 41,707 49,936 61,542		

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below:-

			1883-84.	1884-85,	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates Navigation Miscellaneous	•••	•••	4,84,209 85,193 34,406	7,70,359 51,761 40,354	9,78,323 46,243 38,080	8,26,461 54,254 87.714	5,19.58 6 55,904 28,4 59
	Total ·		6,03,807	8,62,474	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949
Working expenses	(direct char	ges)	5,14,477	6,03,961	5,52,370	5,81,461	7,17,310
	revenue		89,330	2,58,513	5,10,276	3,36,968	()1,18,361

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The only works under this head for which capital and revenue accounts

are kept in the Sone Circle are the Sarun canals.

This project was completed and its capital account closed at the end of 1885-86. The total capital outlay (direct charges) amounted to Rs. 6,69,230.

The revenue account of the project for and to end of 1887-88 is given below:—

	RECI	IPTS.			Charges.		
HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1837-88.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.		During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Water-rates Miscellaneous and other receipts.	21,070 ()405	1,31,736 7,305	Maintenance and repairs Establishment Tools and plant		18,601 9,119 4 00	1,68,808 43,663 (—)7,504	
			Total Balance net revenue		28,120 ()7,455	2,04,967 (—)65,926	
Total	20,665	1,39,041	Total		20,665	1,39,041	

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,665, against Rs. 12,427 of the year preceding; while the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 28,120, against Rs. 27,903 of the year 1886.87. Thus the net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 7,455 only, against a deficit of Rs. 15,476 of the year preceding. During the year the river protective works below the head sluice at Sissooah were on a more extensive scale than usual, and the feeder channels and subsidiary works were maintained in good order.

The area irrigated was 4,218 acres, against 2,146 acres of the year

preceding.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

This was formerly called "the Teur canal," but since the transfer of

its proprietory right to Government it is called by its present designation.

During the year under review the remodelling of the head works, which was taken up in 1886-87, was completed, with the exception of a small quantity of earthwork, which, the Superintending Engineer reports, has since been completed.

The head works and canal were maintained in good order and the lands

re-demarcated, attempts having been made to encroach on the canal lands.

The outlay on "Works" amounted to Rs. 4,729, and the total outlay of the year, including maintenance and establishment charges, to Rs. 9,821.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

There are no Government embankments in the Sone Circle. The only embankments that are maintained by Government from Provincial funds are the three tuccavee embankments under contract in the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot. Their total length is 236 miles and 4,622 feet. The Superintending Engineer reports that the embankments are generally in good order, and have been raised to three feet above the highest known flood.

He also reports that there were three floods in the river Gunduck, and that the second on the 5th September 1887 rose to within 1.7 feet of the highest

flood recorded, which occurred in August 1883.

The total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 76,644, against Rs. 44,331 of the year preceding. The amount payable under contract is Rs. 47,315.

The tuccavee embankments not under contract in this circle are—

- (1) The Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati in the Tirhoot district.
- (2) The Bazitpore embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Durbhunga district.
- (3) The Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Monghyr district.

All these embankments are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division.

The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 24,091, of which Rs. 19,193 was spent on the Turki embankment.

Probincial Bailways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following State Railways are under the control of this Government. Their mileage and lengths opened for traffic during the year are given below:—

Name.			Miles open, 1st April 1887.	Opened 1887-88.	Total miles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway	7	•••	222		222
Northern Bengal State Railwa	ay	•••	231		234
Dacca State Railway	•••	•••	85 <u>↓</u>		85 1
Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway	7	•••	40∤		40∄
Tirhoot State Railway	•••	• • •	246	10	256
Nalhati State Railway	•••	•••	271	••••	27 £
Assam-Behar State Railway	•••			70 1	70 ∦
Bengal Central Railway	• • •	•••	125		125

Total ...

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was amalgamated with the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Dacca State Railway and the Diamond Harbour State Railway on the 1st of March 1887, and with completed portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway during the year (in July 1887 and February 1888). The work on this line is very heavy, owing to different gauges,

ferries, and to portions not being connected with the main line.

Extensive alterations have been made in the Chitpur yard, which has enabled a very large traffic to be dealt with. A branch line to the Kidderpore Docks has been completed. Quarters for the staff have been built at places along the line; but much more accommodation is still wanted. New additional waterway, amounting to 1,000 running feet, have been provided where the line was formerly breached. Several new stations were opened during the year. On the Dacca section a considerable quantity of ballasting was done. The goods traffic was equal to any previous year, and on the Eastern section was in excess of any previous record. The doubling of the line from Naihati to Porodah is a matter of urgent importance. With the very heavy traffic now carried on during a portion of the year, this would enable the rolling stock to do nearly double the work. There has been but little passenger traffic over the Hooghly bridge contrary to expectation. With the exception of coal, the goods traffic across has also been disappointing. The earnings of this system have been satisfactory with the exception of the Dacca and Diamond Harbour lines.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Ten miles towards the Kosi river has been opened out to traffic during the year, and the remainder 14 miles is in rapid progress. No other works of any importance have been done during the year.

There has been a marked improvement in both passenger and goods traffic on this line, and the financial results are satisfactory—3.70 per cent. as

against 2.83 of last year.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Seventy and three quarters miles were completed and opened for traffic during the year. With the exception of the Kosi extension, the rest has the rails laid and all bridges, saving the Mahanuddi and Kunkur bridges, completed. On the Kosi extension the earth work is nearly completed, and brick manufacture and ballast have been put in hand. Much time was lost by delay in arrival of girders for some of the bridges.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

A large number of worn-out sleepers were replaced during the year, and the line was brought up to the proper formation in many miles. The earnings shew a steady increase, while the expenditure was less than the preceding year.

BENGAL CENTRAL.

This line is worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The traffic has much improved during the year. The new flood openings which provide a large additional waterway have been completed. A considerable amount of ballasting has been done. The restrictions as to speed have been removed, and a uniform speed of 20 miles an hour is now maintained. Feeder roads or light railways are much required, as traders find it difficult to get to the line. An extension to Madaripur is proposed, which would almost to a certainty improve the financial position of this line.

DEOGHAR RAILWAY.

The net earnings shew a slight increase over the last year.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

This little line shews a steady increase in its earnings.

Guaranteed Railways not under the control of this Government.

East Indian Railway. Bengal and North-Western. Nagpore-Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The principal works during the year in Bengal have been—Extension of foreshore shed at Howrah, and to sheds in the Salt Golah yard, considerable extension of the Asansol station; additional sidings at Mokamah Ghât; overbridges at Serampore and Luckeeserai stations; the latter was much required.

The net earnings have been slightly over the average of the last five

years.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.

A short portion only runs through this province to Digha Ghât near Patna. Here a new steam ferry is being put up, which will enable loaded waggons to be taken across. The passenger traffic on this ferry has improved considerably since last year.

NAGPORE-BENGAL.

Work is being pushed forward fast, and construction is now in progress throughout the entire length. The junction with the East Indian Railway at Asansol has been finally determined on.

State Railways not under control of this Government.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

This line is worked by the East Indian Railway. The gross earnings shew a slight decrease from those of last year.

The following are independent lines under the general control of this

Government:-

					Miles.
Darjeeling-Himalayan	Railway	•••	•••	•••	51
Tarkessur Railway	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Deoghur Railway	•••	•••	•••	•••	4.79

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway shews a considerable falling off in the net earnings, and a slight increase of expenditure. The line has been kept open-throughout the year, except for three days in August, when goods traffic was temporarily interrupted by slips.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

The total net revenue from all the railways from which the Government of Bengal have accepted financial responsibility amounts to Rs. 55,78,373, and, deducting interest at 4 per cent., leaves a sum of Rs. 25,02,676 as the total profit earned by these railways during the year.

As the net revenues of the broad gauge portion of the Eastern Bengal Railway amounted to Rs. 32,09,936, a sum of Rs. 2,09,936 was returned to

the Government of India, under the terms of the Provincial contract, leaving a balance to the credit of this Government of Rs. 22,92,740 during the financial year.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

GAUGES.

				Ft.	ln.
Eastern Section—Broad Gauge		***	•••	5	6
Northern and Dacca and Assam-l Kaunia-Dharlla Section	Sehar Section	ons—Metre	•••	3	3
Tauma-Duarna Section	•••	•••	•••	Z	6

The Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharlla, and Dacca State Railways were amalgamated with the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 1st April 1887, and the open line of the Assam Behar State Railway was added to the system, with effect from the same date.

The combined lines are now called the "Eastern Bengal Railway System," and for purposes of working are divided into sections as follows:-

		Miles.
i.	Eastern Section or A District comprises the old Eastern Bengal Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Rail- way, the Bengal Central Railway, and the steamer	
ii.	Service between Diamond Harbour and Tumlook Northern Section or B District comprises the Northern Bengal and Kaunia-Dharlla Railways, and the open portion of the Assam-Behar State Railway, east of Raiganj, also the Teesta, Sara, Damukdia, and	384·00
iii.	Dharlla and Brahmaputra ferries Dacca Section or U District comprises the Dacca line	372.03
	and the transhipment work at Goalundo	185.92
10.	Assam Behar Section or D District comprises the open portion of the Assam-Behar Railway west of Raiganj	39.00
v.	Chitpore goods yard	1 •••
	Total	980·95, or 981 miles.

The total mileage worked during the year was 981 miles, which includes the steamer services between Narainganj and Goalundo (100 miles), Diamond Harbour and Tumlook (25 miles), the Sara-Damukdia ferry on the Pudda, distance charged as 12 miles, and the Teesta, Dharlla and Brahmaputra ferries aggregating 42 miles. The length shewn, however, gives an imperfect idea of the work to be done, as separate orders have in many cases to be issued for the different sections and services, and the numerous breaks of bulk which occur, and the shortness of the lead which is frequently involved, render the duties of supervision far more arduous than those which are ordinarily experienced on lines of much greater length without breaks at rivers constantly changing river termini, and the numerous branches which are met with on this disjointed system of railways.

Works in Progress.

The capital works of importance which were under construction during the financial year are the following:-

(a.)—Branch line to the Kidderpur Docks.—The bridge over Tolley's Nullah was completed, a single line of rails was laid on it and ballasted, and the Beliaghata over-bridge was completed and opened for road traffic.

Alterations at Chitpore.—The sidings were remodelled, and quarters for the Goods Superintendent, Station-master, and menials built. The Chitpore road over-bridge, the engine shed and turntable were also completed. A watertower with piping and hydrants for the protection of the Chitpore yard from fire was commenced, and almost completed during the year.

Doubling of the Chitpore Branch.—The low level branch to Chitpore was

completed, excepting a little ballasting.

The Belgachia road over-bridge was completed, excepting the stone metal-

ling of both approaches, which is in hand.

Junction arrangements at Naihati.—These were completed as agreed on with the East Indian Railway, quarters for the Station-master, Yard Foreman, clerk and menials having been erected. An over-bridge and engine turntable were provided, and the new lines and sidings laid.

Alterations at Kanchrapara.—The painting shop, boiler house, machine shop, erecting shop, boundary wall, south, a portion of the north traverser, and the boiler shop for the repairs of iron wagons, were completed during the year.

The sidings were all remodelled.

The new arrangements for watering here were completed, and connected

with the shops.

New station at Kankinara.—The station arrangements were completed, and a branch line 3,316 feet long from the Railway to the Kankinara Jute Mills on the riverside was laid at the expense of the mill-owners.

Three new bridges are being built between miles 55 and 59 on the Eastern Section, and, when completed, they will afford a total waterway of 1,000 additional lineal feet, which, it is hoped, will save the line from the effect

of future floods on the Nuddea rivers.

Through sidings were laid at Madanpur, Jayrampur, Halsa and Munshiganj, and the platforms at the three latter places were lengthened; the platforms at Chooadanga and Alamdanga were also lengthened. The watertower at Bogoola was raised, and a new landing stage at Genokhali is under construction. A new groyne is being built, and stone protection to some of the piers are being provided at the Gorai bridge.

More accommodation was given in the general offices at Sealdah to provide for the accommodation of the additional Audit staff required on account of the amalgamation of the Railways, and new offices were built at the south end of the arrival platform, Sealdah, to accommodate the District Traffic and Police officers. Additions were made to station staff quarters at Kanchrapara, Naihati, Narculdanga and other stations, but the accommodation is insufficient; a special representation has been made to Government on this subject.

On the Northern Section the carriage-shed for spare stock at Siliguri was completed, the Saidpur yard was remodelled, and the new goods warehouse at Jalpaiguri was built. Improvements in the watering arrangements at Raninagar, Chorkai and Haldibari were effected by the provision of a second water-

column at each of these stations.

On the Kaunia-Dharlla Section the substitution of iron pile and girder bridges for the wooden ones now in the road was postponed, and the wooden bridges were kept in good repair. No works of any importance were in hand on this Section.

On the Dacca Section additional culverts were built at miles 261, 481, and $74\frac{1}{2}$, and the ballasting carried on so far as funds would admit. additional goods siding was provided at Mymonsingh, and some minor alterations made in the sidings at Narainganj, leading to Messrs. Ralli and David's press houses.

The works on the Assam-Behar Section will no doubt be reported on

by the Engineer-in-Chief in his report.

On Revenue account, the following works were executed:—

Eight and-a-quarter miles of the Eastern Section were relaid with steel rails weighing 73th to the yard, and on the Northern Section three miles were laid of steel rails weighing 50th to the yard; 28 miles of these rails are proposed to be laid down on the Northern Section, and the necessary material has been got out for the purpose; 989,538 cubic feet of ballast were spread

during the year.

The erosion of the river bank at Goalundo was unprecedented, no less than 11 miles of land was carried off by the freshets, and old Goalundo had therefore to be abandoned. The passenger traffic and the steamers and flats were worked at a point 4½ miles north of Rajbari, and the country boat traffic was worked at a point 6 miles east of Rajbari, so long as the depth of water would allow, and afterwards both passenger and goods traffic working was done at Rajbari north ghât.

Wrought-iron signals were substituted for wooden ones at Madanpur,

Aranghata, and Sodepore.

The stations and buildings on the line were kept in good repair through-

The survey for the diversion of the line from Rajbari to Gopalpore (near Farridpur) was made, and the idea of running a line there had to be abandoned for want of constant depth of water sufficient for the steamers. A survey of the river Pudda from Ryta to a point below Goalundo, and another for a line from Kidderpur to Budge-Budge, were the only two undertaken during the year.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

On the Eastern, Northern, Kaunia and Dharlla Sections, Burrakur steam coal was used, the Bengal Coal Company supplying it in wagons at Burrakur on the East Indian Railway; for the steamers Sitarampur coal was supplied; the receipts of coal have been regular, and the quality good. The cost of coal has been diminished by about one rupee per ton, by the opening of the Jubilee Bridge, delivery being made in wagons at Naihati instead of at Shamnagar as heretofore. The Assam Railways and Trading Company supplied Makhum coal for the Dacca line and the Dhubri-Jatrapur steamers, and for smithy purposes on other portions of the Railway line; the cost, Rs. 14-5-6 per ton, is high, which prevents its being used generally for locomotive purposes; it is very friable, and does not stand exposure.

Madhubpur coal was used on the Assam-Behar Section.

The rate of consumption for the year is shown in the following table:-

Section of Railway.	Gaugo.	Per train-mile.	Remarks.
Eastern Northern, including Kaunia-Dharlla Section Dacca Assam-Behar	5' 6" 3' 3}" & 2' 6" 3' 3}" Do.	1b 49·48 34·55 30·76 30·66	

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

On the 31st December 1887 there were 769.30 miles of main line and 148.19 miles of sidings open: the 31.75 miles of the Assam-Behar Railway

east of Raiganj were opened for traffic on the 15th February 1888.

The increase in the length of the main line is due to the making over, to this system, of the management of the open line of the Assam-Behar State Railway from Manihari to Kashba, 39.00 miles, and the opening of the Dinage-pur-Raiganj extension of the same Railway, 31.75 miles. Siding accommodation was provided at Sealdah, Canal Junction, Naihati, Kanchrapara, Joyrampur, Halsa, and the Goalundo and Damukdia yard, which accounts for the increase in siding mileage. The mileages of the different sections are given in paragraph 1 of this report.

The new arrangement for working at Goalundo proved to be completely successful in practice, and a quantity of goods much in excess of that dealt with in any previous season was handled without very serious difficulty. The passenger traffic and the steamer goods were worked at the north face branch from Rajbari, and although the sidings had to be extended for about a mile and a half on account of the formation of a bar in the river, there was otherwise no very great inconvenience, and the question of a return to old Goalundo did not arise. This latter procedure would, however, have been impracticable, as old Goalundo ceased to exist; the erosion during the freshets exceeded all previous experience, and carried away no less than 1½ miles of land between the river's bank last year and its present position. The country boat traffic was carried on with much facility on the new branch running to Pachooria, six miles east of Rajbari.

The face of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Goalundo is in a constant state of change on account of the crossion of the river and the formation of new churs from the silt deposited. Attempts to secure a terminus at this place with any prospect of permanency even for a short term of years have

proved futile, and the difficulty, anxiety, and expense of carrying on a heavy traffic under most adverse circumstances with temporary expedients can only be adequately realised, and appreciated by those who have practical experience

of the arduous nature of the work to be done.

The line between Manihari and Kashba of the Assam-Behar State Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st April 1887, and was made over to the Administration from that date, so far as the Traffic and Locomotive working is concerned, but the Maintenance continued under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, who receives instruction from the Manager. The Dinagepur-Raiganj extension of the Assam-Behar Section was completed during the year, and opened for traffic from the 15th February 1888.

The India General Steam Navigation Company opened a steamer service, in connection with the Railway, between Damukdia Ghat and Rampur Beauleah, on the 1st June 1887, and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company opened a steamer service, also in connection with the Railway, between Kooshtea and Pubna, on the 15th September 1887. The point of departure of the Bengal Central Flotilla steamers on the Magurah Service was transferred from

Khoolna to Nawapara from 1st April 1887.

The following stations were opened during the year:—

Banka	•••	•••	(Midnapur Steamer Service	ю.)
Kankinara	•••	•••	Eastern Section.	
Munshai	•••	•••	Assam-Behar Section.	
Bhobanipur	•••	•••]	
Tiluckpur	•••	•••	•••	
Mandal Ghât	•••	•••	•••	
Birol	•••	•••	> Northern Section.	
Radhikapur		•••		
Kalliaganj	•••	•••		
Raiganj	•••	•••	J	

Accidents.—There were 40 deaths by accidents, and 66 cases of injuries to life and limb; of these, 3 deaths and 16 cases of injury were amongst passengers, and 18 deaths and 40 cases of injury amongst servants; the others were cases of outsiders. Four serious accidents occurred during the

A serious accident occurred near Hajiganj, Dacca Section, on the 4th July 1887. Two opposite pairs of fish-plates were removed, and the engine, one wagor, the leading brake-van, and four third class carriages of train No. 10 Down went off the line, and ran down the bank. There were no personal injuries received, with the exception of a few slight bruises. The permanent-way was slightly damaged, and the damage to rolling-stock was inconsiderable. The accident is reported to have been caused by the fish plates having been maliciously removed.

An accident occurred on the Central Section on the 21st September 1887, in which a passenger who illegally took kerosine oil into the train set a carriage on fire. Several of the passengers jumped out and two were killed.

On the 28th September 1887, an accident occurred at Phulbari, Northern Section, by which a driver was killed. In this case No. 10 Down mixed, while approaching Phulbari station, was divided at the points, the result being that the tender was derailed, the wagons immediately behind it were thrown off the line, and three of them were overturned. The driver of the train was thrown from the engine, and was killed by one of the wagons falling on him; the fireman was injured. The pointsman, who caused the accident, was

prosecuted and convicted.

An accident occurred at the Bowrah bridge, mile 11, feet 400, on the Northern Section, on the 26th January 1888; the sleepers on this bridge were being renewed, and No. 14 Down goods train crossed over it against signals at a time when a rail had been taken up by the Permanent way Inspector. The engine, tender, and five trucks left the track and fell to the ground, and one of the Permanent-way khalasies, working on the bridge at the time, was injured, and died shortly after the accident; the driver, fireman, and another khalasie were slightly hurt. Four wagons were smashed, one girder of the bridge bent, and the engine slightly injured. The Permanent-way Inspector and the driver were prosecuted, and convictions were obtained in both cases.

On the 27th February 1888, an accident occurred at Madanpur, Eastern Section. No. 36 Down mail from Goalundo collided with No. 41 Up goods from Calcutta, which was shunting at the station. The driver of the former failed to bring his train under proper control on approaching the distant signal, and passed it when it is reported to have been at danger. The damage to permanent-way and rolling-stock was slight. Two European passengers were hurt in the accident. The driver was prosecuted, but was not convicted.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed on this System during 1887 was 13,189. Police.—The Railway Police worked fairly well during the year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of crime committed during the year, which were 450 against 530 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 80 cases; the decrease is reported chiefly in cases of breaches of the Railway laws, which numbered 136 in 1887 against 195 in 1886, and this is probably due to the fact that the Police do not now prosecute on these cases without instructions from the Railway authorities. There were 278 offences against the State, person and property or property only, and 272 other minor offences. Property of the value of Rs. 9,220 was stolen in 261 cases, of which property valued at Rs. 1,426 was recovered. The only important police case which occurred in the line was one in March 1887, in which a box of specie, Rs. 4,703, was booked at Dacca for Calcutta, and on arrival at destination the consignee refused to take delivery. On opening the box it was found to contain bricks and clods of earth. Suspicion pointed to a booking clerk at Dacca, who had been recently dismissed, but no proof was forthcoming. There were also some cases in which forged five-rupce notes were passed.

Schools.—The night schools have been maintained with fair success; there were two new schools started during the year at Rajbari and Dacca; the following gives the numbers borne on the rolls, and the average attendance:—

			•	Number of men on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
Narculdanga	•••	• • •	•••	89	11
Bongong	•••	•••	•••	29	6
Saidpur	•••	•••	•••	51	31
Rajbari	•••	•••	•••	24	10
Dacca	•••	•••	•••	23	10

Native drivers are exclusively employed on the Southern and Central Sections.

Medical arrangements.—No orders have been received as yet about the re-organization of the Medical Department, and the working of the department was the same as in the previous year. Instructions from Government regarding the Medical Department on this Railway have now been awaited for two years past.

There was an outbreak of cholera amongst the emigrant coolies who were despatched from infected districts, but proper measures were at once taken to prevent a spread of the epidemic, and the disease was confined to the coolies.

The health of the employes was fair.

TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

The following gives the comparison of earnings for the year 1886 and

		1007	DIPPERENCE.		
MAIN HEADS.	1886.	1887.	More.	Long	
Cosching	46,11,210 21,786 6 22 300	Rs. 31,10,175 55,18,209 23,946 5,97,378 1.80,691	Rs. 2,06,478 9,06,999 2,160 65,865	Rs	
Total	82,73,918	94,30,399	,	*****	
·		Increase Rs	11,58,4	81	

The increase in Coaching earnings is due in a measure to the opening of the Assam-Behar Section, and development of traffic on this Section, also

normal development of traffic on the System generally.

This increase in goods traffic is mainly due to the large jute crop, and the favourable rate charged for this staple which, owing to the absence of active river competition, was fixed at a maximum of 8 annas 3 pie per maund from Calcutta to Narainganj Ghât. The quantity of jute offered during the year was no less than 329,537 tons. The principal items of traffic which have contributed to the increase under goods earnings are-

Jute, cotton (manufactured).

Railway materials (for construction work on Assam-Behar State Railway).

Provisions—tea, tobacco, and timber.

The decrease in Steam-boat earnings is due to the earnings of the Teesta and Dharlla ferry being included under train earnings to simplify accounts, and to the surrender of the penalty charges payable by the India General Stean Navigation Company on their direct shipments to and from Narainganj and Serajganj.

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1887.

			Net e	arnings	•••	45,04,782
Working expenses	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	49,25,617
Gross receipts	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	94,30,399
						Rs.

The number of engines on the System was 89 broad gauge and 75 metre gauge, of which 19.53°/, broad gauge and 14.19°/, metre gauge were constantly under repairs. The mileage of the effective stock averaged on the broad gauge 61.81 and metre gauge 47.20 miles per engine per day. Ten new engines were received during the year, and 6 more are urgently required for renewals. old engines of the Company need constant repairs, which takes time in some cases, so that the contingency of the traffic being impeded for want of sufficient stock has to be considered.

The train mileage during the year was 2,476,717, the assisting shunting and miscellaneous mileages 503,326, making a total of 2,980,043. The average train mileage per engine on the effective list was 53, and average assisting mileago was 10, making a total mileage per effective engine 63.

STEAM-BOAT SERVICE.

There were 18 steamers and 28 flats on the service at the end of the previous year, of which two steamers (the Dolphin and Alligator) and two flats (No. A3 and A4) were received during the year; the Alligator is on the run between Goalundo and Narainganj, but her working is not altogether satisfactory. she consumes a great quantity of coal, and her boilers are too small for her engines. The *Dolphin* works satisfactorily, and is running on the Dhubri The flat Gogra, registered tonnage 360, was purchased from the Marine Department during the year to replace the Konai which sunk. the year the Princess Alice was, as provided for in the agreement, made over to the India General Steam Navigation Company, and the *Prince Alfred* was temporarily re-transferred by the Company to strengthen the Railway Flotilla; they continue, however to charter the two steamers and 10 flats made over to them in 1885. The Despatch Services connected with this System have been worked satisfactorily, and the steamers and flats are in good condition.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

On the 31st December 1887, there were, as previously stated, 770 miles worked of this line, besides 179 miles of steamer services. not tried by floods during the year, although the water rose higher than on any previous occasion recorded, but there were the usual difficulties at Damukdia owing to the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had to be a silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had to be a silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had to be a silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had to be a silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the silting up of the river Pudda, and the goods transhipment had the goods transhipmen ment had to be temporarily transferred to Kooshtea on the 28th September 1887. It was resumed at Damukdia Ghat on 7th January 1888. The changes

at Goalundo necessitated the abandonment of Goalundo for both through and local traffic; the point of transhipment being shifted to Rajbari Ghât, about 41 miles from Rajbari Station, on 8th June 1887, local traffic being dealt with temporarily at Pachooria, 3 miles east of Rajbari. The Pachooria branch was temporarily closed from the 17th October 1887, and the traffic worked from Rajbari Ghât; the traffic during the year was unusually heavy, and wagons had to be hired from the East Indian Railway to meet the demand. On the Northern Section the traffic was also heavier than in previous years, but it was checked through shortness of stock; 250 wagons and 3 flats are now under The East Indian Railway run their own goods trains supply for this section. into Calcutta and Chitpore through Naihati; but the traffic, with the exception of large despatches of coal, was very disappointing. The coal traffic is dealt with quite separately from ordinary local and through booked traffic at Baliaghata by a staff entertained exclusively for the purpose at the expense of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The passenger service run by the East Indian Railway over the Hooghly (Jubilee) bridge, between Hooghly and Naihati, in connection with the main line services of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways, was continued during the year; the experiment of running two through passenger trains a day between Howrah and Calcutta each way was tried, but proved a failure, and was discontinued; the Howrah station remains the terminus for East Indian Railway passenger traffic. So far the interchange of passenger traffic has been practically confined to the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Tirhoot State Railways; there is, however, no restriction placed on booking to any station on other lines. Under a revised agreement entered into with the Port Commissioners, the working of the Port Commissioners' Tramway has been made over to them, and it is now worked as the Port Trust Railway; but the arrangement has not given satisfaction to either the Port Commissioners themselves or the Railway, and arrangements will, it is hoped, be made for the Railway to work the Tramway again. The contract for the handling of goods at the several stations, which was previously done by petty contracts, was, from the 1st April 1887, given to Messrs. Bird and Company, who have given satisfaction; the business is said, however, to have been insufficiently remunerative to the contractors, and as the modifications proposed did not induce them to continue the work, slightly enhanced rates have been allowed them with effect from the 1st June 1888. The river delivery service to mills and ships on the Hooghly between the Gauripur Jute Mills and Budge-Budge is gaining popularity with the despatchers, and it is proposed to continue it permanently.

The agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company worked satisfactorily during the year, but the expectations of the Company were not fully realised, and a revised agreement is under discussion, which will give the

Company slightly more favourable terms.

Experiments were made during the year with the object of arriving at some satisfactory method of marking of loose jute, but the merchants took exception to every method proposed, and the usual confusion and mixing up of consignments during the busy season continued.

The Bengal Central Railway continued to be worked by the State; the

maintenance being in the hands of the Company; the traffic has improved during the year; and the Flotilla worked by Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company has given a satisfactory increase in gross earnings.

RATES AND FARES.

The changes made during the first-half of the year in the goods rates are given as Appendices to the note as the Revenue Accounts for the half-year, and those made to 31st December 1887 appear in the Appendix hereto.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress.

During the year under review a portion of the second section of the Kosi Extension, viz., Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, a length of ten miles, was completed and opened for goods traffic on the 15th November 1887, and for passengers on the

1st January 1888. The construction of the remaining portion of this section, Bhaptiahi to Pertabgunge, 14 miles, was also taken in hand, and is now progressing rapidly. On the opening of this length, the whole of the Jhanjharpore-Pertabgunge project, known as the Kosi Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, will be completed.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

No work was carried on under this head.

III.-MINERAL RESOURCES.

Coal was supplied partly by the Bengal Coal Company and partly by the Raneegunge Coal Association, and was of very good quality. The total quantity consumed per locomotive was 9,834 tons, costing Rs. 81,619, or Rs. 8-4-9 per ton, the average consumption per engine-mile being 26.53 lbs.

IV.-LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The three miles of the Gunduck Division and ten miles of the Kosi Extension, Nirmali to Bhaptiahi, having now become part of the open line, the total mileage open for traffic at the end of the year was 259 miles. No serious damage was done to the line or bridges anywhere throughout this length from floods, which were not so heavy as in the previous year.

Way and Works.—The banks throughout the line are being trimmed down to true formation level, and the ballast also trimmed to a new section; no

ballast being now retained above the sleepers.

Owing to the heavy weight of the latest type of metre gauge engines, the iron rails now on the line are being rapidly worn out; it is proposed to replace these with 50lb steel rails, and two miles have already been renewed between Somastipore and Ujiarpur.

The ghât at Semariah settled down considerably during the rains, and towards the close of the year the water level of the river fell so much that it necessitated the running of a surface line for some six miles across the Bya Nullah to Muthrapore Ghât, where sufficient water for ferry purposes exists.

Besides numerous other minor works, the following important works were

completed during the year:—

1. Fencing Somastipore to Durbhanga.

2. Removal of distant signals to their proper position 1,350 outside the facing points.

3. Quarters for Railway Police.

4. Office for the Examiner of Accounts.

5. New Tegra Station.

6. Permanent-way Inspectors' quarters at Mozufferpore.

7. A comprehensive scheme for the supply of water at Somastipore Junction, comprising a new 6-inch main from the Boor Gunduck and new pump-house and pumping-engines, and a tank to hold 20,000 gallons.

8. Laying new siding at Mozufferpore.

9. Lengthening tie bars of Hajeepore Branch.

V.—Persons employed.

Railway Police.—The same arrangement as in last year was in force, viz., police seeing to "law and order" and the Railway providing men for "watch and ward." This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Arrangements for education.—The management of the school at Somastipore Junction started for the education of the children of Railway native employés was transferred to the Education Department, the Railway continuing the grant-in-aid Rs. 30 it has hitherto given.

Night school at Samastipore Junction.—An annual contribution of Rs. 182 is made by the Railway for training of native drivers, &c.; the number on the

rolls was 67, and the average daily attendance 7.6.

European school at Samastipore Junction.—A contribution of Rs. 288 is made by the Railway for the education of children of the European employés; the total number on the rolls was 7, and daily attendance 5.7.

Medical arrangement.—Samo as last year.

Volunteer Corps.—This consists of one officer, eight non-commissioned officers and 58 volunteers.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

The following table shows a comparison of the financial results of the years 1887 and 1886:—

	• Үва	Rs.		Mean miles	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Not earnings.	Percentage of expenses to carnings,	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.		
188 7 1 886	•••	•••	•••	249·52 240·64	17,22,955 14,98,638	10,27,230 9,97,449	6,95,725 5,01,189	59·62 66·56	3·70 2·83
••	Dif	lerenco	•••	+8.88	+2,24,317	+29,781	+1,94,536	-6.94	+.87

It will be seen that the result of the year's working compares very favourably with that of 1886, as the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts has been 6.94 less, and of net earnings on the total capital outlay to end of December 1887, .87 more than in 1886.

The working expenses of the year are compared in the following table

with those of 1886:

dirita property and	YBAR.	•	Maintenance of way and works,	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagen expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam-boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 1886	•••	•••	1,73,106 2,56,763	2,23.926 2,08,528	51.789 40,257	2,44,061 2,08,251	1,73,004 1,57,740	1,07,640 1,07,897	53,70 4 14,498
,	Difference		-83,657	+15,398	+11,532	+35,810	+15,264	-257	+39,211

It will be seen that there is an increase under all the heads of expenditure, excepting under Abstracts A and F. The decrease under the formers is due to less renewals of permanent-way, and to no heavy repairs to bridges, &c., having been carried out during the year. The increased outlay under Abstracts B, C, D, and E is due to increased mileage, and to an increase in the traffic, which required a larger expenditure and increased cost of printing and stationery.

The increase under special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to the payment of 25 per cent. of gross coaching receipts on the Sonepore-Mozuffer-pore section, to the Bengal and North-Western Railway for their train service

on that portion of the line.

The cost per train-mile and percentage of expenses to gross receipts amounts to Rs. 1.70 and 59.62, respectively, against 1.95 and 66.56 of 1886.

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

I.—Coaching traffic.—The following is a summary of the number of passengers carried, and the receipts realised therefrom during the year 1887 as compared with 1886:—

Number of Passengers.

		First class.	Second class.	Intermediate c	lass, Third class.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1887 1886		8,088 7,984	9 ,567 8,730	8,355 8,335	2,021,68 2 1,761,234	2,047,692 1,786,283
Difference	•••	+104	+837	+20	+260,448	+261,409

Receipts.

		First class.	Second class.	Intermediate	class. Third class.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 1886	•••	26,036 26,072	17,272 16.161	7,338 7,635	6,51,306 5,36,498	7,01,952 5,86,366
Difference	•••	-36	+1,111	-297	+1,14,808	+1,15,586
		*******************			-	

It will be observed that there has been an increase in all classes of passenger traffic, especially in the third class, which shows an improvement of 260,448 passengers, or 14.78 per cent. in number, and of Rs. 1,14,808, or 21.40 per cent. in receipts over those of 1886. The low rate of fare (viz. 1.75 pies per mile) is gradually developing this class of passenger traffic. Throughbooking of passengers with the Bengal and North-Western Railway has also added a little to the improvement. There is also a small increase in first, second, and intermediate classes, but the receipts realized from the first and the last show a decrease in comparison with 1886, due probably to shorter journeys.

There has been an increase under "Other coaching traffic," due principally to luggage and parcels, of which the former is attributed to the improvement of passenger traffic, and the latter to the carriage of through parcels. This has, however, been counterbalanced to a great extent by a decrease under "Post office," brought about by the introduction of the weighment system, and by decreasing the sorting sections, as well as by the conversion of complete postal vans into composite vehicles, half of which is only used by the postal depart-

ment.

The average sum received for carrying a passenger one mile is 1.84 pie

against 1.88 of the previous year.

II.—Goods traffic.—There is a marked improvement in this traffic, the number of tons lifted and the receipts realized therefrom have been tons 52,349, and Rs. 1,02,092 in excess of the previous year. The cause of this satisfactory result may be attributed to the extension of the line on the Eastern Branch, and to the development of through traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile shows a comparative decrease of .74 pies, which is due to reduction in rates.

The following table compares the principal items of goods traffic carried

during 1886-87:—

	YBAR.	, ,			AILWAY MATERIALS OR CONSTRUCTION.		COAL.		Revenus stores.		
	X BAR.		Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts.
			Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 1886			9,55,301 2,14,464	6,86,470 5,84,415	10,522 7,554	82,063 20,032	22 ,318 16,271	84,634 82,335	5,835 8,331	8,240 7,628	11,541 26,384
	Difference	•••	+40,837	+1,02,055	+2,968	+12,031	+ 6,047	+ 2,299	+2,504	+012	-14,843

It will be seen that, with the exception of rents, demurrage, &c. (the decrease under which is attibuted to there being no unusual receipts during the year, on account of heavy extra charges on Gunduck Bridge girders, and other iron work as in 1886), all other heads show an increase in comparison with 1886, especially under general merchandise. This is due to an improvement in the export traffic under grains, timber, and tobacco, and to a larger import of dyeing materials, kerosine oil, jute and sugar. Besides, the reasons assigned in paragraph 1 for the increase of food-grains, the permanent reduction in rate for this staple is considered to have largely contributed towards its development.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

To enable the petty dealers to avail themselves of the special class rates for grain and seeds, the minimum quantity to qualify for such class was reduced to 140 maunds in local through-booking with the Bengal and

North-Western Railway. It has resulted in a steady increase of this traffic.

The reduced rate for salt booked from Howrah of 17 pies per 100 maunds per mile having, after a fair trial, given good results, was made permanent.

Ordinary return tickets for first, second and intermediate classes have been reduced from one-and-half fare to one and one-third for double journey from the 1st January 1888. This reduction has been arranged to agree with East Indian Railway rates, and is expected to give a fair increase in this class of traffic.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Works in progress.

703 miles of this line were opened for traffic this official year.

39 between Munihari Ghât and Kushba in the Purneah district were opened on the 1st of April 1887, and 31.75 between Dinagepore and Raigunge on the 15th of February 1888.

Commencing at Dinagepore, the five remaining spans of the Poornobaba bridge left unfinished in March 1887 were erected, and the bridge completed.

Platelaying was pushed on to Raigunge, and reached within a mile of that station, when the diversions were washed away in May, and work had to be stopped. The girders for the large bridges had been detained for some months at Suakkim when they were landed from a disabled steamer. Had these girders arrived, goods could have been run over this section during the rains, and the line opened shortly after.

The rains of 1887 being exceptionally heavy, considerable injury was done to earthwork and culverts last season, which necessitated putting in some extra spans and raising the banks; this was done, the bridges were got in, and the line from Dinagepore to Raigunge, 31\frac{3}{2} miles, was opened for traffic on the 15th of February 1888.

Meanwhile the works between Raigunge and the 59th mile were pushed through, but very great difficulty was experienced with the foundations of the Kunkur and Nagar bridges, trees of considerable size being constantly met with during well-sinking. This not only delayed work, but made it very costly.

Between the 51st and 73rd miles, the heavy rains of 1887 as well as that of 1885-86 had cut the banks to pieces, leaving little but a continuous irregular mound with great gaps at the bridge sites, nothing could be done here until the water went down, as over this section it is impossible to do even earthwork

until late in the year.

The chief works on this middle length are the Mahanuddy and Kunkur bridges, which, after burning bricks the first season of 1883-84, had been allowed to stand still—the Kunkur up to March 1887, and the Mahanuddy up to Novem-When work was first started on the Mahanuddy bridge, it did not ber 1887. progress well owing to a European contractor not pushing it in a satisfactory manner. He had to be turned out in February last. Since then the work manner. He had to be turned out in February last. Since then the work has gone on rapidly and well. In well-sinking, it is difficult to estimate at what point to stop work; but if things turn out as satisfactorily as is anticipat. ed, well-building operations are complete, and the sinking more than half done. The $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles between the Mahanuddy and the Kunkur was only recommenced last December, since then the banks have been repaired, all the bridges started, and the rails laid. This length will be complete by the rains. Owing to deep and wet nature of the country between the 58th mile and the Mahanuddy, work could not be re-started there until later on, but the work is equally forward with that between the Mahanuddy and the Kunkur. The foundations of the Kunkur bridge have given infinite trouble. Strips of the hardest clay are met with at intervals, which Bull's dredgers will not touch. Bruce's dredgers dig great holes underneath the curbs, but even then it is next to impossible to push the wells through, even with 300 and 400 tons of rails on top. In any ordinary material, these wells ought to have been down long before for 10 and 15 days; they often stick, and then go down only a few feet

quite different from the Mahanuddy, which has progressed steadily up to the It is hoped that the Kunkur will be complete by the rains, that is, if a sudden rise in the river does not stop work.

Between the Kunkur and Katiyar the bridges are complete, save one small one, which was washed out when work was stopped, but this is only a question

of a three weeks or a month, the metals are laid, and stations, &c., built.

The open line in the Purneah district between Munihari and Kushba was opened on the 1st of April 1887, it having been open for goods six or eight

months before.

The Kosi extension, which was abandoned in April 1885, was again started this year. Two lakhs were granted in 30th December 1887; but as the assistants for this work did not arrive until 14th January 1888, full advantage consequently could not be taken of this grant. The work had to be restarted, and contractors brought from a distance which involved loss of time. Out of the above grant, Rs. 50,000 was transferred to the Dinagepore Division. season the banks thrown up in 1885, between miles 22 to 68 were repaired and practically complete, while those in the low wet parts were well advanced. The staff quarters were put in hand, and brick manufacture and ballast was pushed on throughout the Division.

Dhubri extension.—Additional survey were started this season on the Dhubri extension to ascertain what changes occurred in the river beds for the last three years, as well as with a view to the future planning of protective works for the large bridges. A special Executive Engineer, with a small temporary staff, was

appointed for this work, which was completed by the end of March 1888.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress.

No construction works sanctioned.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

During the year under notice the line from Nalhati to Azimgunge was open, and traffic was carried without interruption. No accident of a serious nature occurred during 1887-88.

V.—Persons employed.

There are only two East Indians on the line. The one is the Locomotive Foreman, and the other a fitter in the workshop; the rest are all natives, 135 in number.

Schools.—There is no railway school. Some of the children of the employés receive education in the local schools at Azimgunge, Nalhati, and Calcutta. A contribution is made to the school at Nalhati from the Fine Fund for the benefit of the children of the Railway employés.

Police.—The Government Railway Police has taken over the law and order

duties, and the railway is only doing the watch and ward duties.

Medical.—A native doctor is in medical charge of this line, and there is an out-door dispensary at Nalhati.

VIII.—Revenue Transaction.

The following statement shows the revenue transactions:—

				Earnings.	Expenditure.	Profits.
`				Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1887	•••	•••	•••	92,147	65,021	27,126
1886	•••	•••	•••	83,067	70,852	12,215

Engineering Department.

The permanent-way, bridges, culverts, stations, and buildings were maintained in sufficiently good working condition and repair to meet the requirements of the Government of India's No. 736RT, dated 15th August 1885, to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway. thousand and fourteen creosoted half round pine sleepers which had failed were

removed from the line, and 2,100 ironwood, and 6,914 East Indian Railway old

sal sleepers were replaced.

'44 mile of line was relaid with 40th iron rails, culverts Nos. 29 and 50 were thoroughly repaired. Earthwork was executed on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th miles in making up formation level. Decoration repairs done to the Nalhati and Azimgunge stations. Quarters for the police force at Azimgunge were constructed, and a verandah was added to the Azimgunge station for the waiting shed of 3rd class passengers.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

There was no alteration in the train arrangement. The following table shows the earnings under different heads as compared with the previous year:—

1886.		Particulars.							
Rs.					Rs.				
52,700	Coaching		• •		58,259				
29,264	Goods	•••	•••		32,835 714				
723	Electric telegraph	•••	•••		714				
380	Electric telegraph Sundries	•••	•••		339				
83,067			Total		92,147				

The increase, Rs. 5,559, in coaching traffic is due to development of 3rd

class passenger traffic in consequence of good crops in 1887.

The increase, Rs. 3,571, in goods traffic is due principally to larger exportation of rice from intermediate stations owing to rich crops during the year under reference and to the increased coal traffic for silk-factories and steamer service.

Morse sounders have been introduced on this line in place of needle

instruments.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

There was no alteration in the rates and fares during the year under review.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

I.—Works in Progress—

On RANAGHAT BRANCH.

The two epans of 20 feet at 13\frac{1}{2} miles referred to in last report have been completed.

MAIN LINE.

Police quarters are being built at various stations. Some have been completed.

Additions and alterations to sidings at river side at Jhingergatchi station are being estimated for, a new goods siding at the river is being provided at

Nowapara, and some additions are still required.

Additions to watering arrangements are required at Bongong, Jessore and Khoolna: the very dry season has shown the need for these. The work at some points is being put in hand where sanctioned. The building of brick-work wells is in hand at several stations.

A survey between Singhia and Kalna Hât, near Lohargara, passing through

Naral, is in progress; this will be about 23 miles in extent.

The new flood opening at 48th mile has been completed; this opening is of 3 spans of 40 feet girders.

The new works between 49—51 miles have been completed. The following are the new flood openings:—

5 spans 40 feet.	1 of 20 feet.
1 span 10 ,,	1 ,, 10 ,,
1 20	2 ,, 80 ,,
1 of 60 and 1 of 80 feet.	2 ,, 40 ,,

These works and the viaduct at 55th mile have been carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. Staples, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Central Railway Company.

The viaduct 10 spans of 30 feet at 55th mile has been completed. The road authorities are lowering the road opposite this viaduct so as to allow

a free vent for flood water.

The amount spent on the flood works to 24th April 1888 amounted to

Rs. 3,22,218, the original estimates being about Rs. 3,98,000.

Birhati station building and passenger platform have been completed, also two small 3 feet culverts, a siding at Guma, and a new permanent tank stage at Khoolna, siding and boat dock at Jhingergatcha, and staff quarters at this station.

The extra locomotive staff quarters at Bongong are finished.

The ballasting of the first section of the line between Dum-Dum junction and Gobardanga is in progress, and the worst places will, it is hoped, be completed ere the next rainy reason. The embankments have given some trouble, especially in places where formed of swamp soil and where of slight height. Here rough ballast and sand have been delivered, and the parts that had this previously applied have worked well. A further estimate for ballasting 10 miles in the worst places is now under consideration.

The small stations opened at Maslandapur and Birati have not shown much

development of traffic.

The feeder road to the former is as yet only a fair-weather cart track.

The goods traffic on this line has shown very favourable results as compared with previous years and has a tendency to develop, where facilities are given, such as low rates from Khoolna and a reduction of rates on large monthly consignments. The boat route continues the most serious factor against the railway getting traffic at Khoolna. Now that direct railway communication is established viá the new bridge at Hooghly, every effort is being made to induce traders to send their consignments of betelnuts and rice, jute, &c., from the eastern districts to the marts in the North-Western Provinces, and Upper India, &c. The East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway have agreed to special reduced rates in this connection.

The establishment of a bonded salt store at Khoolna (which has been now nearly three years under consideration) is still unaccomplished, though an Act was passed by the Governor-General in Council to legalize the position of Khoolna and other places in this respect. It is understood that rules for the management of bonded salt golahs by private agency are being framed by the

Board of Revenue. Until these are issued no advance can be made.

Singhia Station.—The land for proposed riverside sidings has been acquired, the traffic offering at this station is small as yet. The weedy and shoal state of the river is against any large development, and it has been decided not to incur expense in connection with it owing to the improvements which have

been recently made at Nowapara,

The Bengal Central Flotilla Company's steamers carrying Her Majesty's mails continue to work between Burrisal and Khoolna. The shoals between Alypur and Mansa are being deepened by the Canals Department; this has somewhat delayed the steamers. A steamer of the same Company also works alternate days towards Magoora north of Khoolna. The Company, who now possess a larger fleet, have extended their operations in various directions, such as Noakhally, &c., in order to afford feeders to the Railway.

Jhikargacha station gives a fair proportion of traffic. A feeder line of light railway from this station to Kotchandpore would probably prove remunerative. There has been a development in coal traffic at this station, as also at several others since the opening of the Jubilee Bridge. The coal is used

for sugar factories and also for brick burning. There seems to be a tendency for natives to build more brick houses, as fuel is cheaper for brick burning.

Other stations, such as Majirgram and Chanpara, have drawn a little traffic, but the want of feeder roads still renders it difficult for traders to get to the line, except when they can find their way across country or by fair-weather tracks. The villagers at Ganganapur have obtained a grant for improving a road to that station, and it is proposed to give a short siding to give goods traffic The road passes through Aushimally and northward to Bazitpur Bazar.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

A preliminary "flying" survey is in progress between Singhia and Kalna Hat, some 23 miles eastward. There seems no great difficulty on this Some high embankment and a full amount of flood openings would seem necessary on four miles west of Naral. Sanction has been sought to carry the investigation to Madaripur over an alignment already known to be free from any serious expenditure per mile.

III —MINERAL RESOURCES—Nil.

The opening of the new Jubilee Bridge seems to have given an impetus to coal traffic.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The Bengal Central Railway traffic arrangements continue to be worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the working agreement being extended quarterly, pending final arrangements with the Secretary of State. The Company's staff have charge of the Company's stores, maintenance, construction works, &c., under the immediate supervision of the Agent and Chief Engineer.

The new alignment between 49 and 51 miles, and of which details are given in a previous paragraph, was opened for traffic on the 28th Novem-

ber 1887.

V.—Persons employed.

Police.—The police continue to be supplied by the Government Railway Police.

As previously reported, there are no schools or volunteers connected with

the Bengal Central Railway Company's staff.

The Company's Medical staff continue under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who thus also controls the Company's dispensaries.

The total number of persons in the permanent employ of the Company during the year was 720, including Agency, Medical staff and Maintenance:

of these, four were European and two East Indian.

The Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments, also the Traffic Department, are all under the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who works the traffic of the Bengal Central Railway Company's line, under a working agreement.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

Lower class fares were reduced to 21 pies per mile with effect from the

1st July 1887 for suburban traffic.

The rates for montly suburban tickets were reduced and quarterly tickets issued to stations beyond 20 miles from Calcutta. The issue of quarterly tickets to stations beyond 12 instead of beyond 20 miles from Calcutta is con templated. In the reductions of rates for monthly and quarterly tickets, the recommendations of Government were carried out.

The restrictions of speed which had been considered necessary by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways were gradually removed by him and a uniform speed of 20 miles per hour was sanctioned

for every part of the line as from the 1st of March 1888.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

I.-Works completed and in progress.

The following is a list of the principal works completed during the year:-

Additional sleepering on the Howrah district.

Howrah station.—Accommodation for Carriage and Wagon Department employés. Punching and shearing machine for engineer's workshop. Slotting machine for engineer's workshop. New temporary shed, salt golah yard, 200 feet by 50 feet, and extension of line on either side of shed. Relaying floor of existing temporary sheds with old sleepers and enclosing with durma mats. Extension of foreshore shed, 60 feet by 100 feet, at each end as a temporary work. Extension of four existing temporary sheds in salt golah yard, &c.

Serampore station.—Over-bridge.

Sheoraphuli station.—Additional accommodation for European and Native

station-masters. Third class waiting shed and booking counter.

Hooghly station.—A siding for standing room for two engines and two carriages at Hooghly Bridge junction.

Pundooah station.—Tank-house with tank. Engine turntable.

Boinchee station.—Goods shed.

Burdwan station.—Interlocking apparatus for points and signals. Dismantling bungalows Nos. 4, 5 and 6, and building an eight-roomed barrack for Traffic staff. Extending the up line siding at the east end of the station.

Khana Junction station.—Interlocking apparatus for points and signals.

Laying pipes from the overhead tank to iron tanks to be placed on the top of

the flax godown and store godown to protect them from fire.

Sahebgunge station.—Additions to bungalow No. 18 by an upper story for accommodation of District Traffic Superintendent.

Copai bridge.—Footways carried on wrought-iron brackets.

Buckessur bridge.—Footways carried on wrought-iron brackets.

Gushkara station.—Corrugated-iron goods sheds.

Gulsi station.—Temporary station.

Asansol station.—Building new up platform, station building and latrine, &c. Weigh-bridge, house and siding. Lengthening culvert No. 528 up line side. Road diverson through culvert No. 528. Nullah diversion junction. Marshalling lines on east side of station and lengthening culvert No. 527 up line side. Marshalling lines west of station. Over-foot bridge. Goods sheds and siding and short platform for unloading van goods. Carriage turntable on up platform with siding. A two-storied house for District Locomotive Superintendent's office, and residence for Locomotive Foreman. Raising and extending down platform. Quarters for Traffic Gunners, 12 sets. Extending and widening down platform. Additions and alterations to station lines. House accommodation for guards, 68 rooms.

Sitarampur station.—Quarters for clerks and for Traffic menials.

Between Mananpur and Luckeeserai stations.—A girder bridge of four 28 feet span and a diversion.

Additional sleepering, Bankipore-Ganges branches.

Jamalpur station.—Increased accommodation for Traffic Manager's office. Erecting shop. Extension of coppersmith's shop. Extension of boiler shop. Extension of rolling mill. Tender shop. Water-supply.

Luckeeserai station.—Over-bridge.

Mokameh station.—Extension of Mokameh Ghat branch line, additional siding, cross-over, station building and out-houses. Additions and alterations to station. Taking up and refixing turntable and additional sidings at west end of station.

Digha Ghat station.—Siding for portable crane.

Dinapur station.—Engine turntable, locomotive siding, and ashpits.

Khusrupur station.—Extension of passenger platform, goods shed, and goods platform.

Pandarak station.—New station.

Buxar station.—Dismantling and rebuilding bungalow No. 4.

II.—Works in progress.

Howrah station.—Shifting small landing stages out further into the river. Pontoons and gangways at salt golah yard. Placing the landing stage

now at Naihati with its gangway to the south of shear leg jetty in salt golah yard. Increased shed accommodation.

Sahebgunge Ghât station.—Road diversion. Laying new lines. Dismantling old corrugated-iron goods shed and erecting new shed. Extending culvert under sidings.

Asansol station.—Two additional overhead tanks and raising the existing ones.

Puthoo bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the

girders.

Jynthes bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the girders. ••

Adjai bridge.—Additional piers and new triangulation to strengthen the girders.

Paina station.—Over-bridge.

Bankipore station.—Detached bungalow for Station-master and Assistant Station-master. Alterations of station yard.

Dinapore station.—Twenty-four additional rooms for accommodation of Traffic staff. Hospital.

Manikpur.—Junction arrangments with Indian Midland Railway.

IV.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fuel used on the East Indian Railway, and on the branches worked by it, consists solely of coal from the Kurhurbaree and Scrampore collieries,

which are the property of the Undertaking.

There is also a project for an extension of the Burrakur Branch of the East Indian Railway. The proposed line will cross the river Burrakur, and will be carried in a westerly direction for a distance of 5 miles. The new Burrakur coal is reported to be of very good quality, and the thickness of the seam varies from 60 to 70 feet.

The following statements exhibit the results of the colliery operations

during the year:

					Kurhurbaree.	Scrampore.
					Tons.	Tons.
lock on 31st De	cember 1880	3—			0.550	1 010
\mathbf{Steam}	•••	•••	•••	•••]	3,578	1,610
${f Rubble}$	•••	•••	•	•••	996	381
Smithy	•••	•••	•••	•••]	6,836	12,113
Slack	•••	•••	• • •	•••	36,102	16,597
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	205	272
			Total		47,717	30,978
utturn during 1	.887—			-	117,965	63,340
Steam	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,575	8,85
Rubble	•••	•••	•••	••••	13,954	12,034
Smithy	•••	•••	•••	•••	25,392	26,698
Slack	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,841	
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,041	12,049
			Total		179,727	122,976
sues during 18	87—			 •	110.049	C1 400
Steam	•••	•••	•••	•••	113,043	61,690
\mathbf{Rubble}	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,371	8,436
Smithy	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,290	12,960
Slack	•••	•••	•••	•••	29,711	27,967
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,996	18,141
		•	Total		175,411	123,194
lock on 31st De	cember 188	7—		-	8,500	3,260
Steam	•••	•••	•••	***	1,200	800 800
Rubble	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,500	11,187
Smithy	•••	•••	•••	•••	31,783	
Slack	•••	•••	•••	••••	50,765	15,328 180
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••		100
			Total		52,033	30,755

The quantity of serviceable coal (steam, rubble and smithy) in stock on the 31st December 1887 was as follows:—

					Tons.
At Kurhurbaree	•••	•••	•••	•••	20,200
" Serampore	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,241
Making a total of	•••	•••	•••	444	35,447
Against a stock on th	e 31st Dec	ember 1886 of	•••	•••	25,514

The outturn (excluding coke) was about equal to the consumption. The quantity of coal raised was 280,220 tons, against 286,979 tons in 1886.

The average cost of raising was Re. 1-12-5 per ton against Rs. 2, the

average cost in 1886

The issue price of coal to Departments during the past year has been as follows:—

						Rs.	A.
Steam	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	3
Rubble	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	2	0
Smithy	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	0
Soft coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	8
Hard coke,	foundry a	nd locomotive	•••	•••	•••	2	6

The underground fire (11A) at Serampore, mentioned in last year's report, is practically in the same condition as it was at the end of 1886. The dams are regularly inspected, and the fire beyond taking up the time of officials in inspection of dams is not causing any trouble or inconvenience.

The total length of railway open for traffic, and of sidings maintained by the Undertaking, at the end of the years 1886 and 1887, compare as

follows:--

YEARS ENDING.	Length of open for		Length of si exclusiv sidn	e of all	Length o	f sidings.	Total length of single track, inclusive of all sidings.		
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	
Slat December 1886 Slat December 1887	1,726 1,750	1.211 3,458	2,195 2,224	3,946 3.714	407 412	3,368 1,085	2,603 2,636	2,034 4,799	

It will be seen from the above statement that there has been an increase in the total mileage, as compared with the total mileage at the end of 1886, of 33 miles 2,765 feet. This increase is made up as follows:—24 miles 2,247 feet in road open for traffic, and 4 miles 2,997 feet in sidings. Of the former, about 23 miles is due to the working of the Eastern Bengal State Railway between Naihati and Chitpur and Naihati and Sealdah being included in the mileage statement of the East Indian Railway. The Benares branch of 6 miles in length was made over to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company during the year.

Schools.—English schools aided by the Company and receiving grants-inaid from Government have been established at Howrah, Raneegunge, Asansol, Madhupur, Nawadih, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Dinapur, Buxar, Moghal Sarai, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Tundla, Aligurh, and Ghaziabad. Owing to the paucity of boys attending, Bishop Milman's School, Howrah, was closed on 30th Sep-

tember 1887.

The average daily attendance during the year was 399, against 418.5 in 1886 and 433.5 in 1885. This falling off may be due to a greater number of children of European employés being sent to many of the schools in the hills.

Native schools similarly aided by the Company and Government have been established at Howrah, Raneegunge, Asansol, Rampore Haut, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Moghal Sarai, and Tundla. The daily average attendance at the schools during the year has been 804, as against 798.5 in 1886 and 655.5 in 1885.

In addition to the above, there are 20 Native adult schools established at

locomotive stations. These schools have been favourably reported on.

There are night schools for apprentices at Allahabad and Jamalpur. The daily attendance was 49 during the year. The result at Allahabad school is

better than for the year 1886.

Expenditure on the Hooghly Bridge.—The expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1887 was Rs. 52,16,869, which is in excess of the sanctioned amount by Rs. 2,51,059. The account, however, has not yet been closed, and credits to the amount of Rs. 2,89,057 are likely to be received on the sale of material used.

The rates per open and train mile of the earnings, expenses, preference charges, and surplus profits, also the percentages of the three last upon earnings may be thus shewn:—

	EARN	INGS.	Working Expenses.			PREFERENCE CHARGES.			SURPLUS PROFITS.		
Years.	Per mile opeu.	Per train- . mile.	Per mile open.	Per train- mile.	Per cent.	Per mile opeu.	Per train- mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train- mile.	Per cent
1880 1881 1882 1883 1885 1886	Ra. 28,527.46 30,117.55 31,251.20 32,739.84 29,024.71 30,785.86 30,354.38	Rs. 5'40 5'45 5.20 4'76 4'09 5'02 6'20 6'35	Rs. 9,408°67 9,580°08 11,532°72 12,085°84 10,906°78 10,792°83 10,644°78 9,536°85	Rs. 1.78 1.73 1.92 1.76 1.87 1.77 1.80 1.68	\$3.04 \$1.85 \$6.94 \$6.95 \$7.61 \$5.25 \$4.59 \$1.70	Rs. 13,222*54 13,091*04 13,785*87 14,038*84 14,235*70 14,447*72 15,209*22 15,513*07	Rs. 2:50 2:47 2:29 2:04 2:45 2:37 2:57	46'32 45'43 44'08 42'84 49'02 47'18 49'37 51'07	Rs. 5,802.01 6,848.75 5,933.46 6,624.03 8,888.27 5,877.793 4,941.96 5,232.68	Rs. 1'11 1'24 0'99 0'98 0'07 0'88 0'83 0'93	20°64 93°72 16°96 20°21 18°37 17°57 16°46 17°23

N.B.—Earnings and expenses are exclusive of steamer traffic; but it has been included in working out the percentage of working expenses upon total earnings.

The earnings during 1887 from-

Coaching tr	affic a	mounted to		• • •		1,40,63,917, or 30.53	per cent.
Canda	" •))		•••	•••	3,12,20,728, or 67.78	"
Other source	88	"	•	•••	•••	7,81,017, or 1.69	,,

There was an increase of Rs. 4,41,430 in the earnings from passenger traffic during the year, as compared with the earnings from the same source during the previous year. This sum is made up as follows:—

			•		Rs.
From 1st class passe	nger traffic	•••	•••	•••	 6,695
2nd	ditto	•••	•••	•••	-82,783
Intermediate	ditto	•••	•••	•••	23,543
	ditto	•••	•••	•••	5,07,365
•					***************************************
,	-		Total	•••	4,41,430
			•		

There has been a decrease in the receipts of 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic, and an increase in those of the two lower classes, which is ascribed to the propitious nature of the year for visiting shrines, attending melâs and marriage ceremonies, to the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee throughout India, as also to the facilities offered by through-booking arrangements with foreign lines.

The falling off in the 2nd class traffic is due to the closing of military operations in Burma.

In all classes there has been a decrease in the mean distance travelled by each passenger.

The following table of exports shews the relative importance of the trade of the ports of Bombay and Sind, as compared with that of Calcutta:—

Table of Exports of Wheat, Cotton and Seeds from India, Bengal, Bombay and Sind.

		WHEAT.				Cotton.				Speds.			
YEARS.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal,	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	By Bombey.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Expôrt from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	
1883 1884 1885 1896	Tons. 1,111,424 700,451 1,102,725 1,048,710 736,262	Tons. 405,891 130,004 213,759 339,395 231,715	Tons, 488,096 376,833 565,376 604,864 468,861	Tons. 217,847 193,494 322,503 151,692 35,628	Tons. 300,589 289,623 183,523 257,603 238,956	Tons. 24,114 25,418 18,683 25,915 42,856	Tons. 242,109 227,815 136,709 196,095 204,891	Tons. 4,156 2,007 5,459 7,185 7,660	Tons. 821,085 884,635 922,110 825,329 751,599	Tons. 802,183 323,317 883,577 841,635 802,035	Tons. 405,086 412,407 465,416 858,642 322,297	Tons. 69,888 83,521 73,889 53,577 57,833	

TARKESSUR BRANCH--(22 MILES).

The receipts of this line from all sources were as follows:-

			Gross I	Receipts	•••	2,63,792
Others	•••	•••		•••	•••	325
Goods	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	12,200
Coaching	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,51,267
						${f Rs.}$

As compared with last year, there has been an increase in earnings from passenger traffic of Rs. 12,823, and in goods earnings of about Rs. 1,978.

Out of the total receipts for the year, Rs. 2,28,205 were due to 3rd class passenger traffic. The average earnings per mile open per week amounted to Rs. 230.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY—(57 MILES).

	Year.			Receipts from coaching	Receipts from goods.	Total coaching and goods.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	•••	•••	•••	3,20,153	1,44,813	4,64,966
1884	•••	•••	•••	3,46,412	1,66,251	5,12,663
1885	•••	•••	•••	3,38,465	1,74,854	5,12,819
1886	•••	•••	•••	3,73,093	1,59,276	5,32,369
1887	•••	•••	•••	3,70,691	1,53,919	5,24,610

The earnings from coaching traffic are increasing, and the earnings per mile open per week were Rs. 178.

The following statement shews the traffic that has passed over the Hooghly Bridge since the 15th of March, from which date coaching booking commenced:—

C		COAC	HING.			G	DODS.	
Period.	υ	p.	Do	wn.	1	Up.	Dow	'n.
	No.	Rupees.	No.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Meands.	Rupees.
15th March—30th June 1st July—1st October 2nd October—31st December	19,976 18,333 16,735	27,849 22,389 26,755	21,557 19,169 18,059	20,086 18,124 19,678	46,986 1.98,105 1,78,238	15,887 45,067 46,725	12,64,680 17,58,592 23,39,190	2,33,138 2,71,843 3,46,530
Total	55,044	76,993	58,785	57,888	4,23,329	1,07,669	58,62,462	8,51,511

From a scrutiny of the returns, it appears that the bulk of the goods traffic is in the down direction. Minerals form fully 60 per cent. of the whole traffic. The Jubilee Bridge has not yet been long enough open either to create traffic in commodities not hitherto carried by rail, or to produce a diversion in the present interchange vid Calcutta between districts on the east and west of the Hooghly.

X.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Engineering Department.—The expenditure on maintenance has been during the year as follows:—

				Rs.
East Indian Railway proper	•••		•••	45,06,075
Tarkessur Railway	•••	•••	•••	25,821
Patna-Gya State Railway	•••	•••	•••	52,988
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur branch	•••	•••	•••	4,838
Sindia State Railway	•••	•••		45,821

Taking the East Indian Railway proper, we find that-

			In 1886.	In 1887.
			Pies.	Pies,
The cost of a ton-mile was	•••	•••	2.14	1.95
The "earnings" per ton-mile were	3	•••	5.84	5.93
			Tons.	Tons.
The average paying load of a train	n was	•••	191.39	198.88
Ditto ditto wag		•••	5.96	5.98

XI.—RATES AND FARES.

In coaching traffic the charges for monthly suburban tickets of the 1st and 2nd class were reduced by one-half, and of the intermediate class by one-fourth, resulting in an increase in the total monthly earnings from the three classes from Rs. 325 in May to Rs. 4,939 in December. The largest increase was in the intermediate class.

To attract the public to undertake railway journeys during vacations, double-journey tickets were issued at single fares during the Durga Poojah and Christmas holidays; 191½ 1st and 513 2nd class passengers availed themselves of the concession, paying Rs. 11,429.

In goods traffic there were changes in rates in many of the principal items of merchandise, with a view to retain or attract traffic, or in competition with

foreign lines.

In grain and seeds for Howrah reduced rates were quoted from places affected by competition with country boats and steamers. From Mirzapur the reduction was from Rs. 48 to Rs. 42 per 100 miles. From Jubbulpore the rate has again been reduced, and now stands at Rs. 50 per 100 maunds. This reduction has already met with some success. An attempt was made to secure the traffic from Cawnpore to Saharanpore vid Ghaziabad, by large reduction in rates, but the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway responded, with the result that charges by the latter still remain the lower in consequence of the high rate charged by the North-Western Railway on their short length of route.

In salt traffic from the Sambhar mines, competition with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway has lowered the rates considerably between Agra and Cawnpore. For stations below Cawnpore the old special A class rates

have been retained.

The rates for indigo seed, aal root, tobacco and turmeric were further reduced in competition for the Tirhoot traffic to and from Cawnpore, and

beyond, with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The rate for turmeric was also reduced from 2nd to 1st class between Howrah and Patna in connection with steamer competition. Reductions for the same reason were made for brass, iron, pig lead, and other commodities from Howrah to Patna and Digha Ghât, and high charges from those stations to stations at which steamers could not call were introduced.

Jute rates were altered frequently, corresponding with the numerous changes

made on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The charges for timber and for machinery to certain stations in the North-West were reduced in connection with Bombay competition.

The rates for kerosine oil were reduced to Digha Ghat and important stations above, in connection both with river competition and competition by Bombay.

Considerable reductions in the rates for cotton were made in answer to

competition by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

I.—Works in Progress.

The works at the transhipment yard, Digha, have been delayed owing to the land not having been made over to the Company, but the acquisition of this is now in progress, and after the Company is placed in possession of it, the

works will soon be completed.

Steam Ferries.—The materials for the appliances for the new steam ferry over the Ganges at Digha have been received from England and are in course of erection. These consist of two large steamers, four barges, each capable of carrying 23 six-ton wagons, two landing stages, two approach bridges, four tank locomotives, two winding engines, and an electric lighting apparatus.

It is hoped the new ferry will be in working order by the end of next rains.

The steamer Ajodhya for the Gogra ferry was enlarged during the year, and was made more suitable for the traffic. On the completion of the new arrangements for the Ganges ferry, one of the steamers now working there

will be transferred to the Gogra ferry at Ajodhya.

A survey of the Gogra river at Bahramghat was made in connection with

the line previously surveyed from Gonda to Bahramghat.

It is proposed to make a survey for a branch line from Chupra to Revilganj.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fuel used on the Railway is Bengal coal, and costs about Rs. 11 per ton delivered at Sonepore. The consumption per train mile was during the past half-year 28:38 lbs., and the cost 2:33 annas.

Steam Boat Service.—The passengers traffic on the Ganges ferry improved

considerably during 1887, the number of passengers carried being 104,706, and the receipts Rs. 19,159 more than in the year 1886.

The total earnings of the ferry during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,909, thus:---

				•	Rs.
First half of 1887	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,09,215
Second half of 1887	•••	•••	•••	•••	71,694
			Total		1 80 909

against Rs. 1,67,974 for the year 1886.

This shows a total increase of Rs. 12,935, notwithstanding the great decrease in the goods traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The Company has drawn its supply of coal from the Burrakur Coal Company at the same cost per ton delivered at Silligori as heretofore. In the beginning of the year under review, a very small quantity of Makum coal was also used.

Lines open for traffic.

Passenger traffic was worked over the Railway throughout the year 1887. but through goods traffic was temporarily interrupted by slips during three days of August.

Persons employed.

No change of any importance in the staff took place during the year under review. The services of the Assistant Engineer have been dispensed with from the 21st February last.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

The total paid-up capital, including debenture stock, was Rs. 26,95,000 on the 31st December 1886.

The total capital outlay to the 31st December 1886 is Rs. 26,87,781, or an average cost per mile of Rs. 52,702.

The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 4,746.

The gross earnings show a decrease of Rs. 19,325, or 3.89 per cent., and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 12,161, or 4.77 per cent.

The net earnings have decreased by Rs. 31,486, or 13.04 per cent. The total weight of goods carried has decreased by 4.84 per cent.

RATES AND FARES.

The rate for mustard oil has been reduced from 4 pies to 2.35 pies per mile per maund, and that of kerosine oil of consignments of 70 maunds and upwards from 3 pies to 2.35 pies per mile per maund. No change has taken place in the fares.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

Works in progress and lines under survey.

During this year a new goods shed has been erected, and four covered goods wagons have been added to the rolling-stock. Several new houses have been built lately, partly by the well-to-do Calcutta Baboos who go to Deoghur for change of air. Land close to the station has also been taken up for building purposes.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The coal used on this Railway cost Rs. 5 per ton. The consumption per train-mile was lbs. 35 at a cost of annas 1.32. Giridih coal was used during the year.

LINES OPEN.

The number of miles open is 4.79.

ACCIDENTS.

No accident of any sort occurred during the year.

CAPITAL.

The capital of the Company is Rs. 2,75,000. The amount paid up is Rs. 2,75,000.

REVENUE TRANSACTION.

The revenue of the year was as follows:—

						Ks.
Passengers	•••		•••	•••	•••	22,178
Goods	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,076
Sundries	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	278
						04.500
						24,532
			77 1.4			
		•	${m Expenditure}.$			_
						Rs.
Maintenance	of works	and wag	es, &c.	•••	•••	2,942
Locomotive	expenses	•••	•••	•••	•••	3, 90 3
Carriage and	l wagon	•••	•••	•••	•••	297
Traffic exper	1805	•••	•••	•••	•••	4 ,33 4
General char	ges	•••	•••	•••	•••	948
						12,424
						-
		TRAF	FIC WORK	NG.		

	-		
1887. Ist January to 9th	April,		1886. 1st January to 7th April.
Number of passenger	5	61,948	69,914
Weight of goods	•••	Mds. Sr. 59,602 10	Mds. Sr. 57,402 30
Earnings	•••	Rs. A. P. 8,521 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,436 4 0

RATES AND FARES.

There was no alteration made in the rates and fares.

SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL.

• ON THE 31st OF MARCH 1888.

		MAIR SECTION	MAIN SECTIONS AND BRANCHES.	GATER.	MILES	S OPEN.	Under Construction.	ER ICTION.	eilways Fygy.	
Stores.	Bailway.	From	Te	Pt. In.	State.	Assisted.	State.	Assisted.	H etath na Tebnu	Bonleng.
Bat Indian Bailway	Best Indian main line	***************************************		9	4787	i	i	i	!	In addition to the 738 miles of Rast Indian Railway which are here detailed
9 8	Bast Indian chord line	000 4 7 4 400000		:	186	:	:	:	:	niles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie outside the Province, and sa the
Agency of the East Indian Railway					57 53	!!				Railway, are laid double, the branches are single. The Oudh and Robill- khund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Serra, that of the Bengalland khund Railway traffic is caught at Mogul Serra, the Paper Ser State
Pages 3, 4, 6.	Tarkesur		•	:	:	22		i	i	Notes we seem and the Thirbot State Railway at Mohameb, and of the Tarkessur Mailway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch of the Tarkessur Mailway at Sheoraphuli.
			Total miles	solin	7954	g		i		Companied.
			Total mileage of the system	item	50	47.8			i	
	Esstein Bengal main line			9	9/1	:	i		i	(This whole system, containing 1943 miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Beneal State Eallway management. The
	Eastern Bengal southern section	•	•	•	8	i		i		system consists of the Eastern Bengal State Kallway, the Bengal Central Assisted Bailway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, the
		1::	•	:	:	125	:	:	į	Northern Bengal State Railway, the Kauma-Dharila State Railway, the Assum-Behar State Railway, Assum Behar section, and the Decor. State Railway. The while statem is on the broad sauce, and is under Immerial
Bailway and con-	Banaghat-Bhagwangola	••••	200	:	i	į	ŧ	:	3	control. No work, except earthwork between Ranaghat and Krishnagarh.
under the same	Dacon Railway	•	•	** **	\$:	:	:	:	
	Northern Bengal	•		क	. 88	i	i	i	:	If the Kaunis-Dhubri section of the Assan-Behar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre gauge, the existing Kaunis-Dharla line
	Assam-Behar Section, AB.S.Ry.			. A	5 %	: :		: :		would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up. Besides the 40‡ miles of Kaunis-Dharlla State Railway, there are 40‡ miles of ferries. The whole system is under provincial control.
	G			,			i	İ		
	• •		Total miles	niles	E	ag S	138}		8	. '
			Total mileage of the system	recon		798		ž	8	•

Tirbon and Bengal	Tirboot State Railway	:	***		823					
ay-tem, which will altimately be direct-	Tirboot section, AB. 8. Ry	:	•		23	:	2	i	\sim	These 273 miles of railway, now under Provincial control, will, when completed, form one system for working.
Gunduck bridge. Pages 11, 12, 13.	Bengal and North-Vestern Ry	900000			•	‡	į	i	i	2834 miles of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are open beyond the boundaries of Bengal. The miles, a the schedule represents
	•		Total miles		3	囊	2		1	the portion lying within the province.
		Total mile	Total mileage of the system		8	\$11\$	11		:	
Chittagoog and Assan	Assem Bailway	1::::					i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		\$228 \$228	Includes only the section set is the Province of Bengal.
			Total miles							
	•	Total mile	Total mikage of the system	!					25	
Imperful projects	Bengal-Nagpur			5			8 : : : :		125.18 125.18	Does not include Central Provinces portion. 139 miles to Bilaspur. 16 additional miles in NW. Provinces, from Mogul Serni to Rebhangur. 80 miles additional in Central Provinces to Panchpara on BK. S. Railway.
			Total miles		i		8	!	ļ	
		Total mile	Total milesge of the system				- 882		918	
Other railways which cannot be classed with either of the above system. Pages 12, 13, and 15.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Nalhati kailway Dooghur kailway		****	848 008	¥13	5		!!!		Company's Railway. Provincial State Kailways. Company's Kailway.
			Total miles		115	23				
			Total mileage	į	##	-49	I		:	

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

- Braabes.					-	During these years the line was worked as an Imperial concern.			:	Northern Bengal 9,08,124 Dacon Assan-Behar open section 94,237 Kannia Dharla 38,308	•	Department Resolution No. 274A—R. dated 224d March 1888 (Budget orders for 1887-88) 2,09,536	22,99,736	N. B.—As the net receipts from all the sections now comprising the Eastern Bengal State Railway System are shown in the column set apart for that purpose, interest for all the sections during 1887-88 is shown in this statement.
Profit or loss to local Government.	á			i					25.13.006					
Net receipta.	Ŗ.	AX.					:	!	46,06,748			·		
Working expenses.	B.	STATE RAILW.		!		•	•		47,36,026					
Gross receipts.	Re.	BASTERN BENGAL STATE BAILWAY.		:	į	 !	:	:	86,45,638					
Amount of interest.	Be.	EAS				-	:	:	22,96,736					
Capital outlay to end of year.	Be.				•	8,87,28,717	4,11,85,766	4,39,25,228	4.82.57,005(a)		•	, 4		
Capital outlay during year.	j.			:	:	13,45,878	24,57,040	17,30,463	28,53,377		•			
Capital outlay to end of previous year.	Ba.		•	3,58,23 845	15,60,000	3,73,63,845	8,87,38,717	4,11,85,706	4,39,25,238	 				
Capital outlay end of previou		Capital outlay	Railway Com-	pany to end of June 1884	Capital outlay on Porada	1884-88	1885-86	1886-67	36-766					

(a) Excludes Re. \$3,64,759 outlay on Calcutts and South Eastern State Railway shown separately in page 31.

			NORT	HERN BENGA	NORTHERN BENGAL STATE BAILWAY.	AY.			
87-778	1,13,00,117	45,37,360	1,56,57,557	6,00,830	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	-6,93,833	,
67-8781	1,86,87,587	38,61,803	1,94,90,339	7,90,580	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,463	-5,93,418	
08-8/81	1,94,39,339	13,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	12,28,647	2,39,159	-6,66,123	
1860-51	2,07,36,363	8,57,348	2,10,93,005	6,41,138	17,03,253	9,25,189	7,78,064	+1,36,926	
1881-63	2,10,93,005	64,613	2,11,57,618	8,40,956	19,27,411	9,60,460	9,66,951	+1,25,995	+1,25,995 Re. 2,02,833 Provincial; Dinajpur branch. Credit of Re. 1.38,220 Imperial; on
		,			Net loss during	Net loss during the five years' contract period	tract period	-15,90,451	main line,
	2,11,57,618	4,94,593	2,16,52,211	8,38,367	22,79,904	10,71,528	12,08,576	1	•
1863-94	2,16,53,211	8,51,915	2,25,04,126	8,49,304	21,52,741	12,35,430	8,97,311	+48,007	Rs. 4,85,790 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1884-85	3,25,04,126	-8,31,375	2,14,72,751	8,28,068	-21,66,283	15,20,316	6,45,966	-1.82.102	Rs. 3,13,372 Provincial; Dinajpur branch.
1885-88	2,26,72,751	2,36,511	2,19,09,263	8,31,540	23,39,204	14,90.571	8.48.833	+17.998	Re. 15,60,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to E. B. State Railway.
× 1888-87	2,19,00,263	119'9-	8,19,03,751	8,36,161	26,24,013	14,11,748	12,12,271	+8,76,110	
١	•	-		-	Net profit during the five years	the five years' cont	" contract period	+6,27,679	
1887-88	2,19,03,751	-1,74,448	2,17,29,306	3	(a)	(a)	ĝ	(5)	(a) See under R. B. Stata Railway
	Loss by exchang	Loss by exchange since commence	8,86,589						
	Total C	Total Capital Outlay	2,26,15,897						

•	noney	505 11 21	", 5,878 ", ; on Hajipur branch.	11,592	:		Rs. 1,072 Provincial money ; on Hajipur branch.							(d) includes Md. 1,119 on secount of foss of exchange for 1837-88.				Ra. 87,535 Provincial money.								(a) See under E. B. State Railway.	•			Re. 34,130 Provincial money.			Rs. 20,319 Provincial, transferred from survey.		•	Total interest paid by the Province is Ba. 2,88,212, of which . Be, 94,237 interes		
-1,08,463	-1,11,466	-1,07,366	-30,237	-63,838	-4,19,368	-1,41,083	-2,14,405 B	-8,00,190	-2,27,287	+26,125	8,56,836	+1,14,537			-	-				-7,818	-62,787	-1,32,986	-2,72,336	-2,49,725	-7,25,596	(3)			-	-	-7,350	-63,128	1,31,760	-2,06,705	896.79.8	L.88,575		-
1,07,522	1 19,878	1,53,649	2,27,868	2,29,739	act period	2,69,293	3,03,041	2,81,246	3,64,674	6,13,385	act period	7,48,947			-	_		<u> </u>		•	•	18,518	-67,347	-7,028	period	<u>(a)</u>				-		!		-	period	!		
2,85,714	3,29,930	3,43,273	3,15,512	3,49,042	s five years' contr	4,40,520	6,78,626	9,68,473	9,15,584	9,85,827	e five years' contr	10,61,560			-	-		•			-	:	1,84,576	2,86,994	We years' contract	(6)				:	:	i	!	-	ve years' contract	-		-
2,13,984	4,49,808	4,76,922	5, 43,380	5,78,781	Net loss during the five years' contract period	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258	15.99,213	Net loss during the five years' contract periog	18,05,057	,		-	41. -		:		i	:	:	1,27,229	3,79,966	Net loss during the five years' contract period	(a)			B. SECTION.		:	:	:	-	Net loss during the five year		•	_
2,13,964	2,51,495	2,41,015	2,58,105	2,98,577		4,10,374	5,17,443	5,81,435	:5,91,961	5,87,257		6,28,560			Tra data de	DACCA STATE MAILWAI.		:		7,818	62,787	1,51,484	2,14,939	2,42,697	ž	9			ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY-A.	_	7,330	62,128	1,31,769	2,06,705	×	1,83,975		
60,36,721	52,52,409	54,77,317	60,20,452	87,01,403		1,18,72,963	1,40,55,938	1,50,72,580	1,45,82,225	1,48,37,401	-	1,51,82,060	(a) 7.04.834	1,58,86,876	0044	8,873	42,119	48,759	87,636	4,78,148	28,36,282	40,12,989	60,10,031	62,99,860		62,10,501	3,08,856	65,19,357	SAM-BEHAR STA	34,120	4,01,637	22,73,903	44,04,045	60,40,100	, =-	77,65,038	3,03,726	
9,09,614	2,15,688	2,24,908	6,43,135	26,80,951		81,71,559	21,82,976	10,16,643	4,90,356	2,55,176	A., W.	8,44,660	nee commence-	al Outlay		8,973	33,146	6,639	38, 777	8,90,613	23,58,134	20,76,707	10,97,043	2, 80, 829		68,989	ment	outlay	488	28,967	3,67,517	18,71,356	\$1,51,053	16,36,055	···	17,94,938	ment	
41,27,107	20,36,721	62,52,409	54,77,317	60,20,452		87.01,403	1,18,72,963	1,40,55,938	1,50,72,580	1,45,88,325		1,48,37,400	Loss by exchange since commence-	Total Capital Outlay		-	8,973	42,119	48,758	87,635	4,78,148	28,36,283	40,12,980	60,10,631		Loss by exchange	mnce commence	Total Capital Outlay		6,155	34 130	4,01,637	28,77,983	##,04,045	to very	00,40,100 Loss by exchange	since commence	
	:		-	:		:	:	:,		:		:	<u> </u>			i	:	:	i	-	- :	<u>:</u>	:	i		1				:	-	:	:	:		:		-
1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	18-0881	1881-88		1882-83	1863-84	1884-85	1886-96	1896-87		1887:48				1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1881-63	1862-63	1883-84	1884-86	1885-96	28-9681		1867-86				1862-83	1883-64	1884-86	1885-86	1836-67		1887-88		

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts—continued.

			Re. El. 663 Immerial monary but no interest obsessed and see	SS-1881 (Till 1981-88				Re. 3,729 Provincial money.		Re. 25.068 Provincial money.						-		(a) Includes loss by exchange, Ra. 27,846 for 1837-88.														•				(a) Includes Rs. 373 on account of loss by exchange in 1887-58.	
Profit or loss to local Gov-	g H	_				!		-2,063	-3,063	-2.063		-29.696	78.012	-1.8.117	-2.34.313		_					-10,200	+26,727	+15,683	-17,963	-726	+13,621	+10,167	+10.567	888	1	+5.939	+15.011	+18.376			
Net receipts.	,		•				:	:	s' contract period	•		i			ot period							2 ,060	40,121	31,180	288	12,873	et period	23,469	24,305	4,246	12.023	19,436	ot period	*			
Working expenses.	Be.		:				:	::	five years' contra	-				!	five years' contra							•	:		:	86,000	five years' contra	569'09	418'99	72,120	96,780	67,106	five years' contra	61,990			
Gross receipts.		-T. SECTION.	-	•			•	:	Net loss during the five year	-	•	:	•	:	Net loss during the five years' contract period	-				RATI.WAY		!	:	•	:	67,873	Net profit during the five years' contract period	74,054	80,628	76,375	78.903	86,542	Net profit during the five years' contract period	94,054			
Amount of interest.	Rs.	CATE BAILWAY	-	:	2,342	2.342		8,063	<u></u>	2,063	8,416	22,086	78,018	1,28,117		1.69.604	•			WALHATI STATE BALLINAY		12,260	13,794	15,498	16,577	13,599	Ne	13,302	13,708	14,074	13,827	13,407		13,758			
Capital cutlay to end of year.	B.	ASSAM-BEHAR STATE BAILWAY—T. SECTION.	62,053	82,053	62,063	62.053		56,783		80,830	1,47,461	10,44,370	29,13,830	36,49,637		20.00 E14	(4) 6 65 100	Br (0,0)	41,96,314			2,71,690	8,41,578	3,47,450	3,44,848	3,35,093		3,30,016	3,55,364	3, 48, 334	8,48,085	3,31,830		8,31,538		(4)12,237	2,42,829
Capital outlay during year.	ğ	,	2,368	Nu.	:	:	: {	S C		890'5	102,701	8,96,819	18,69,450	6,35,817		3,82,577		! <u>!</u>			•		289,683	6,078	-2,603	27.4		-6,077	25,340	-7,080	982,5	-11,986		**			Capital Catter
Carital outlay to end of previous year.	Ä		107,01	52,063	85,063	88,063		200,20		56,788	80,850	1,47,561	10,44,370	29,13,820		28,40,647	Loss by exchange since commencement	Total Cané			9		2,71,9	3,41,373	3,47,450	3,44,848		2,36,692	3,30,015	3,55,364	8,48,334	3,43,036		8,31,830	Loss by exchange		
TEAR.			1877-78	67-8781	1879-80	1880-61	1007			1882.63	1988 86	1884-86	1005-06	1886-67		1867-88				*******	2 (0007.798)	•		1879-96	18-681	1861-68		1862-83	1865 64	1884-65	3885-86	1886.87	-	88-2981		-+-	

			•	Bengal paid no interest on his Imperial money.				Rs. 25,33,767 Provincial money spent in this and former years.	ernment of India pays Bengal Ra. 30,000 per annum in lies of passings	and 4 per cent, interest upon Rs. 35,367, the Provincial share of the capital. In 1884-85 a nine months, share of this accreted to the Province.	first three months of that year Ra. 98,665 were received as earnings, against which Rs. 96,006 were working expenses.						whole of the capital expenditure upon the Kaunia-Dharlla State Ballane	is Provincial money, and is consequently not liable for interest.	Loss by exchange has always been charged direct to canital		ſ		(a) See under B. B. State Railway.
108.53	1,42,573	34,207				+2,40,276	1,08,838	1,22,951 Rs.	1,07,221 Gov	1,51,430	_	+5,96,850			6,681	6,681	15,883 The				33,140	+1,45,642	(a)
- 16	E.	- 46	- 16			† 				8	8			-			- n		 92			+ 	
45,897	1,42,573	34,297	56,457	846,98-	•	tract period	1,03,838	1,22,881	• \$1,148	30,000	30,000	ars' contract period			6,681	period	15,883	970,046	36,956	19,617	83,140	period:	(e)
•	:	:		į		de nve years' con	1,16,527	1,95,126	86,006	Nil.	Nil.	he five years' on	•		:	e years' contract	80,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,288	10 years' contract	(a)
::	i	:	:	:		Not prout during the nve years' contract period	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000	30,800	Net profit during the five year	:	KAUNIA-DHARLLA STATE RAILWAY.	:	Net profit in the five years' contract period	1.06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428	Net profit during the years' contract period	(a)
******	!	:	:	:				i	-76,073	-1,01,430	-1,01,430			A-DHARLLA ST	•		•	į	i	1	1		3
66,10,184	67,50,879	67,34,794	68,19,868	67,88,023			67,80,467	98,64,759	!	i	***		:	KAUNL	8,32,483		8,56,123	9,06,089	9,39,190	9,66,771	9,64,134		9,62,285
	1,40,695	-16,085	85,074	-31,846	-		-7,565	25,84,365	:	:					1		23,640	190,00	25,101	21,581	8,363		-1,840
66, 10,184	98,10,184	67,56,579	67,54,794	68,19,868			67,88,023	67,30,457		!	:	•	•				8,38,468	8,56,128	9,06,690	9,39,190	177,09,6		9,64,134
1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	18-0881	1881-88			28-2891	98-5881	98-7901	96-981	2996-67	•	88-2981	<u> </u>	\$5-1367		1885-85	1863-66	1884-85	1885-86	1886-67		1867-88

Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital Expenditure,

			URB TO END 882-83.	Expanditu	IB IN 1888-84.		Expanditu	re in 1884-85.	
HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	RAILWAY.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1883-84.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1884-85.
Construction of Railways	Sonapur-Diamond Harbour Railway	Rs.	Bs. 22,36,469	Re.	Rs. -22,36,459	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. ern Railway as
charged against revenue.	Dinajour Branch of Northern Bengal S. By	*****	6,88,623		-6,88,623	Tre	insferred to N	o thern Benga	l Railway as
	Kaunia-Dharlla Railway	*****	8,56,122	******	49,967	9,06,089	•••••	\$8,101	9,39,190
	. Total		37,81,904	*****	-28,75,115	9,06,089	010100	33,101	9,89,180
Subsidised Railwayn' land	Tarkessur Railway (land and survey)		23,525		45,920	69,445		56,090	1,25,535
and Surveys.	Deoghur Railway (land and survey)	··· ··	9,562	•••••	•••••	9,562			9,562
	Total		83,087		45,920	79,007		56,090	1,85,097
Miscellaneous Kailway	Palamau Survey		4,692			4,692			4,692
espenditure.	Bengal Central Surveys	•••••	66,008	,,	-66,008	Transferred	 to Ranaghat-B	l ngwangola Ry.	
	Dacca-Mymensingh Survey	•••••	-87,534	Transferred	to construction	on account of	Dacca Railwa	y as a contribu	l ution.
	Dinajpur-Hyatpur Surveys (Northern Bengal exten- sion)	*****	8 4 ,120	*****	-84,120	Transfer	red to construc	ction account o	of Assam-Beha
	Sitamarhi Branch Survey	•••••	1,937	*****	5,138	7,075	\$ ******	14,019	21,004
	Chittagong Survey	*****	28,568	•••••	84,692	63,260	*** ***	-2,979	60,281
	Calcutta Central Station	*****	•••••	•••••	230	230	*****	•••••	230
	Howrah-Ampta Survey	******	*****	******	2,900	2,900	,,,	2,204	5,104
	Administrative charges	*****	53,596	*****	87,605	1,11,201		54,378	1,65,579
	Mozufferpur-Hajipur Survey	•••••	-20,068	Trans	ferred to cons	truction accou	nt of Hajipur	Branch of Tirb	oot Railway s
•	Tirhoot Extension Surveys	52,058	28,797	-52,083	-28,797	Transferr	ed to construc	tion account o	f Assam-Beha
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey	******	******	******	1,376	1,376	*****	*****	1,376
	Rangpur-Dhubri Surveys		33,664	******	*****	35,664	4,889	******	40,553
	Assam-Behar Surveys	******	, *****		6,937	6,937	•••••	82,815	89,752
	Total	52,053	8,05,435	-52,053	-20,047	2,33,335	4,889	1,00,437	8,38,661
Construction of Railways.	Eastern Bengal State Rail- way		*****	*****	******	8,73,82,845	13,45,872		3,87,28,717
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	67,80,457	*****	49,535 {	22,36,459 } 2,99,308 }	93,64,759	-68,28,992	-25,35,767	Taken over b
	Ranaghat-Bagwangola State Railway	12,496	*****	1,85,615	66,008	2,64,119	28,770	•••••	2,92,880
	Northern Bengal State Railway	2,09,63,588	*****	5,38,043 {	6,68,623 } 8,13,872 }	2,25,04,126 {	7,28,624 } 15,59,999 }	•••••	2,16,72,751
	Tirhoot State Railway, main line	64,59,148	{	4,12,891 } 53,47,773 }	7,234	1,23,27,041	4,83,827	•••••	1,26,60,868
	Tirhoot State Railway extensions	58,47,778	7,234	58,47,77 8	—7,234	Transferred to	o construction	account of Ti	rhoot Railway
	Tirhoot State Railway, Hajipur Branch	87,672 {	20,068 } 1,072 }	17,70,085	*****	18,28,897	5,82,815		24,11,719
	Patua-Gya State Railway Nalhati State Railway	35,43,295 3,30,015	3,1 5,000	95,450 25,349	1.	87,68,845 8,55,364	1,76,985 -7,030		39,39,830 3,48,334
i	Naihati State Kailway Dacca State Railway	3,90,613	87,534	23,58,135	*****	28,36,282	20,76,707	*****	49,12,989
	Assam-Behar State Rail- way, Tirhoot Section	400.00	{	82,058 } 66,701 }	28,797	1,47,551	8,96,819		10,44,870
	Assam-Behar State Rail- way, A. B. Section	*****		8,67,517	84,120	4,01,637	18,71,356		22,79,093
	1								

Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

Expenditu	TRE IN 1885-80	_	Expenditu	TRE IN 1886-87.		Expenditu	TRE IN 1887-88.		Loss by	Grand total
Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1885-86.	Imperial.	Provincial,	Total to end of 1886-87.	Imperial.	Provincial,	Total to end of 1887-88.		to end of 1886-87.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs,	Re.	Re.	Ra.
ontribution.								•••••	******	*****
ontribution.	•						.,,,,,,		*****	*****
{	19,101 2,480	> 9.60.771	•••••	3,363	9,64,134	*****	-1,8 40	9,62,285	*****	9,62,185
•	21,581	9,60,771		8,363	9,64,134		-1,849	9,69,285	******	9,62,285
	25,968	1,51,503	******	1,074	1,52,577		49	1,52,626		1,52,626
004100		9,562	******		9,562	******		******		9,562
	25,968	1,61,065	,	1,074	1,62,139		49	1,62,188		1,62,185
	-4,692	Refunded by	y Governmen	at of India.						*****
*****			*****	,.,			•••••			*****
******			******			*****		•••••	•••••	******
silway, A. B	section, as a	contribution.	• *****		••••••					*****
	12	21,106	•		21,106	**	*****	******		21,106
*****		60,281	******	******	60,281	******	11,699	71,980		71,980
	-230	Transferred t	o administrat	ive charges.						******
	*****	5,104	•••••		5,104	ر	*****			5,106
{	58,549 }	2,21,358	******	54,866	2,79,224		68,290	3,48,514		8,48,514
ontribution.										*****
il way, T. séc	tion, as a cor	ntribution.								
	-1,376	Transferred	to Famine I	Relief.						*****
12,327	16,953	. 69,833	420	•••••	70,268	11,190		81,452		81,452
}	16,953 2,480 20,319	Transferred to Transferred to Transferred to	Rangpur-Dh Kaunia-Dha Assam-Behar	nubri Survey. Irlia Railway. Railway, AB	. Section.					
12,327	29,694	3,80,682	429	54,866	4,35,977	11,190	79,989	5,27,156	******	5,27,156
24,57,049		4,11,85,766	17,89,469		4,29,25,228	23,32,377		4,52,57,605		4,52,57,606
Government	of India.					•••••			•••••	*****
	764	2,03,653	8,102		3,01,755	94		3,01,849		8,01,8 49
2,36,511	•••••	2,19,09,262	-5,511	******	2,19,03,751	-1,74,443		2,17,29,308	8,86,589	2,26,15,897
-4,90,355 } 23,90,572 }	21,140	1,45,82,225	2,55,175	•••••	1,48,37,400	8,44,660		1,51,82,060	7,04,816	1,58,86,876
n line.			•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••			*****
28,90,572	-2 ,140	Transferred to c	1	ccount of Tirbe	· 1					******
83,807		40,23,637	59,001		40,82,638	*****		40,82,638	1,58,100	42,40,738
-5,299	******	8,43,035 60,10,031	-11,205 2,89,829	•••••	5,31,830 62,99,860	-298 -89,859		3,51,538 62,10,501	12,297 3,08,856	3,43,829 65,19,357
10,97,043				*****			*****	39,82,214	2,63,100	41,95,814
18,69,450 \$1,10,788	20,819	29,13,820	6,35,817 16,36,055	419444	85,49,637	8,82,577 17,24,938	******	77,65,088	8,02,726	80,67,764
49,01,889	21,083	5,44,79,708	28,67,263		5,78,46,971	21,88,169		5,95,35,140	26,36,486	6,91,71,624

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1865-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI-State Railways-	Eastern Bengal State Railway	•••••	••••	••••	*****			95,45,668
Gross receipts.	Northern Bengal State Railway	19,27,411	22,79,904	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,39,204	26,24,013	
	Tirhoot State Railway	5,78,781	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,49,716	12,80,258	15,99,212	18,05,057
	Patna and Gya State Railway	5,86,364	3,98,343	4,70,192	5,17,926	5,17,500	5,36,446	*****
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. By.	1,59,621	2,20,065	3,18,057	1,17,154	30,000	30,000	•
	Nalhati State Railway	67,878	74,054	80.622	76,377	78,803	86,542	94,064
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway	•••••	1,06,275	1,40,794	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428	
•	Dacca State Railway	*****	******	•••••	25,585	1,27,229	2,79,966	••···
	Total	32,70,050	37,88,453	41,24,073	43,09,793	45,02,802	58,01,607	1,14,44,778

RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1881-82,	1892-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-88,	1886-87.	1887-88.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
8-State Railways-	Eastern Bengal State Railway						*****	47,36,926
Working expenses.	Northern Bengal State Railway	9,60,460	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371	14,11,742	<i></i>
	Tirhoot State Railway	8,49,048	4,40,520	6,78,625	9,68,472	9,15,584	9,85,837	10,61,560
	Patna and Gya State Railway	3,41,173	2,70,998	2,83,563	2,98,250	2,71,790	2,78,980	
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,98,569	1,16,227	1,95,126	* 86,006		•••••	•
	Nalhati State Railway	55,000	50,585	56,317	72,120	71,100	67,106	61,920
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway		90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,288	•••••
	Dacca State Railway				7,067	1,84,576	2,86,994	•••••
	Administrative charges		53,596	57,605	54,378	58,549	54,8 6 6	
	Total	19,02,244	20,93,846	25,57,414	31,26,417	\$1,02,160	81,97,803	58,60,406
Interest	On all borrowed railway capital	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,832	17,15,253	19,07,307	20,62,528	30,81,697

PROVINCIAL SHARE OF INTEREST CHARGES FOR RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1881-82.	1882-83,	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86,	1886-87,	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
88—State Railways— Working expenses.	Eastern Bengal State Railway	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	7,8 2, 812(a)
Interest.	Northern Bengal State Railway	8,40,956	8,38,367	8,49,303	8,28,067	8,81,540	8,86,161	9,08,124
	Tirhoot State Railway	2,30,605	2,41,071	4,80,584	4,97,469	5,91,961	5,87,257	6,28,560
	Patna and Gya State Railway	1,36,087	1,41,684	1,39,823	1,41,463	1,46,669	1,49,525	*****
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.				-76,073	-1,01,480	-1,01,481	*****
	Naihati State Railway	13,599	13,303	13,707	14,074	18,827	13,497	18,758
	Dacca State Railway, open section				87,871	1,26,415	2,42,697	2,62,561
	Kaunia-Dharlla State Railway	ast			•••••	******	•••••	88,566
	Assam-Behar State Railway					•••••		94,287
	Interest on open sections	12,21,247	12,37,633	15,87,240	14,84,843	. 16,07,981	17,27,706	27,28, 118
	Tirhoot State Ry., unopen sect	62,972	1,69,308	36,909	83,966		*****	******
•	Dacca State Railway ditto	•••••	7,812	62,787	1,13,613	88,544	*****	•••••
-	Assam-Behar S. Ry., A. B. sect			7,350	52,128	1,31,769	3,06,705	1,93,975
	Assam-Behar S. Ry., T. sect	2,082	2,085	8,416	22,686	78,019	1,28,117	1,59,604
	Interest on unopen sections	65,053	1,75,990	1,56,592	3,30,410	2,98,325	8,84,922	8,58,579
	Total interest	12,86,300	14,13,622	15,93,882	17,15,253	19,07,807	20,63,528	80,81,697

Telegraph und Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of lines at the end of the year 1886-87 was 5,084, which includes the lines from Julpigoree to Gauripore, Cuttack to Khoorda and Pooree, and departmental lines from Dinapore to Buxar omitted last year. Three hundred and eight miles were added during the year under review and 4 miles removed, making the total at the end of the year 5,388 miles. The mileage of wires at the end of the year 1886-87 was 15,939, including the lines detailed above. During the year 680 miles were added and 50 miles removed, making a total at the end of the year of 16,569 miles of wire.

The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 445,455, which shows an increase of 23,755 over that of the previ-

The Indian share of collections on account of these messages

amounted to Rs. 6,82,941.1.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of the year 1886-87, and the alterations made during the year, are shown in the following table:—

		Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.
Government offices Railway and canal offices Offices not open for paid messages	•••	144(a) 306(b) 81	14 13 25	5 1 5	153 318 101
Total	•••	531	52	11	572

 ⁽a) Includes Alipore Duar, Chandai Chauk (Cutiack), Cooch Behar, Khoorda and Pooree omitted last year.
 (b) Includes railway offices at Dumraon, Raghunathpur, Behia, Arrah, Koilwar and Bihta omitted last year.

The following are the names of offices opened and closed during the year:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Alba. Barun. Baksa Duar. Daudkandi. Garbeta. Ghum. Kalimpong.

Manickganj. Nasriganj. Pedong. Rajbari. Rajnagar. Seollo. Siliguri.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Galsi, E.I. Damukdea, Charghat, E.B. Barol, A.B. Barsoe, A B. Kaliaganj, A.B. Radhikapur, A.B. Raiganj, A.B.

Sonapur, A.B. Bhowanipur, N.B. Mandalghat, N.B. Tilakpur, N.B. Baptiahi, O. & R. Raharia, O. & R.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Darjeeling Secretariat. Datter Bazar. Daudkandi. Ichapur-Nawabganj. Seollo.

BAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

Champahati, E.B.

THE POST OFFICE.

The following statement shows the total number of post offices, letter-boxes, boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Post offices, letter-boxes, &c., &c. Provinces of Bengal. It includes those paid for from the District Dâk Fund, and by contributions from Native States:—

	CIRCLE.		Year.		Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal	•••	{	1886 8 7 1887-88	•	1,301 1,443	3,657 3,836	1,179 1,192	1,086 1,111
Beh ar		{	1886-87 1887-88		528 * 535	433 453	202 209	672 672
Eastern Ben	gal	{	1886-87 1887-88	•••	352† 361	783 837	203 211	273 284
	Total	{	1886-87 1887-88	•••	2,181 2,339	4,873 5,126	1.584 1,612	2,031 2,067

Not 530 as shown in last year's report.
 Not 353 ditto ditto.

There were in the year 1887-88 24,564\(\frac{3}{4}\) miles of postal lines in the Province maintained from Imperial and zemindari revenues, and from contributions from Native States, against 24,256\(\frac{1}{4}\) miles in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 308\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles. The lines are detailed below:—

	YEAR.		Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1886-87 1887-88	•••	•••	1,954 2,018	166 205	19,103* 19,123}	3,033 ¹ ₁ † 3,218 ¹ ₂	24,256 } 24,564 }

Not 19,109 as given in last year's report.
Not 3,0274 ditto ditto.

The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1887-88 is estimated from the periodical enumerations at 63,558,950, against 59,922,554 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,636,396 articles, or nearly 6.07 per cent.

increase of 3,636,396 articles, or nearly 6.07 per cent.

The figures below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the

post. commission realised thereon:

		Number.	Value declared. ${f Rs.}$	Commission realised. $Rs.$
Insured articles	•••	47,909	1,62,11,199	89,840
Value-payable articles		3 96,935	40,42,577	79,199

Of the total number (396,935) of value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, 374,589 were posted in Calcutta alone, their declared value amounting to Rs. 38,25,518. The number of value-payable articles posted in the year was 26.81 per cent. above the number posted in 1886.87.

The number of money-orders issued during the year under review, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders, was 1,924,868, and their value Rs. 3,56,59,990.

The number paid for, including telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders,

was 2,035,249, and their value Rs. 3,75,97,368. In the previous year the number issued was 1,699,566 of the value of Rs. 3,27,92,080, and the number paid for was 1,810,624, valued at Rs. 3,47,45,191. From the 1st May 1887 the revenue money-order system, by which land revenue, road cess, and public works cess may be remitted to the Collector by a special form of money-order, was extended to the whole of the Lower Provinces, the restriction being maintained that the system should only apply to estates paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs. 50. Notwithstanding this restriction and the novelty of the system, the number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 51,611 of the value of Rs. 2,44,230, and the number paid for was 47,282, valued at Rs. 2,14,371. From the beginning of the current year the revenue money-order system has been extended to the zemindari dûk cess, and to all estates irrespective of the amount of their annual land revenue.

The total number of British postal orders sold during the year 1887-88 was 2,200, against 2,140 in 1886-87. The orders most in demand were those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

The following figures show the transactions of the Post Office Savings Savings Banks.

Banks during the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	•••	•••	31,034
Ditto ditto closed	•••	•••	15,457
Ditto deposits	• • •	•••	159,100
Amount of deposits	***	•••	Rs. 84,88,438
Number of withdrawals	•••	•••	90,505
Amount of withdrawals	•••	•••	Rs. 63,97,682
Number of accounts open at the	79,910		
Value of accounts open at the cl	Rs. 1,11,66,456		

Seventy-three stock-notes of the total value of Rs. 2,900 were sold in the year as compared with 43 stock-notes of the value of Rs. 3,600 sold in 1886-87.

Details of the Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited during Government securities. the year are given below:—

					Number.	Value.
						Rs.
Purchased		•	•••	•••	285	1,66,600
Sold	• • •		•••	• • •	8	4,300
Deposited	•••		•••	•••	19	11,300

The number of policies issued during the year was 62, amounting to Rs. 67,800, against 57 of an aggregate value of Rs. 47,450 issued in the previous year. Only one policy, valued at Rs. 3,000, fell due during the year, and was paid to the legal representatives of the insured. Below is a classification of the employés who insured their lives during the year:—

Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Postmaster of head, sub, and branch offices.	Clerks.	Signallors.	Oversoors.	Postmen and village postmen.
2	4	14	30	6	4	2

The total number of privileged newspapers at the beginning of the year was 132, and during the year the proprietors of 61 other papers availed themselves of the privilege of compounding with the post office by paying in advance for the postage on the number of probable issues estimated by them. There were thus in all 193 privileged newspapers in existence during the whole or part of the year. Of

these, 11 ceased to exist, 24 renounced the privilege, and 3 were amalgamated—2 with other privileged newspapers and 1 with a non-privileged publication, there thus being in existence 155 privileged newspapers at the close of the year 1887-88, against 132 at its commencement. Of the 193 privileged papers in existence during the whole or part of the year, only 4 were above 3 tolas in weight. The proprietors of the other 189 papers, by adopting the privileged system, obtained under the rules a reduction of the postage from half an anna to three pies per copy. The languages of the privileged papers published during the year were English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, French, English and Bengali, Persian and Urdu, English and Uriya, and English, Urdu, and

At the beginning of the year 1887-88 there were 107 combined post and telegraph offices in the Lower Provinces. Seven new Combined post and telegraph combined offices were opened and 2 were closed, viz., the Ichapur Nababganj office in the 24-Pergunnahs district and the Datta Bazar office in the Mymensingh district. There were thus 112 combined post and telegraph offices open at the close of the year. Altogether 91,330 messages were despatched from these offices, the total value of the messages being Rs. 91,300. The total cost of all the offices value of the messages being Rs. 91,300. for establishments and contingencies amounted to Rs. 29,023, leaving a credit balance of income over expenditure of Rs. 62,277. The number of messages received for delivery at these combined offices and the number passed in transit through them were 91,574 and 59,878 respectively.

There were 43 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 73 in the previous year, the decline in the number of

Offences in connection with the post office.

close of the year.

robbers were fruitless.

criminal offences by postal employes being probably due in a large measure to the full operation of a system, introduced in 1885, by which postmen and village postmen are required to give security, and to the extension of that system from the beginning of the past year to sub-postmasters, branch postmasters, and post office clerks. Of the 43 prosecutions undertaken during the year, convictions were obtained in 37 cases: in 2 cases the accused were acquitted and 4 cases were pending at the The majority of the offences committed by postal servants were cases of misappropriation of portions of the cash balance or of sums entrusted to them for the issue, or payment, of money-orders. In all such cases the loss, if not recovered from the offenders or their sureties, is made good by the post office, and does not fall on the remitters or payees of the

money-orders. There was not a single case of highway robbery of the mail in the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction during the year under report, two cases at first reported as robberies being found on enquiry to be based upon false complaints. The parcel mail from Segowli to Katmandoo was robbed between Semrabasa and Tajpore in Nepalese territory on the 16th December 1887. One of the two parcel bags stolen was recovered, but it contained only packets of Public Works Department books and forms, while the other unrecovered bag contained an ordinary parcel. The Nepal Durbar attributed the robbery to the disturbed state of the country at the time, and their efforts to discover the

At the beginning of the year under report there were 287 post offices in the Lower Provinces maintained from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act and by contributions from Native States, viz. 171 in Bengal, 91 in Behar, and 25 in Eastern Bengal. During the year 22 new offices were opened and 20 closed, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 289 zemindari dak offices and offices maintained by contributions from Native States. Of this number, 176 are in the Bengal Postal Circle, 90 in Behar, and 23 in Eastern Bengal. Of the 319 zemindari dåk letter boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 18 were closed, while 11 new boxes were set up, giving a balance of 312 letter boxes at the close of the year. Of these, 257 are in the Bengal Circle, 41 in Behar, and 14 in The total mileage of runners' lines maintained during the year from the zemindari dâk cess was 12,107 miles as compared with 12,087 in 1886-87.

The total number of articles that travelled through the district post was 3,886,836, against 3,723,531* in 1886-87, showing an increase of 163,305, or 4.38 per cent. The total number undelivered was 100,107, against 104,967 in

the previous year.

The receipts and charges on account of the district post, according to figures received from the Accountant-General, Bengal, were as follows:—

				Receipts.	Charges.
				Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
Bengal	•••	•••	•••	2,00,419	2,07,418
Behar	•••	•••	•••	1,05,792	99,928
Eastern Bengal	•••	•••	•••	52,088	51,350
•	,	Total	•••	3,58,299	3,58,696

^{*} Revised figures.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Bebenne and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87.

	_					Dipprin	NCB.
,	Major H	BAD8.		Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.	More.	Loss.
	Receip	te.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Opium Salt Stamps Rxcise Customs Assessed Taxes Forest Rogistration Interest Receipts in aid of Stationery and i	of super	annuation, &c.		2,56,64.785 6,21,24,044 1,94 85,101 67,31,789 50,62,913 30,86 206 27,8),733 32 1,817 5,19,217 6,52,609 1,84,611 22,216	5,08 9 3 9,93 972 1,78,238 32,4£3	27,86,797 33,83,3°8 5,37,099 2,083 3,41,363 	9,10,764 10,304
Miscellaneous	•••	Total	•••	83,338 12,67,24,179	1,94,014	68,74,640	62,76,321

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial receipts in 1887-88 as compared with those of 1886-87:—

INCREASE.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to a change in the distribution of these receipts between Imperial and Provincial, on the revision of the Provincial contract which expired on 31st March 1887. In 1886-87 the proportion of the gross revenue assigned to Provincial was 32 2284 per cent., whereas the proportion assigned to Provincial in 1887-88 was only one-fourth.

Excise.—The increase under this head was also due to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion, out of the gross revenue under this head assigned to Imperial, was one half, whereas in 1887-88 it was three-fourths. The gross revenue in 1887-88 was better than in 1886-87 by Rs. 7,40,000.

Customs.—There was an increase of Rs. 587,000 in export duties, resulting entirely from larger shipment of rice than in 1886-87, against a falling off of Rs. 85,000 in the duty on wines and spirits. The revenue duty on mineral

oil aggregated Rs. 55,000.

Interest.—The increase arose principally from the payment of Rs. 4,00,000 by the Calcutta Port Trust for interest on the loan on account of the Kidder-pore Docks, due from 1884-85. The balance of loan on account of Hooghly Bridge having been liquidated in full in 1887-88, Rs. 2,000 only were received as interest against Rs. 36,000 in 1886-87.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger receipts from

stationery supplied to State Railways.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was under "Premium on Bills" and "Recovery of Insurance and other changes on English stores."

DECREASE.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the average price of 1886-87 having been Rs. 1,059 against Rs. 1,123 for 1886-87. This was counterbalanced to a considerable extent by the sale of a larger number of chests, viz. 57,000 in 1887-88 against 54,750 in 1886-87.

. Salt. -The decrease was due to short clearances of salt owing to a rise

in the price caused by the speculative operations of a single dealer in salt.

Stamps.—The decrease arose from the change in the distribution of receipts between Imperial and Provincial on the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion out of the gross revenues assigned to Imperial was one-half, whereas in 1887-88 it was only one-fourth. The gross revenue in 1887-88 was better than in 1886-87 by Rs. 3,53,000.

Assessed Taxes.—The decrease under this head also arose from the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the revenue assigned to Provincial was not made in any fixed proportion, but under special orders the same amount that was assigned to Provincial in 1885-86, Rs. 7,66,800, was also allotted in 1886-87. In 1887-88 the proportion out of the gross revenue assigned to Imperial revenues was one half.

Registration.—The decrease was chiefly due to a diminution of searching fees resulting from an order of the High Court which cancelled the rule which required a search to be made prior to the sale of immoveable property under attachment in execution of decree in order to ascertain whether it was

subject to any antecedent incumbrance.

Receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.—The decrease was under Subscriptions to the Military Orphan Fund, against an increase under Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund, due to retirements of officers in 1887-88.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1887-88 as compared with that of 1886-87.

35.000	gnments and compensations d Revenue mps sise sise sist at a compensations distration rest on ordinary debt rest on other obligations eral administration ce sistical tical ntific and other minor department of the compensation of the compen		A a burning and decked on	1.4	DIFFERENCE.		
MAJOR HEAI	Expenditure. Inds and drawbacks gnments and compensations of Revenue Im Imps Isse Iss		Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-83. —	More,	Less,	
$oldsymbol{E}$ xpendilu	re.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and drawbacks	•••	•••	4,07,353	4,25,753	18,400	••••	
Assignments and compons	ations	•••	1,64,976	1,12,330		52,646	
tani Damanna	•	•••	1,66,377			1,66,977	
	•••	•••	• 2,72,26,485	2,41,94,437	••••	80,82,048	
Salt	•••	•••	217			217	
Stamps	•••	•••	2,42,575	1,21,405		1,21,170	
	•••	•••	1,88,904	3,19,886	1,3 0,982 į	•••	
	•••	•••	2,26,567	75,706	•••••	1,50,861	
	•••	•••	2,11,390	1,94,858		16,532	
Registration		•••	2,81,188	2,89,231	8,043	•••••	
Interest on ordinary debt		•••	6,036	6,613	677	•••••	
	ons	***	1,14,771	1,00,566	•••••	14,20	
General administration	•••	•••	2,63,74 l	2,71,658	7,917	•••	
	•••	•••	64.835	82,343	•••••	82,492	
	•••	•••	1,88,242	1,82,478		5,764	
		•••	26,793	56,945	30,155	*****	
Scientific and other minor	· departme	nts	6,259		•••••	6,259	
Perritorial and Political p	ension s	•••	9,78.802	9,50,426	*** 100	28,876	
Divil, furlough and absen	tee allowa	nces	11,001	5,610		5,391	
Superannuation allowance	es and pend	sions	8,053	8,092	89	*****	
Stationery and printing	•••	•••	9,07.486	9,50,093	42,607	•••••	
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	46,305	34,174		12,181	
	Total	•••	8,17,33,353	2,83,27,604	2,88,720	86,44,469	

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1887-88 as compared with those of 1886-87:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and drawbacks.—The charges are of a fluctuating nature. There were larger refunds under Customs.

Excise.—The increase arose from the revision of the Provincial Contract. In 1886.87 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was

one-half, whereas the proportion in 1887-88 was three-fourths. The actuals of 1887-88 exceeded those of 1886-87 by Rs. 49,000, owing to the charge under this head of the whole pay and travelling allowance of assessors, inspectors and their establishment in consequence of the amalgamation of the posts of Income Tax Assessors and Excise Inspectors.

Registration.—The increase was due chiefly to commission to Sub-Regis-

trars and ex-officio Registrars.

General Administration.—The increase was due entirely to increments of

salaries.

Political.—The increase was due to larger expenditure for Durbar presents to recipients of titles, and to advances made to Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, for charges in connection with the Thibet Mission.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due partly to the bills for purchases made in 1886-87 having been paid in 1887-88, and partly to higher

price paid in 1887-88 for country-made paper.

DECREASE.

Assignments and compensation.—The decrease was chiefly due to the Bhutan subsidy for the two years 1885-86 and 1886-87 having been paid in the latter The subsidy for one year only was paid in 1887-88.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due to the transfer of charges for survey

and settlements under the contract of 1887.

Opium.—The decrease was due to larger payments in 1886-87 in con-

sequence of the large crop of 1885-86.

Stamps.—The decrease under this head was also due to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was one-half, whereas in 1887-88 the proportion was only

Assessed Tax.—The decrease was due to a reduction made on revision of establishment, and to the revision of the Provincial contract. In 1886-87 the charge assigned to Provincial was not made in any fixed proportion, but an amount equal to what was allotted to Provincial in 1885-86 was granted in 1886-87, viz. Rs. 43,780, but in 1887-88 the proportion of the gross expenditure charged to Imperial was one-half.

Forest.—There was an increase under "Similar and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers," against a decrease under "Similar and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," "Other

charges," and "Establishments."

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was nominal, and was due to the interest on deposits on account of State Railway Provident Institutions not having been finally adjusted in the account of March 1888.

Police.—The decrease was due to the transfer of the charge for the Railway

Police of the Eastern System from Imperial to Provincial.

Ecclesiastical.—The decrease was chiefly due to the absence of Senior Chaplains on leave and to retirements, Junior Chaplains being appointed in their stead.

Departments.—The decrease was due to the Scientific and other Minor

transfer of the charge of the Archæological Department to "India account."

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease was due to transfers and lapses by the death of life grantees, and to the transfer to Bombay of the pension of Nawab Shumshir Jehan Bahadur.

Civil, Furlough and Absentes Allowances .- The charges under this head are

of a Auctuating nature.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was under "Charges for remittance of treasure" owing to larger demands for supply bills.

The statement below shows briefly the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year ended 31st Circulation of currency notes. March 1888.

The figures do not include the transactions at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and its branches at Dacca and Patna, nor those of the reserve treasury and Currency Office, Calcutta: the Calcutta figures are those of the Collectorate only. But remittances made from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta,

to district treasuries, and by them to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and reserve treasury, are included in the receipts and issues of the treasuries:—

		Transactions w		Receipts from-	Issues to-		
						Rs.	Rs.
1	Bank of Bengal	***	•	•••		21,01,200	66,62,31
2	Reserve treasury	•••	•••	•••	***	Nil.	1,62,26,81
3	Other treasuries	•••	***	•••	•••	3,760	3,76
4	Currency chests	•••	•••	•••		4,09,000	6,95,81
5	Public in payment of thent dues	}	Home Circl Foreign Circ	e 2.64	Rs. ,64,830 ,73,700	2,66 38,530	1,02,07,81
6	Public in exchange for	or silver	•••	•••		1,10,30,505	66,63,97
7	Public in exchange for	or notes of ot	her values	•••		8,15,125	8,15,12
				Total		4,08,98,120	4,12,06,010
	Balan	ces as per cas	sh balance re	eports	•••	42,87,845	39,79,95
			GRAND !	TOTAL		4,51,85,965	4,51,85,96

The amount of currency notes and of coin in the treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 42,87,845 and Rs. 1,66,51,156, and at the close Rs. 39,79,955 and Rs. 1,33,90,024 respectively. Taking coin and notes together, the balance of 1st April 1887 was Rs. 2,09,39,001, and on the 1st April following Rs. 1,73,69,979, or Rs. 35,69,022 less than that of the former year.

Rs. 1,73,69,979, or Rs. 35,69,022 less than that of the former year.

The receipts in notes during the year aggregated Rs. 4,08,98,120 and the issues Rs. 4,12,06,010, against Rs. 3,88,66,460 receipts and Rs. 3,86,45,405 issues of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,31,660 and

Rs. 25,60,605 respectively.

The receipts from the Bank of Bengal aggregated Rs. 20,01,200, against Rs. 18,75,050 of the previous year, showing an increase in the remittances made by the Bank of Bengal to the extent of Rs. 1,26,150 in the former year. Excepting the years 1882-83 and 1884-85, the supply was larger than that for the years since 1880-81. The increase in the receipts in 1887-88 indicates a fuller compliance with the indents of the local treasuries for notes, although the principle, viz. to restrict as far as possible the supplies of notes of high denominations to treasuries that are always surplus, has been adhered to.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal aggregated Rs. 66,62,315: they represent the remittances made to the Bank by the Calcutta Collectorate, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah. The corresponding figure for last year was Rs. 65,58,905. Under standing orders the surplus of the treasuries named is

remitted to the Bank, unless specially ordered to the reserve treasury.

The issues to the reserve treasury represent the remittances of surplus notes made every month under standing orders by all treasuries: this forms part of the process by which the surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made.

The receipts and issues of "other treasuries" represent the note transactions which district treasuries have with other district treasuries, instead of, as under the usual rule, with the Bank of Bengal in the case of receipts and with the reserve treasury in the case of issues. In the year under review, the only transactions of this nature have been between Sunderbuns and 24-Pergunnahs,

the receipts and issues being necessarily equal.

The receipts from currency chests represent the notes drawn from the chest in exchange for silver paid into them from the treasury or the public, and the issues the notes paid into the chests in exchange for cash drawn from them by the treasury or the public. The receipts from currency chests aggregated Rs. 4,09,000, against Rs. 2,49,500 of the previous year, showing an increase in the transactions of the former year to the extent of Rs. 1,59,500. During the year the currency chests at Darjeeling and Hazaribagh were abolished. Several temporary chests were opened in the opium-paying treasuries with the object of reserving silver to meet the heavy demands of the Behar Opium Agency. These chests had no exchange transactions in notes. In connection with the currency chests there is nothing special, beyond that mentioned above, to record.

The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads—vide entries (5), (6) and (7) given in the statement above. The receipts and issues under the severalheads since the year 1880-81 are exhibited in the statement given below:—

Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1983-8 L	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
From the public in payments into treasuries	1,87,51,745	2,04,47,615	2,25,01,000	2,15,48,800	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,300	2,66,38,530
From the public in exchange for silver	98,51,460	1,17,08,445	1,87,24,010	1,30,78,325	1,19,67,940	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775	1,10,30,505
Fr. m the public in exchange for notes of other values	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,80,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125
Total	3.88,71,940	3,25,1 ',840	8,67,16,400	8,51,57,385	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,46,950	a 8,81,84,160
Issues.								
To the public in payments	83,60,700	86,31,070	1,06,11,000	1,02,96,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,91,540	1,01,14,020	1,02,07,810
Ditto in exchange for	48,76,695	51,34,700	58,10,000	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450	62,31,440	66,63,970
To the public in exchange for notes	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125
Total	1,37,03,130	1,41,27, 50	1,62,09,000	1,77,12,845	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,333	1,76,86,905

The receipts of notes "from the public in payments into treasuries" have steadily increased since the year 1880-81—a fact which shows that the use of currency notes in Bengal is extending. The issues of notes "to the public in payments" have been variable, as also the receipts and issues "from and to the public in exchange for silver." The transactions under these two heads are to some extent influenced by the action of the Accountant-General, rendered nocessary by the state of the balances of the several treasuries, by prohibiting the encashment of currency notes at specific treasuries so as to be able to withdraw the surplus accumulations in whole rupees by the issue of supply bills, or to withhold the supply of currency notes wholly or partially to treasuries where large balances have accumulated in whole rupees, to avoid the expense of transit, packing, and other charges consequent on remitting the amount of surplus in specie to the reserve treasury at Calcutta.

The receipts and issues "from and to the public in exchange for notes of other values" in 1887-88 exceed those of the years 1880-81 to 1884-85, but are below those of the year 1886-87 and almost equal to those of the year

1885-86.

The following statement shows the sales of stock-notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87:—

Districts.		•		Amount of sales in 1887-88.	Amount o		8
				Rs.	Rs.	Λ.	P.
Backergunge	•••	•••	•••	*****	300	0	0
Balasore	•••	•••	•••	••••	12	8	0
Bhagulpore	•••	•••	•••	250		••••	•
Dacca	•••	444	•••	875	3,200	0	0
Dinagepere	•••	•••		****	25	Ŏ	Ŏ
Chittagong	•••	***	•••	******	500	Ö	ŏ
	•••	•••	•••	1.150	200	V	V
Gya	•••	•••	•••	,	•	•••••	, _
Hazaribagh	•••	•••	•••	100	75	0	0
Hooghly	•••	•••	•••	425	1,612	8	0
Jessore	•••	•••		*****	12	8	0
Midnapore	•••	••••	•••	1,775	162	8	Ŏ
Mozufferpore	•••	•••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200	Ü	Ŏ
Nuddea			•••	2,058	650	Ŏ	-
14 dades	•••	•••	•••			_	0
Sarun	•••	•••	•••	1,000	1,825	0	0
24-Pergunnahs	•••	•••	•••	*****	12	8	0
Account current	•••	•••	•••	3,050			
Transfer adjustn	1ent	•••	•••	300	••	• •	
		Total	•••	10,975	8,587	8	0
					-		

Leaving out the amounts entered under "account current" and "transfer adjustments" in the accounts of 1887-88, the total sales in that year amounted to Rs. 7,625 against Rs. 8,587-8 in 1886-87. The scheme, having proved unsuccessful, has been abandoned by the Government of India in their orders No. 4539, dated the 17th August 1888.

Probincial and Focal Jinance.

THE year under report was the first year of the quinquennial period for which a new contract has been made with the Government of India. In this contract no material advance in the system of decentralization was made, but by a redistribution of the shares of the Provincial and Imperial Governments in the three principal heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and by certain reductions in expenditure which were considered feasible, a general standard of normal revenue and expenditure was obtained, which was adopted as the "Ruling Account" in settling the contract. This Ruling Account showed a surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure of Rs. 6,90,000, and this surplus the Government of India decided to appropriate to the Imperial Revenues through the Land Revenue head, leaving the Province with a

revenue and expenditure exactly equal.

The following are the principal changes made in the Provincial Receipts and Charges under the new scheme. The Government of Bengal has been admitted to a quarter share in the Land Revenue collections, except those from the Government estates, in the place of 32.2284 per cent. on the entire collections inclusive of those from the Government estates; while its share under Stamps and Excise has been altered from one half under the last contract to three-fourths and one-fourth, respectively, in the new contract. The cost of "Surveys and Settlements" under Land Revenue, which under the last contract was divided between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of 67.7716 and 32.2284 per cent., has been made entirely Provincial. Stamps and Excise the Imperial Government will only retain the same percentage on charges for collection as has been retained of the receipts under To the present Provincial charges has been added the cost of maintenance of agricultural works and embankments, which was Imperial under the last contract. "Refunds and Drawbacks" will follow the new proportions assigned for the revenues. The Patna-Gya State Railway has been made Imperial, while the Eastern Bengal State Ruilway has been made Provincial, with this reservation, that any excess over 30 lakhs in the net rovenue will be credited to Imperial Revenues, and that any deficiency below 20 lakhs will be made good by Imperial to Provincial. Hitherto no interest was charged on funds provided for from Provincial revenues, or from Famine Insurance grant, for outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Major Works entrusted to the administration of Local Governments: under the new contract the interest is to be calculated on the entire capital outlay, including "loss by exchange," from the commencement of operations, irrespective of the sources from which the outlay has been met, and the head under which it has been recorded, i.c. Productive, Frontier, Protective, or Ordinary.

Fresh proposals for modifying the present system of provincial contracts are under the consideration of the Government of India, but without entering into these it will be convenient to give in this chapter a brief summary of the financial results of the year as compared with the assignments made in the

contract of March 1887.

The following table shows the actual Provincial receipts and expenditure as compared with the contract assignments:—

Recuipts.	Actuals, 1887-88.	Contract assign- ment.	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1887-88.	Contract assignment.
Opening balance	Rs. 19,98,926	Rs.	Direct demands on the Revenues—	Rs.	Rs.
			1. Refunds and drawbacks 2. Assignments and compen-	1,56,096	1,55,000
Principal heads of Revenue -			sations	1,88,565	1,68,000
I.—Land Revenue III.—Salt	95,49,445 78,207	91,64,000 1,00,000	3. Land Revenue	34,04,528	34,08,000
IV.—Stamps	1,03,62,028	1,00,87,000	5. Salt	12,368	11,000
V.—Excise	27,16,434	24,82,000	6. Stamps 7. Excise	3,64,216 1,06,629	3,75,000 96,000
VI.—Provincial Rates VII.—Customs	42,36,538 52,524	89,20,000 5 7,000	8. Provincial rates	3,47,213	******
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	18,69,966	17,84.000	9. Customs	5,30,638	4,97,000
IX.—Forests	3,28,897	3,50,000	10. Assessed Taxes 11. Forests	75,706 1,94,859	85,000 2,25,000
X.—Registration	5,08,913	5,38,000	12. Registration	2,89,231	2,95,000
Total	2,97,09,952	2,84,82,000	Total	56,70,049	53,15,000
XII.—Interest	67,093	73,000	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—		
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint-			16. Telegraphs	915	1,000
XIV.—Telegraphs	1,163	••••	Salaries and expenses of Civil		
			Department— 18. General administration	15,42,992	15,62,000
Receipts by Civil Department-			19. Law and Justice		
XVI.—Law and Justice—			Jails	79,40,262 15,31,090	80,11,000 17,28,000
A 1.—Daw and 5 usines—			20. Police	47,83,978	47,48,000
Fees, fines and forfei-			21. Marine	9,16,601 24,22,221	7,81,000 32,46,00 0
tures of Judicial Courts	7,74,255	7,69,000	24. Medical	14,43,258	14,59,000
Jails	7,10,319	8,46,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,03,598	8,30,000
XVII.—Police XVIII.—Marine	3,13,348 9,10,096	7,05,000 8,08,000	Departmenta	3,03,000	3,30,000
XIX.—Education	6.94,653	5,25,000	Miscellaneous— Total	2,08,84,000	2,18,65,000
XXMedical XXIScientific and other	1,38,554	1,46,000	29. Superannuation, &c	12,79,572	12.54,000
Minor Departments	1,56,308	1,41,000	30. Stationery and Printing	10,46,423	10,59,000
- T-4-1			32. Miscellaneous	3,43,135	3,48,000
Total	86,97,533	39,40,000	Total	26,69,130	26,61,000
Miscellaneous-	·		Famine Relief and Insurance-	·	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Super- annuation	45,480	41,000	33. Famine Relief	******	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,88,397 6,94,837	1,23,000 7,45,000	87. Construction of Railways Railways (Revenue account)—	-1,849	*****
Total	9,28,714	9,09,000	38. State Railways—	58,60,406	59,61,000
Railways -			Interest on debt	30,81,696	28,02,000
XXVI.—State Railways (gross			40. Subsidized Companies—	49	
earnings)	1,12,34,843	1,00,19,000	Land, &c 41. Miscellaneous Railway ex-	48	•••••
Irrigation-			penditure	79.989	*****
XXIXMajor works (direct			Total	90,22,140	87,63,000
receipts)	11,03,229	13,30,000	Irrigation— 42. Major works—		
XXXMinor works and navi-			Working expenses	15,03,585	11,25,000
gation —			Interest on debt 43. Minor works and navigation	23,13,446	22,94,000 11,48,000
By P. W. Depart-			Do. by Civil De-	15,18,533	11,40,000
ment	8,62,661	7 044 000	partment	1,916	2,000
By Civil Department	1,02,008	9,44,000	Total	53,37.480	45,69,000
Total	20,67,898	22,74,000	Buildings and Roads—		
Buildings and Roads-	-		45. Civil Works—		
XXXIICivil works-			By Public Works Depart- ment By Civil Department	27,61,075 1,65,736	81,14,000
By Public Works			D . 13		91 14 000
Department By Civil Department	1.75.422		Total	29,26,811	31,14,000
M -4-1	4 00 001	7,50,000	Contributions		1,59,000
Contributions		-	Total Closing balance	4,67,69,739 33,89,184	4,64,47,000
Total			GRAND TOTAL	F 01 00 000	
Total		4,64,47,000	Provincial surplus (+) or de-		
GRAND TOTAL	5,01,08,928		flcit (—)	(+)18,40,258	

Receipts.—The total land revenue collections of the year 1887-88 aggregated Rs. 3,80,01,027, against Rs. 3,82,50,000, the estimate on which the assignment in the contract was based. Of these collections, Rs. 3,83,896 represented the 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates, which was wholly Provincial, and the balance, Rs. 3,76,17,131, was the divisible revenue, of which one-fourth, or Rs. 94,04,283, belonged to the Provincial Government. The Government of India made a further assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal, and of Rs. 41,000 for the provincialization of the police charges of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A further sum of Rs. 8,000 was added on account of the employment of two additional Appraisers for the Custom House, Calcutta, sanctioned for increase of work caused by changes in the Tariff Act; and a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made for the conservation of ancient monuments. A net credit for Rs. 85,430 was afforded for inter-provincial adjustment, and a sum of Rs. 5,836 was refunded to Provincial on account of unauthorized credit afforded to Imperial in 1885-86 for copying fees realized in court-fee stamps. The total Provincial share thus amounted to Rs. 1,02,39,445, from which was deducted Rs. 6,90,000 as the surplus of normal revenue over normal expenditure under the terms of the contract.

The Provincial receipts under Salt amounted to Rs. 78,207, against the assignment of Rs. 1,00,000. The decrease was due to the diminished importation of Kurkutch salt. There was an increase of Rs. 2,75,028 in the Provincial share of stamps, owing chiefly to the gradual extension of the system of levying copying fees in court-fee stamps instead of in cash, and to the increase of litigation under the Bengal Tenancy Act. The increase under Excise was due to the favourable settlements for the year. The increase of Rs. 3,16,538 under Provincial rates was principally due to a change of procedure under which the cost of collecting the road and public works cesses was adjusted in 1887-88 under 8. Provincial Rates-Provincial, the share debitable to the district funds being shown as receipts under VI—Provincial Rates. The increase in the Provincial share of Assessed taxes was Rs. 85,966. The decrease under Forests was chiefly due to the falling off in the supply of sleepers to railways. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,35,681 under receipts from Jail manufactures, accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 1,96,910 in expenditure. The decrease of Rs. 3,91,652 under Police was wholly due to the transfer of pound receipts to the District Boards constituted under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. The increase under Marine was due to the adjustment of the Chittagong pilotage receipts under this head and to greater There was an increase of Rs. 1,69,653 under Education, of activity in trade. which about Rs. 1,30,000 represented refunds of charges paid by Government on behalf of District Boards in 1886-87. The increase under Scientific and other minor departments was due to the adoption of an improved method of extracting the alkaloids from cinchona bark, resulting in an increase in the sale of the febrifuge. There was an increase of Rs. 12,15,843 under Railways, due mainly to increased traffic in jute. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,26,771 under 'Irrigation and Navigation,' which was almost entirely under the Sone canals. The decrease under Civil works was due to the transfer of ferry receipts to the District Boards.

Expenditure.—There was an increase of Rs. 20,565 under Malikana, subordinate to Assignments and compensations, due to the payment of arrears in Monghyr, Backergunge, and Durbhunga. The increase under Excise was owing to the revision of excise establishments, and the adjustment under this head of the salaries and travelling allowances of the Assessor-Inspectors of Excise and Income-tax of the districts in which the posts of Income-tax Assessors and Excise Inspectors have been amalgamated. The new charge shown under Provincial rates represents, as explained above, the cost of collecting the cesses in the districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been extended. The decrease under Assessed taxes was more than counterbalanced by an increase, as explained above, under Excise. The decrease under Forests was due to the curtailment of timber operations in the Buxa subdivision and to the absence of many gazetted officers on leave. The decrease under Jails was chiefly under supplies of jail manufactures. The increase under Marine was chiefly due to the adjustment of the pilotage charges of the Port of Chittagong. The decrease under Education was due to the transfer of a considerable portion of the charges

[1887-88.

The decrease under Working expenses of State railways to the District Boards. was due to the grouping of all Eastern railways under one system of management. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 79,989 under Miscellaneous railway expenditure, Rs. 68,290 represented the administrative charges of the railways, the assignment for which was included in the grant for civil works. The increase under Irrigation was Rs. 7,68,480, against which an additional assignment of Rs. 3,10,000 only was received from Imperial revenues for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal. On the other hand, the expenditure under Civil works amounted to Rs. 29,26,811, against an assignment of Rs. 31,14,000. The grants under Contributions represented, besides the grants-in-aid of districts where the cess had not been levied, allotments to District Boards to equalize the excess of expenditure over receipts in the branches of administration transferred to their management.

The general financial result of the year may be summarized thus—The total revenue, which was estimated at Rs. 4,64,47,000 in the Contract, rose to Rs. 4,81,09,997, showing an increase of Rs. 16,62,297, while the total expenditure of the year exceeded the assignment by Rs. 3,22,739. The surplus was added to the accumulated balance of the Province, which stood at Rs. 19,98,926 at the beginning, and rose to Rs. 33,39,184 at the close of the year. The chief branches of revenue which contributed to the increase in receipts were Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and Income-tax, while the total expenditure would not have much exceeded the assignment in the Contract but for the new mode of adjusting

the collection charges of road and public works cesses.

Local.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1887-88:—

		Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total. '	Expenditure.	Closing balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	•••	11,85,078	4,24,910	16,09,988	3,26,190 (11,79,739)	1,04,059
Ditto Account	•••	15,137	1,06,303	1,21,440	1,04,373	17,067
District Fund	•••	7,63,116 (11,79,739)	63,79,726	{ 71,42,842 (11,79,739)	60,85,049	22,37,532
District Post Fund		1,45,064	3,58,299	5,03,363	3,58,679	1,44,684
Inland Labour Transport Fund	•••	1,193	25,965	27,158	27,158	*****
Total	•	32,89,327	72,95,203	1,05,84,530	80,81,188	25,03,342

The Bengal Local Self-Government Act was extended to 16 districts in 1886-87 and to 22 in the year under report, so that the Act was in force in 38 The accounts of the District Funds were confined to districts in that year. The accounts of the District Funds were confined to these districts. The balances at credit of the District Road Funds in 22 districts on the 31st March 1887 were transferred to the District Funds. 38 districts, the expenditure in 21 was less, and in 17 it was more, than the receipts. The excess was met from the surplus balance at their credit, except in Bankura and Pooree, where the fund closed with a deficit balance of about Rs. 1,000. This deficiency was owing to the Educational charges having been paid from the fund without the contribution from Government having been credited to it.

The District Road Fund existed only in Darjeeling, Lohardugga, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom; and the District Road account in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The latter is kept solvent by contributions from Provincial revenues, which amounted to Rs. 50,606 in 1887-88.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds in the year under report were as follows :-

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	E xpenditure.	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1)—Police Funds—		130.	100.	1.5.	11.5.
• Railway Police Clothing	1,839	2,169	3,508	1,595	1,973
(2)—Marine F unds—					
Woonital Dout dwar	69,127	64,116	1,33,243		20.150
Relegane Powt	() 15,176	25,330	10,154	65,065 15,277	78,178
Cuttack and Pooree Ports	(—) 14,661	7,153	(-) 7,508	15,973	(—) 5,128 (—) 23,481
Chittagong Port	46,879	56,553	1,03,432	56,075	47,357
Total	86,169	1,53,152	2,39,321	1,42,390	96,931
(3)—Education Funds—					
Hindu College	2,088	5,224	7,812	4,424	2,888
Durga Churn Laha's Scholar- ship.	1,300	2,027	3,327	2,962	365
Vizianagram Scholarship	7,807	•••••	7,807	827	6,980
Jagiriah	15	1,221	1,236	1,140	96
Khond Mehal School	7,402	315	7,717	2,811	4,908
Total	18,612	8,787	27,399	12,164	15,235
(4)—Medical and Charitable Funds—				1	
Pilgrim Lodging-house	13,319	22,080	35,399	18,961	16,438
Balasore Pilgrim Hospital	379	951	1,329	839	490
Cuttack Unnochattra	21	5,721	5,743	5,733	10
Chooni Lall Seal's Endow- ment.	1,699	2,000	3,699	1,242	2,457
Total	15,418	80,752	46,170	26,775	19,395
(5)—Public Works Funds—					
Darjeeling Improvement	13,248	21,228	34,476	22,374	12,102
Wahabee	44,452		44,452	15,002	29,450
Juggarnath Road	8,695	8,044	11,739	4,724	7,015
Khond Mehal Road	11,808	3,873	15,681	4,002	11,679
Total	78,203	28,145	1,06,348	46,102	60,248
(6)—Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden	6,891	88,804	45,195	43,992	1,203
Mohsin Endowment	51,675	1,12,463	1,64,138	1,06,644	57,494
Burial Board	• 1,076	8,399	9,475	10,220	(-) 745
Total	59,642	1,59,166	2,18,808	1,60,856	67,962
(7)—Cantonment Funds	18,068	53,946	72,004	65,191	16,813
GEAND TOTAL	2,77,441	4,36,117	7,13,558	4,45,013	2,68,545

The Chittagong Port Fund was placed under the control of the Commis-

sioners appointed for the improvement of the port.

The Pilgrim Lodging Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 16,438, of which Rs. 12,297 in Pooree has been reserved for outlay on water-works. The Wahabee Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 29,450. Out of this balance a contribution of Rs. 5,000 has been promised towards the cost of acquiring a new site for the Patna Anglo-Arabic School, and a grant of Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on the survey of the town of Patna with Bankipur for the purpose of drainage and water-supply, and the balance has been reserved till the survey is completed.

The Mohsin Endowment Fund closed the year with a balance of Rs. 57,494, and the balance has been almost wholly appropriated in increasing the grants to Madrassas and schools for the education of Mahomedan students.

During the year 1887-88 the cesses continued to be levied at the maximum rates in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of Road and Public Works Cess. Road and Public Works Cess. 1880 is in force, except Backergunge, where the Public Works cess was levied at full rates and the Road cess at half rates. The current demand for the year amounted to—

				${f Rs.}$
Road cess	•••	•••	•••	37,60,722
Public Works cess	•••	•••	•••	38,52,424
				76,13,146

The following table compares the results of the year with those of the four preceding years, leaving out the period of six months which intervened between the conclusion of the cess year 1885-86 and the commencement of the year 1887-88:-

				•	Rs. Rs. Rs. 78,10,811 11,42,296 84,5 78,75,697 12,60,272 86,3 74,36,830 15,63,317 90,0	,	0.11			Percentage of balance
				Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	on gross demand.
				Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-83	•••	•••	•••	 78,10,811	11,42,296	84,58,167	72,84,240	27,940	11,58,780	13.7
1888-84	•••	•••	•••	 78,75,697	12,60,272	86,35,969	69,78,860	26,993	15,98,981	18.4
1884-85	•••	•••	•••	 74,86,830	15,63,317	90,00,147	75,88,278	38,657	14,28,681	15'8.
1886-86	•••	•••	•••	 74,97,608	14,65,317	89,62,925	75,38,825	39,351	13,88,098	15'4
1887-86	•••		•••	 76,13,146	16,61,553	92,74,699	75,85,118	16,499	16,98,409	18.3
								{		

The gross demand for both cesses was Rs. 92,74,699, of which Rs. 75,35,113 were collected and Rs. 16,498 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,98,409 outstanding at the close of the year. Since the year 1882-83 the current demand has increased by Rs. 3,02,335, while the balance of arrears outstanding at the end of the year has increased during the same period by Rs. 5,39,629.

The following table shows the demand, collection and arrears of the Road

and Public Works cesses on lands and mines for the cess year 1887-88:—

No. I.

Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Percentage of total collection on course 4. 138 8 200 98.6 8 88.7 2 17 1 Percentage of current collection on net current demand, column 9 on columns (4–6), 80.4 9.98 77.75 2 30 8 200 1 ii I 2 18 i Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 8. 2 ន្ត 82.9 200 5 Ē H 8 81 4 E 5 3 39,162 39,162 66,013 1,62,779 82,506 82,506 78,324 13,676 £.781 £,761 18 Net balance, columns 14-15. 22 5 3 22 192 22 2 ä H : 12 Kemission. 81,432 81,355 1,62,787 6,562 39.162 39,162 65,012 4.488 4.488 4.488 72,977 26,632 26,631 28,015 53,263 æ 2 Gross balance, columns 12+13. 22,11 23,466 5,309 619'01 66,142 88,071 88,071 23,4:2 63,072 24,614 24,614 40,228 Ontrent balance, column 4-23 10,538 21,075 6,091 6,091 12,182 6,742 33 14,952 14,953 29,905 3 15,784 18 25, 22 88 23 Arrest balance, columns 3-8. 1,65,263 41,206 1,83,515 1,83,514 2,67,029 1,00,368 82,411 2,00,736 1,09,072 91,240 **62,155 62,156** 1,24,311 Total collection. Ξ 1,01 2,263 2,268 4,535 0,1,1 2,281 2,524 2,523 5,047 123 7,459 88 1881 86.9 1289. 5,321 Collected in advance on account of future years during the 10 1,46,419 32,103 32,103 64,206 50,819 50,918 70,170 70,170 1,40,340 2,92,837 1,05,296 2,10,592 1,33,650 1,01,637 Collection on account of current year. 53,153 8,596 8,597 18,862 18,861 Onliected on account of arrenra during the year. 62,970 62,970 **62,125** 62,126 1,70,153 1,44,731 1,51,974 2,42,172 Net demand, columns 5-6. 1,107 5,135 3 4.4 88.4 88.4 1,020 22 3 33 2,254 Previously paid in advance for the present year. 8 1,72,797 1,36,273 1,36,272 2,72,545 ٠ ٠ 2,46,995 2,46,917 4,85,918 1,27,047 1,22,018 1,22,018 2,44,026 ä Gross demand, columns 3 + 6. 4 1,71,680 1,71,680 4,880 4,890 88,779 1,84,733 62,851 62,961 Demand for the year. 4 \$,025 \$,025 19,134 19,134 \$1,786 \$1,786 86,050 22.23 22.23 23.23 1,50,651 88,263 11,995 44,465 13,184 13,185 8.87 2.67 5.75 26,369 59,294 Arrest balance outstanding from last year. : : : : : i :: : : : : : : į : : į : : 1 : : Total Total Total | Total Total :: :: ١: : : : : : : : Total : : :: : : : : : : :: 1: :: : : ġ Road Cess Public Works Cess Road Cees Public Works Cees Road Cess. Public Works Cess oŧ Road Cers Public Works Cess Road Cess Public Works Cess Road Cess Public Works Cess Road Cess Public Works Cess Road Cess Public Works Cess DISTRICT. M-Pergunnaha Beerbhoom Midnapore Bankoore Burdwan Hooghly Jessore

	·	1		000	ı	1-		1 60	Τ	100	1	1.		1 00	1	10		1-	1	T=
83	Percentage of total collection on current demand, column II ou column 4.	_		25.		108.4		108-2		5.68		7.18		8		8		18.7		88
18	Percentage of current collection on not current demand, column 9 on columns (4-6).		!!	81.8		28.7		85.7	!!	81.2		81.6	ii	9.16		2.53		8		87.6
17	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand, column 8 on column 3,		!!	0.88	!!	70-9		100		30.2	11	9.06		29.68	ii	8.76		2		200
16	Net balance, columns 14-15.	Re	13,159	26,317	8,090 7,979	16,069	11,458	82,916	14,535	28,670	24,487	48,994	3,637 3,638	7,275	8,363	16,727	88	126	5,402 5,401	10,803
15	Remission.	Be.	136	273	815 515	629			84	00			44	88	23	188	1	-	80 00	91
2	Gross balance, columns 12 + 13.	Bs.	13,295	26,590	8, 405 8, 295	16,698	11,468	22,916	14,337	28,673	24,487	48,994	8,686 3,686 3,686	7,871	8,457 8,458	16,97.5	85	EST	5,410 5,409	10,819
13	Current bahance, column 4— columns (6 + 9),	Rs	11,317	22,633	4,496	8,901	11,458	22,916	14,268	28,536	22,966 22,967	45,933	889. 889.	7,337	8,115 8,116	16,231	នន	188	5,874	10,747
12	Arrest belance, columns 3—8,	Rs.	1,978	3,957	8,910 8,797	7,707			88	137	1,621	3,061	17	2	32	684	-	-	88	75
11	Total collection.	B.	60,292 60,291	1,20,583	68,116 68,117	1,36,233	83,761 83,752	1,67,503	77,288	1,54,567	1,17,875	2,34,749	44,693 44,694	89,387	44,651 44,650	89,301	18,807	33,686	43,286 43,286	86,572
10	Collected on advanceon account of future years during the year.	ä	1,416	2,831	1,305	2,610	1,186	2,373	467 458	915	202 201	403	6 59 660	1,319	1,475	2,949	855 855 855	1,711	3 2	166
٥	Collection on secount of current year made within the year,	R.s.	49,215	98,431	57,387 67,387	1,14,774	88,896 68,896	1,57,792	62,999	1,25,998	1,02,429	2,04,857	40,485 40,465	80,980	37,505 37,505	75,010	17,907	31,885	38,371	76,743
80	Collected on account of armers during the year.	Rs.	9,661 9,660	19,321	8,424 9,425	18,840	13,669 13,669	27,338	15,827 13,827	27,654	14,744	29,489	3,569 5,569	7,138	6,671 5,671	11,348	33	8	4,8% 4,831	9,663
7	Net demand, columns 5-6.	Rs.	78,171 72,171	1,44,342	75,216 75,105	1,50,321	94.023 94,023	1,88,046	91,163 91,162	1,82,325	1,41,660	2,83,340	47,719 47,720	95,439	51,633 51,634	1,03,267	18,015	32,102	48,613	97,225
ဗ	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	R.	1,497	2,995	916	1,831	739 738	1,477	502 502	1,004	2,933 2,833	5,866	616 616	1,232	1,355	2,709	708 708	1,416	293	283
ю	Gross domand, columns 3 + 6.	Rs.	73,668	1,47,337	76,132 76,020	1,52,153	94,762	1,89,528	91,665 91,664	1,83,329	1,44,593	2,89,206	48,835	96,671	52,989 52,988	1,05,976	18,723	33,518	48,904	97,808
•	Demand for the year.	Rs.	62,029 62,030	1,24,059	62,798	1,25,596	81,093 81,002	1,62,185	77,769	1,55,538	1,29,328	2,56,656	44,749 44,750	89,499	46,975	98,950	18,678	\$3,427	44,036	88,073
န	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	RS.	11,639	23,278	13,334	26,556	13,669	27,338	13,896 13,895	27,791	16,265	32,550	885.86 5.586	7,173	6,013	12,026	38	16	4,868 4,867	9,735
			1:	i	::	:	::	ŧ	: :	i	: 1	:	1:	:	::	:	::	:	1:	:
			::	Total	!:	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	1:	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total
83	Ğ		Road Cers Fublic Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess	•								
					Road C				Road C Public				Road C. Public		Road C Public		Road C		Road C.	
			ب		س ا :		٠,٠		٠		س		- ~~		\\\ :		\\\\			
	ij		፥		; -		÷		:		:		i		.:		:		:	
1	District.		Khulna		Moorshedabad		Dinagepore		Rajshahye		Rungpore		Bogra		Pubna		Darjeeling		Julpigoree	

	106.8	!!	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		ᆜ		113.7		6.83		104.6		100.4		29.58		1.18		1981	!!	80.8		7.88
::	7.8		8.39		9.38		1.88		8	!!	8.28		8.		81.1		200		9.08		73.6	11	83.5		*.
	91.3		89.1		0.26		25.	1	86.3		88.2		7.16		8		88.7		797		77.5		1.893	il	9.22
16.692 16,731	33,423	23,579 23,888	47,417	17,019	50,780	16,296	32,592	12,968 12,66v	25,337	9,610	19,479	20,911 20,911	41,822	\$7,927 \$7,927	75,854	39,770	79,539	34,386 34,368	467,89	47,338	84,715	52,014 52,014	1,04,028	87,551 37,561	75,102
				110 219	635	87	174	44	8	40	0	159	\$19	22	257			11		22 22 22 22	458	1,345	2,630	::	:
16,692 16,731	33,423	23,579 23,538	47,417	17,129 83,960	51,109	16.383 16,333	32,766	12,672 12,673	25,345	9,614 9,874	19,468	21,070 21,071	43,141	39,065 38,056	76,111	39,770 39,769	79,530	34,366 34,368	68,734	47,587 47,586	95,173	63,369 63,329	1,06,718	37,551 37,561	75,102
14,834 14,874	29,708	20,636 20,739	41,425	16,582 32,690	49,472	15,485 15,486	30,971	11,745	23,490	9,483 9,743	19,225	18,932	87,864	\$2,744 \$2,745	65,499	36,680 36,660	73,320	28, 276 28, 277	86,553	35,181 35,180	70,361	31,178 31,:72	346	51,867 50,566	ट्याञ
1,858	3,715	2.943 3,040	5,992	1,090	1,637	898	1,795	928 928	1,855	331	263	2,138 2,139	4,277	5,311 5,311	10,622	3,110 3,109	6,219	6,090 6,091	12,181	12,406 12,406	24,812	22.186 22,187	44,373	5,984	11,989
74,8% 74,966	1,49,848	62,709 63,439	1,26,148	98,247 1,93,038	2,91,285	1,63,087 1,63,056	3,26,173	1,01,368	2,02,737	67,253 67,901	1,35,154	1,01,781	2,03,561	1,80,969	3,61,939	1,83,826	3,67,653	1,41,702	2,83,405	1,46,279	2,92,558	2,06,088 2,06,089	4,12,177	1,55,599	8,11,130
3,243	6,485	646 681	1,327	1,505 3,010	4,515	8,758 8,767	7,515	2,019 2,020	4,039	467 467	934	521 621	1,043	6,539	13,079	4,155 4,156	8,311	75	149	5,096 5,096	10,192	16,843 16,844	38,687		9,701
52,084 52,114	1,04,198	34,881 35,054	69,935	78,887 1,55,017	2,33,904	1,41,209	2,82,418	75,484	1,50,169	58,098 58,486	1,16,584	78,336 78,335	1,56,671	1,41,110	2,83,220	1,56,158	3,10,315	1,17,645	2,35,290	98,304 98,303	1,96,607	1,57,864	3,15,728	!	2,60,037
19,556	39,165	27,182 27,704	54,886	17,855 35,011	52,886	18,120 18,120	\$6,240	24,265	48,529	8,688 8,948	17,636	22,924 22,924	45,848	33,320 33,320	049'99	24,513 24,514	49,027	23,963 23,963	47,966	42,879 42,580	85,759	31,381 31,381	64,762		19,14
88,332 88,454	1,76,786	85,642 86,596	1,72,238	1,13,871	3,37,879	1,75,712	8,51,424	1,12,021	2,24,043	76.400	1,53,709	1,22,530	2,44,660	2,12,485 2,12,486	4,24,971	2,19,441	4,38,881	1,75,994	3,51,990	1,88,770 1,88,769	3,77,539	2,42,604	4,85,208		3,76,600
3,146 3,150	6,296	316 322	889	2,130 4,259	6,389	8,23 9 8,239	6,478	2,283 2,281	4,563	392	784	671 671	1,142	6,336 6,336	12,673	4,717 4,718	3,485				11,285		34,342		9,917
91,478	1,83,082	85,958 86,918	1,72,876	1,16,001	3,44,268	1,78,951	3,57,902	1,14,303	2,28,606	76,792 77,700	1,54,492	1,88,901 1,82,901	2,45,802	2,18,821 2,18,822	4,37,645	 ;	4,48,316	!	3,51,990		3,88,822	,	5,19,550		3,86,517
70,064 70,138	1,40,202	55,833 56,165	1,11,998	97,399 1,92,166	2,89,765	1,59,933	3,19,867	89,111 89,111	1,78,228	67,972 68,621	1,36,593		1,96,677	1,90,190			020,88,61	1,45,921	2,91,843	1,39,126	2,78,251	!	4,12,415	!	3,33,067
21,414	42,880	30,125 30,753	60,878	18,402 36,101	54,503	19,018 19,017	38,035	25,192 25,192	50,384	8,820 9,679	17,899	25,063 25,063	50,125	88,631 38,631	77,262	27,623 27,623	55,2%	90,073 90,074	60,147	55,236	1,10,571	53,567	1,07,135	28,715 28,715	[53,430
11	'	::	:	::	i	: 1	:	::	:	::	i	::	:	::	:	::	i	::	i	::	:	::	:	: :	i
::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	i i	Total	::	Total	::	Total
S. Road Cers		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Oess Public Works Cess		Road Cess	************	Road Cess	· b	Road Cess	
-تت		۳				۳		-		ï	0	•		٠,٠		٠,٠		- 		i		- - - - - - - - - - -		4	
:		:		:	•	:		:		i		:		:		:		:		: 8		:		:	
Dacca		Furredpore		Backergunge		Mymensingh		Chittagong		Noakholly		Tipperah		Patna		Gya		Shahabad		Mozufferpore		Darbhungs	8	Saran	

ú.	column •			<u>•</u>	. ,	8.78	::	2		2		9.101		100.3		100.8	1:	83.7
97	Percentage of total collection on customing to 11 on 12 on 1		<u> </u>	9.66				9 101.3	ii	8 97		12		<u>_</u>		<u> </u>		1
18	Percentage of current collection multiplier of cultiplier of the cultiplier of the cultiplier of the columns (+-6).		! !	.88		13.6		8 91-9		8.96		88.		88		88.7		82.7
17	Percentage of arrest collection on arrest demand, column 8 on column 8.		!:	100.	·	\$.16		81.8		8		6.86		8		808		<u> </u>
18	Net belance, columns 14-15.	E E	12,503 12,503	25,006	34,721 34,710	69,431	12,029 12,030	24,059	4.738	9,467	3,999 3,999	7,997	5,204	10,408	16,6	10,988	5,765 5,780	11,545
25	Remission.	Be	જ. જ. જે જે	4,926			1,797	3,563	11			:		;			i	
14	Gross belance, columns 12+13,	jg.	14,968	29,832	34,721 34,710	. 69,431	13,826 13,796	27,628	4,733	9,467	8,999 8,888	7,997	5,204	10,408	5,494	10,988	5,765 5,780	11,545
13	Current balance, column 6- columns (6 + 9).	Ą	14,966	286,63	32,306 32,306	64,612	11,082 11,063	22,165	4,578	9,156	8,997 3,996	7,993	2,502 2,502	5,004	4,847	769'6	6,170 5,170	10,541
18	.8-8 sumuloo, constad rastr&	B.	: :		2,415 2,404	4,819	8,744 2,718	5,457	155 156	311	90 90	1	2,703 4,703	5,404	647	1,294	565	1,204
111	Total collection.	Rs.	75,153	1,50,307	1,17,952	2,35,904	1,48,917	2,97,828	77,938	1,55,876	28,83 28,83 38,836	57,672	65,818	1,31,636	31,872 31,872	63,743	29,936 386,43	59,872
20	Collected in advance on account of luture years during the year.	Be	219	438	9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9	4,847	10,631 10,531	21,062	94.0	086	398 386	792	1,047	2,093	88.83	1,170	2,152 2,153	4,304
6	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	ğ	080,080 180,081	1,20,161	90,098 90,098	1,80,196	1,98,471	2,52,942	74,490	1,48,980	• • 22 22 • 28 22	47,961	58,740 68,739	1,17,479	24,919 24,918	49,837	24,848 848,848	40,696
80	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	趕	14,854 14,854	29,708	25,430 25,431	50,961	11,915	23,824	82.958 83.94.4	5,916	4,480	8,919	6,031	12,063	88.68 888.68	12,736	82.93 886.93	5,872
7	. Net demand, columns 5—6.	B.	80,900 80,901	1,79,801	1,50,249	3,00,488	1,58,212	3,04,388	82,181 82,182	1,64,363	32,439 32,438	64,877	69,975 69,975	1,39,950	36,781 36,780	73,561	83,548 83,548	67,113
9	Previously paid in advance for the present year.	ä	865 865	730	1,893	3,786	9,313 9,313	18,626	5.96 5.83 5.83	1,072	288	783	4,358	8,715	1,809	3,618	5,722	11,443
9	Gross demand, columns 3+6.	Re.	90,265	1,80,531	1,53,148	3,04,274		3,23,014	82,717 82,718	1,65,435	\$2,830 \$2,834	65,660	74,332	1,48,665	38,590 38,589	77,179	38,271 38,282	78,556
•	Demand for the year.	Be	75,411	1,50,823	1,24,297	2,48,594	1,46,866	2,98,733	79,404 79,604	1,59,208	28,369 28,368	56,737	65,599 65,599	1,31,198	\$1,576 \$1,674	62,149	85,7.88 047,88	71,480
8	Mori Baibnatetno outstanding from A last yest.	Rs.	14,854	29,708	27.845 \$7.855	25,680	14,639	29,281	\$,11\$ 8,114	6,227	4,461	8,923	8,733 8,734	17,467	7,015	14,030	8,531 3,545	7,076
			i i	i	::	:	::	ł	::	i	::	:	::	:	ii	i	! :	:
			::	Total	::	Total	1:	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total	::	Total
																		•
			Torks Q		Forks C.		Forks Q		Forks C		res Forks C		Forks C		Forks C		Vorks C	
			Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Boad Cess Public Works Cess		Road Ceas Public Works Ceas		Road Cets Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess	
_			\\\\		***		ڼې		۳		س		۳۰.		•		نې	
			i		:	u .	ŀ		•		;		;	,	:		:	
1	District.		Chumparun		Monghyr		Bhagulpore		Purnesh		Maldah		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore	

-	13		27	<u> </u>	100	<u> </u>	108.4	<u> </u>	2
	787	.11	1.98		8.03		61.3		8.13
	202		100.		8		9.00		312
10,738	21,465	1,994	8,787	33	88	21,947 21,948	43,896	8,40,637	16,98,400
		11				28	91	8,206	16,498
10,738	21,463	1,894	3,787	33	8	21,978 21,978	45,856	8,48,845 8,64,462	17,14,967
10,735	21,463	1,894	8,787	ងន	920	21,859 21,860	48,719	6,62,858	18,42,481
!!			::	44	3	118	237	1,86,987	8,72,426
36,960	73,739	84,83 034,83	96,900	8,350	16,759	48,708 46,709	97,417	37, 21, 393 38, 18,720	76,35,113
002	1,000	610 603	1,218	33	8	10 16	ន	93,895 95,141	1,88,736
88,679 33,680	67,159	47,295 47,296	94,591	8,744	7,489	23,034 23,033	46,067	29,92,239 30,66,021	60,57,250
9,730 0,730	6,580	32	1,090	4,590	9,180	25,664 25,666	61,330	6,35,569	12,89,127
47,101 47,101	94,202	457,04 487,04	89,468	8,383 8,384	16,767	70,676 70,677	1,41,353	44,76,643	90,61,284
1,927 1,928	3,855	1,968	8,937			17 18	2	1,06,636	2,13,415
46,028 46,028	98,057	51,702 51,703	1,03,405	8,38% 8,384	16,767	70,628 70,686	1,41,528	45,83,278	92,74,699
46,536 46,538	92,477	51,157 5 1,158	1,02,315	8,769 8,770	7,539	44,910 44,911	89,821	57,60,722 38,52,424	76,13,146
44 85 85	5,580	33	1,090	4,614	9,228	25,783 25,784	51,567	8,21,556 8,39,397	16,61,553
11	i	11	:	i :	:	ii	ì	: :	:
: :	Total	! :	Total	::	Total	i i	Total	: i	GRAND TOTAL
! !	•	::	•	::	•	::		; :	AED T
{ Road Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Cess Public Works Cess		Road Oces Public Works Cess		Road Cees Public Works Cess	GR
		4		٠٠٠		•		:	
÷		:		;		i		istricta	
Hazaribagh		Lobardugga		Singbhoom		Manbhoom		Total of all districts	

The following statement shows the percentage of collections on the arrear and current demands in the eighteen districts in which the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent.—

	arre	rcentage of ar collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.			ercentage of our collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Burdwan	•••	22.	86.6	Shahabad	•••	79·7	80·6
Bankoora	•••	44 ·9	73·2	Midnapore	•••	80.8	76.1
Durbhunga	•••	58·5	83.5	Bhagulpore	•••	81·3	91.9
Honghly	• • •	65·2	68·9	Nuddea	•••	82.6	80 ·7
Cuttack		69 ·	95.9	Balasore	•••	8 2 ·9	- 82· 7
Moorshedabad		7 0·9	92.7	Khulna	•••	83.	81.3
Jessore	•••	73 · 4	73.	24-Pergunna	hs	84.8	78 ·8
Mozufferpore	•••	77.5	73.6	Patna	•••	86.2	81.1
· Sarun	•••	77.6	80.4	Gya	•••	88· 7	'80 ·9

With the exception of Midnapore and the 24-Pergunnahs, where the percentages of current collection are 76·1 and 78·8, all the districts above mentioned collected above 80° per cent. of the current demand. But this statement shows clearly that in many districts arrear collections do not receive the attention their importance demands. This year, as in the two previous years, the percentage of arrear collections is lowest in the district of Burdwan, owing principally to the difficulty which is felt in realizing the demands from rent-free holdings. A large proportion of the arrears in this district is irrecoverable, either as barred by limitation, or as representing double assessment. A revaluation of the district has been sanctioned, and it is anticipated that the amalgamation of the lakhiraj holdings with the estate or tenure within which they are situated will greatly facilitate the collection of the arrears in future. At present the collections in this district are very unsatisfactory.

In the following districts, though the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections fell below that amount:—

	curi	rcentage of ent collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.		ou	Percentage of screent collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Manbhoom	•••	51·3	99.5	Pubna	•••	$82 \cdot 2$	94.3
Furreedpore	•••	$62 \cdot 8$	90·1	Backergunge		82.5	97.
Monghyr	•••	7 3·6	91.3	Pooree	•••	83· 7	90.8
Hazaribagh	•••	75 ·7	100.	Maldah	•••	85.7	99.9
Dacca	•••	77 ·8	91.3	Dinagepore	•••	85·7 '	100.
Chumparun		80·	100.	Noakholly		85 ·8	98.5
Tipperah	•••	80.5	91.4	Chittagong	•••	86· 4	96.3
Rajshahye	•••	81·5	99.5	Julpigoree	•••	87.8	99.2
Rungpore	•••	81.6	90.6	- 3			

In the case of Pooree, the percentage of collections on the arrear demand cannot be relied upon as accurate owing to the fact that the accounts have been thrown into confusion by the amlah in order to cover their embezzlements.

In the following nine districts the collections on both the current and arrear demand exceeded 90 per cent.—Lohardugga, Bogra, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, Beerbhoom, Mymensing, and Purneah. Of these Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling show the best results, the rate of collection of the current demand in Lohardugga reaching 100 per cent.

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cess arrears during the year was 80,179, which, with the 33,054 pending on the 31st March 1887, gave a total of 113,233 for disposal during the year. The number of certificates disposed of was 82,021, leaving 31,212 pending at the end of March 1888. The smallest number of certificates (850) was filed in the Chota Nagpore Division, and the largest (19,165) in the Burdwan Division. The sale of moveable and immoveable property was resorted to in 39,682 cases, but actual sales took place only in 563 cases. The number of objections filed was 3,508, of which 2,302 were disposed of. In 509 cases the certificates were cancelled and in 416 cases the amount certified was reduced.

Partial valuation and revaluation operations have been completed in the districts of Dacca, Tipperah, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, Khulna, Darjeeling, and Pubna. The additions to the valuation of these districts aggregated Rs. 6,37,980, and the cess demand was increased by Rs. 38,459.

Zand Rebenne.

Demands, collections, remissions and balances.

THE current demand on account of the four classes in which estates are divided is shown below:—

,			Current deman	d.
CLASS OF ESTATES.		1885-86. Rs.	18×6-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Permanently settled estates		3,22,99,680	3,22,97,484	3 ,22.91, 72 0
Temporarily settled estates		27,14,942	27,26,304	26.48,556
Government estates	•••	21,97,439	22,36,201	22 32,370
Ryotwari tracts	•••	8,21,318	8,35,309	8,43,757
Total	•••	3,80,33,370	8,80,95,298	3,80.16,403

The following statement shows the total demand, collections, remissions. and balances during the year 1887-88 as compared with the two preceding

YEAR.	1	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.					BALANCE	l.	total	total na to
	Current,	Arrear.	Total,	Current.	Arrenr.	Total.	Remissions.	Current,	Arrear.	Total.	Percentage of collections to demand.	tage of
	Rs. 3,80,33,379 3,80,95,298	Rs. 30,13,936 25,13,482	Rs. 4,10,47,315 4,06,08,780	Rs. 3,59,79,542 3,63,87,215	Ra. 24,11,883 20,20,558	Rs. 3,83,91,424 3,84,07,773	1,77,738	Rs. 20,31,307 16,89,709	Rs. 4,24,579 3,33,565	Rs. 24,55,896 20,23,274	93.65 94.58	100°94 100°83
1885-86 1886-87 1887-88		30,13,936	Rs.	Rs. 3,59,79,542	24,11,883	3,83,91,424	Rs. 2,00,005 1,77,735	Rs. 20,31,307	4,24,579	Ra. 24,55,896	93.65	100

In the year under review there was a decrease of Rs. 78,895 in the current demand, attributable to reductions allowed in Midnapore on account of the Majnamutta and Jellamutta estates, and partly to items, hitherto accounted for

as remissions, being now shown as reductions of demand.

The total collections were less than those of 1886-87 by Rs. 5,67,732, and of 1885-86 by Rs. 5,51,383. The collections were smaller in consequence of the steady tendency to reduce arrear balances. In the balances which are most difficult to realise there has been a steady reduction year by year. The fact that the last two days of the year, the 30th and 31st of March, were close holidays prevented the realisation of revenue remitted from one district to another: in such cases it was often impossible to adjust the accounts until after the year had closed. It must be noted also that this affected the collections in all districts: the latest date of payment for the spring instalment is the 28th March, and considerable payments are usually made on the days which immediately succeed this date. Had it not been for this cause, the collections would have been more favourable than they are shown to be in the year's accounts.

The remissions, which were of grace only, were Rs. 23,820, against Rs. 83,390 in 1886-87 and Rs. 56,458 in 1885-86. Remissions of right and nominal remissions, not being real remissions, have been shown as reductions

of demand.

The balances were heaviest in Government estates, being 22.87 per cent. of the gross demand. In permanently settled estates the percentage on gross demand rose from 2.37 to 2.84, while in temporarily settled estates it fell from 15.19 per cent. to 12.86 per cent.

Of 3,058 Government estates (excluding ryotwari tracts), 1,395, with a rental of Rs. 15,46,655, were under direct management, and Estates under direct managethe remaining 1,663, with a rental of Rs. 6,85,715 only, under farming leases. Including private estates, there were 1,685 estates under direct management with a rental of

Rs. 27,96,411, and a gross demand of Rs. 35,18,919. The collections amounted to Rs. 27,61,380, or 98.7 per cent. of the current demand, against 102.6 per cent. in the year 1886-87. The collections were best in the Rajshahye Division, except in Pubna, and worst in Orissa. The failure of crops in Khoorda, in the Pooree district, was so considerable that the Subdivisional Officer submitted a list of 17 areas where he thought relief works would be necessary. Matters fortunately proved less serious than had been anticipated, but the ryots were unable to pay their rents in full, and it is stated that Rs. 32,000 will be reported for remission. In the present year the crops have again failed in a portion of this estate, and it is probable that further remissions will have to be made. The percentage of cost of management on revenue was the same as in 1886-87, or 7.3, which does not include the allowance made to surbarakars for the collection of revenue. There are special facilities in the Presidency and Chota Nagpore Divisions, which tend to reduce the total percentage of cost of management. The total expenditure incurred on works of improvement was Rs. 95,603, against Rs. 58,174 in 1886-87.

Under this head the only important thing to be noticed is that it has been ordered that for the term of one year petty estates in the Chittagong district, permanently settled and paying less than one rupee per annum as Government revenue, may be redeemed at ten times their annual jumma. The measure is expected to afford relief not only to the Chittagong landholders, but also to the revenue administration

of the district, which is almost paralysed at the time of payment.

The privilege of remitting land revenue by postal money-orders was extended to all districts from the 1st April 1887.

The total amount of revenue so remitted during the year was Rs. 2,07,156 by 47,248 orders.

Transactions were largest in the following districts:-

_				Ra.	Number of orders,
Chittagong	•••	•••	•••	21,366	9,393
Mozufferpore	•••	•••	•••	17,911	2,460
Dacca	•••	•••	•••	16,630	3,226
Furreedpore	•••	•••	•••	15,192	2,690

The system has worked well, and is very popular, and the rules have been revised so as to make the revenue money-order system applicable to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dâk cess, as well as land revenue and road and public works cess. It has also been ruled that other public demands may be paid at the option of the payer by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned. The proposal to extend the system of money-orders to payment of rent under the Tenancy Act is still under consideration.

The administration of the sale law was generally satisfactory. The number of defaults increased, but the number of sales, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, varies little year by year:—

				Defaults.	Sales.
				Rs.	$\mathbf{Rs.}$
1884-85	•••	•••	•••	10,575	1,836
1885-86	•••	•••	•••	12,445	1,770
1886-87	•••	•••	•••	14,456	1,859
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	14,745	1,863

The slight increase in the number of sales observable during the past year is due to an injudiciously worded circular issued by the Collector of Burdwan, which was understood to give the day of sale as the date up to which payment by defaulters would be received. But as a rule the sale law has been administered with great consideration, and the leniency shown—in the opinion of many officers an excessive leniency—is evinced by the number of defaults. The proportion of sales is now only 12 per cent. on the number of defaults, whereas four years ago it was 17 per cent. That the greater moderation now displayed has not in any way affected the revenue is shown by the following statement of the percentage of collections, year by year, during the

past four years upon the gross demand:—1884-85, 92.41; 1885-86, 93.53; 1886-87, 94·58 ; 1887-88, 94·75.

The total number of certificates filed during the year was 176,608, against 177,618 in the previous year. Of these, Certificates. 80,205 were for road cess, 30,422 for water-rates, 12,418 for wards' estates, 24,218 for rent due to Government, and the rest for other demands. A large number of certificates is annually filed for the realization of petty demands, principally of road cess and water-rates. Out of the total number of certificates, in 57,194 cases payment was made on mere issue of potice, and in 63,392 cases payment was made on attachment of The number of cases in which it was necessary to have actual recourse to sale was reduced from 9,112 in the previous year to 4,797.

The first registration under Act VII of 1876 was completed in 37 districts; the balance of work remaining to be done is inconsiderable. Revision and re-writing of the registers were complete only in 22 districts. Registration of mutations under section 42 of the Act is still very incompletely effected. The improvement is almost imperceptible. The percentage on the total number of interests registered was 3.5 in 1885-86, 3.7 in 1886-87, and 3.8 in 1887-88. In every year the registrations are more satisfactory in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions than elsewhere. But in the Presidency Division the percentage was only 1.6 in Jessore, 2.4 in Calcutta, and 2.7 in the 24-Pergunnahs. In many other parts of Bengal the results were quite as bad as this, while in neighbouring districts like Khulna the percentage was 12.6 and in Burdwan 11.1. In Rajshahye, Pubna, Dacca, and Patna the mutation exceeded 7 per cent. No explanation of these divergencies can be furnished. Revised rules prepared by the Board with a view to the improvement of registration without having recourse to further legislation for the purpose have been sanctioned, but it is doubtful, as the Board observe, whether these rules will prove very efficacious.

The number of partitions instituted during the past four years in the three heaviest divisions—Patna, Bhagulpore, and Partitions. Dacca—is shown in the following statement:—

				Pat	CMT.	BHAGU	LPORE.	DAGCA.		
				Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.	
1884-85	•••	• •	•••	425	338	67	69	77	12	
1885-86	•••	•••	•••	440	375	79	55	69	88	
1886-87		•••	•••	433	393	61	86	4.8	68	
1887-88	•••	•••		436	380	38	99	92	67	

There are no great fluctuations year by year, but it will be observed that the disposals in the Patna Division by no means keep pace with the number of institutions, and the number of cases pending at the close of 1884-85 was 1,396, while it has increased to 1,557 at the close of the past year. The increase is distributed among every one of the seven districts in the division. The amount of work done last year in Mozufferpore was creditable, but less so in other districts. In the Bhagulpore Division the pending files have been satisfactorily reduced.

Miscellaneous revenue.

There was an increase in the following branches of Miscellaneous Revenue only:-

			1896-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
Fees under Act VIII of 1865	•••	•••	1,776	2.596
YT of 1859			16,990	18,666
Fines XX of 1848.	•••	•••	137	1.161

But there was a decrease under all other heads, especially in regard to the sale of Government lands, under which there were large receipts in 1886-87 on account of the sale of the Committee's lands in Calcutta. The total receipts from all sources fell from Rs. 3,40,478 in 1886-87 to Rs 1,72,982.

During the year under review 2,824 acres of land were acquired for public purposes at a cost of Rs. 14,50,313.

Land acquisition.

Working of the Bengal Tensney Act will have on the landholding Classes. Upon the whole, the relations between landlord and tenant were satisfactory, although here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. In the Burdwan district an increment of rent assessed thirty years ago was waived by the landlord during some bad seasons, and is now a source of dispute, because the prescribed form of rent receipt requires it to be permanently shown or permanently abandoned. Similarly, there is disturbance in the south of the Midnapore district, where the landlord's claim has always been a fluctuating one on account of floods. In the same way the difficulties which are felt by the Court of Wards in dealing with pergunnah Sujamutta in the Burdwan Raj Estate are principally due to the amalgamation of illegal cesses with the demand many years ago, and the consequent uncertainty in the demand of rent from the ryots. In this case the disputes will no doubt be settled by the survey and record of rights which will be effected next cold weather. In the Rungpore and Mymensingh districts there were agrarian riots accompanied by loss of life.

districts there were agrarian riots accompanied by loss of life.

The use of the form of rent receipt and of annual accounts prescribed under the Tenancy Act appears to have become general. In consequence of a misunderstanding which prevailed as to the meaning of the words "particulars of holding" which appear in the form of receipt, it was decided by Government that the words which do not in any way affect the meaning or substance of the receipt should be omitted from the form.

There has been a marked increase in the number of notices of transfer of tenures from 67,565 to 89,564. The 24-Pergun-Notice of transfer and landlords' fees. nahs again heads the list with 19,128 notices, most of which relate to holdings in the Punchannogram estate. In Hooghly the number was 9,055, Chittagong 8,427, Midnapore 7,868, Dacca 6,887, and Backergunge 5,590; while the number in Moorshedabad was only 366, Rungpore 185, Dinagepore 126, Chumparun 135, and Beerbhoom 117. The explanation of this contrast is that in the latter districts the number of permanent holdings is comparatively small. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept the fees for transfer continues to prevail, and the Board again suggest that as the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has been allowed to drop, there is no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15 which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of a law which it was understood would be introduced in the Bengal Council for the registration of tenures. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the operation of these sections has created a great increase of work in Collectors' offices, and that, from the official point of view, no advantage is obtained from them. The facts also would seem to show that they are not appreciated by the zemindars, who, as a rule, refuse to be bound by them. It remains to ascertain the feeling of tenure-holders on the subject, and this, as the Board observe, ought not to be difficult to ascertain in districts where permanent under-tenures are common.

There were altogether 66 applications for survey and settlement of lands Surveys, settlements, and record under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act. Of these 40 of rights. were in respect of the settlement of Government or temporarily settled estates under direct management, 6 related to Wards' estates, and 20 to private zemindaries. These proceedings are for the most part conducted under the direct supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Sources of Bebenne other than Band.

CUSTOMS.

The following statement shows the gross and net customs duty, including the duty on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the last five years:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86,	886-87.	7-88.
	1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) Ditto on salt Export duty	•••	15,13,590 1,73,13,587 19,92,100	13,25,339 1,91,86,114 16,24,288	13,99,392 1,80,85,154 18,10,621	15,05,764 1,94,85,103 15,80,440	14,86,057 1,85,30,9\5 21,\7,248
Total gross duty		2,08,19,277	2,21,35,741	2,12,45,167	2,25,71,303	2,21,51,260
Refunds and drawbacks— Imports	•••	2,10,991 1,20,021	2,43,338 8 i,539	2,29,064 62,202	2,48,992 40,363	2,46,759 81,742
		3,31,912	3,27,877	2,91,268	2,80,355	3,28,501
Total net duty		2,04,87,365	2,18,07,864	2,09,53,901	2,22,81,951	2,18,25,769

In the year under review, the net receipts fell off by Rs. 4,56,192, or 2 per cent., notwithstanding that the rate of duty on salt was raised by eight annas per maund with effect from the 19th January 1888, and an import duty on petroleum was imposed at the rate of six pies per Imperial gallon from the 10th February 1888. The whole of the decrease has been under import duty. The receipts on account of general merchandize diminished by Rs. 20,798, or 1.4 per cent., and the duty realized from salt declined from Rs. 1,92,79,733 to

Rs. 1,83,28,910.* The great falling off in the salt duty is said to have been caused by the operations of a single dealer in salt, who raised the price of the article by making heavy speculative purchases, and consequently checked the clearances during the latter part of the year. The increase in the duty on exports, amounting to Rs. 5,15,429, or 33 per cent., is due to the large shipments of rice after a favourable harvest.

OPIUM.

The season in the Behar Agency opened unfavourably. Sowings were not completed till late in November, owing to heavy and prolonged rains, which prevented the lands from being ploughed till late in the year. Early in January the caterpillars appeared and did much damage. They were succeeded by blight, which was most destructive in Alleegunge and Shahabad. Owing to the lateness of the season and the prevalence of hot winds, the yield of juice from the poppy was small, though the plant was well-grown and the seed produce was good. In the Benares Agency the rains were over earlier than usual, and in several of the western and eastern divisions second sowings had to be resorted to, but eventually the seed germinated well except in Fatehgurh, Mainpuri, and Aligurh, where failures were exceptionally numerous. Heavy rains in the cold weather brought on a blight in Gorakhpur, Azimgurh,

and Ghazipore; and in Basti the plant presented a stunted appearance till February, when frost seriously affected the juice-secreting power of the plant and reduced the outturn. On the whole, the season, which promised to be a good one, turned out to be a little above the average, and towards the extreme east the crop was a poor one.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the quantity of land engaged for, of land sown with poppy-seed, of land actually cultivated, and the

produce of both Agencies:-

	SEASON.			Area engaged for,	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultiva- tion.	Produce at 70° consistence.
	Behar.			Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mdg. s. c.
1885-86 1886-87	•••	•••		459,461 465,218	463,835 472,673	453,516 458,269	59,865 22 8 1 49,582 18 14
	Increase	•••		5,757	8,838	4,753	******
	Decrease	•••		•••••	•••••		10,283 3 10
	Benares.						
1885-8 6 1886-8 7	•••	•••	•••	465,861 454,634	500,946 443,996	498,361 441,018	61,634 0 0 67,994 36 18 1
	Increase	•••		*****			*****
	Decrease	•••		11,227	56,950	57,343	8,639 3 24

The instructions conveyed to the Agents, to refrain from adding to the area under cultivation, have been duly carried out, the area engaged for, 919,852 bighas, corresponding as nearly as possible with that entered in the returns for 1885-86. The cessation from the work of extension was taken advantage of by the Agents to concentrate their operations in the districts where most profit can be obtained, to get rid of outlying stations, to weed out unsatisfactory cultivators, including those who engage to sow indigo on the land they also offer for opium, and, in some instances, to stop cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of towns where exceptional opportunities exist for smuggling. To this subject the special attention of the Board and of the officers of the Opium Department has been invited in view to the selection of the best lands available for the cultivation of opium, both as regards situation and capability of production.

The outturn was not altogether satisfactory, being 1,07,577 maunds of 70° consistence, against 1,21,499 maunds in the previous year and 1,33,803 maunds in 1884.85. The decrease appears due in the Benares Agency to the fact that about 2.34 per cent. of the area for which settlements were concluded was never in fact cultivated, the ryots being discouraged by the failure of the first sowings; while in the Behar Agency the yield was small, the hot winds having dried up the poppy juice. The average produce per bigha was 5 seers 4½ chittacks in Benares and 4 seers 5½ chittacks in Behar. The deficiency in Behar was to some extent a surprise, as the plants were well grown; it was not discovered until the lancing of the poppy disclosed the scantiness of the juice.

It is satisfactory to observe that the quality of the Benares drug has generally improved, there having been, as will be seen from the figures given below, a much larger proportion of good serviceable opium last year than that ever produced before, except during the exceptional season of 1883-84. In the Basti division particularly, which has so long been notorious for the poor

quality of its opium, the improvement has been most marked.

Shasons.	Class XXX.	Class XX.	Class X.	Class I.	Class 11.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
1885-86 1886-87		1 1			M. s. c. 14,302 16 18 15,800 2 101		i		

The balance of advances made for cultivation remaining unrecovered at the end of the season under review amounted in the Behar Agency to Rs. 2,424-12-11, and in the Benares Agency to Rs. 1,469-5-7. These sums, added to the outstanding balances of previous years, viz. Rs. 8,200-8-5 in Behar and Rs. 4,341-0-3 in Benares, give a total of Rs. 16,435—a sum which must be considered small as compared with the magnitude of the advances made, which exceed two hundred lakes of rupees a year.

The amount advanced to opium cultivators during the past season for the construction of wells was Rs. 39,627 in the Behar Agency, against Rs. 56,722 in the previous year, and Rs. 9,026 in the Benares Agency, against Rs. 13,207 in the previous year. It is stated that owing to the advances thus made 500 bighas of new land have been brought under poppy cultivation in

Behar. •

There were 1,134 prosecutions under the opium laws during the year, against 1,265 in 1885-86 and 1,928 in 1884-85. The falling off has been in the Behar Agency, where new rules were introduced, under the orders of Government, to prevent malicious or frivolous accusations. Three important cases of smuggling from Nepal were detected.

The following statements show the receipts, charges and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1887-88 as compared with the official years 1871-72, 1872-73, 1881-82, 1885-86 and 1886-87. Some of the figures for 1886-87 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1887-88 are open to correction:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.		AMOUNT	AMOUNT REALIZED.		,					
OPPIOL	AL YBAR.	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Bohar.	Benares.	and mis- cellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenu e.
	,]			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 1872-73 1881-82 1895-86 1886-87 1887-88		29,985 24,395 28,200 25,050 18,275 28,500	19,710 28,300 28,200 25,944 26,475 28,500	49,695 42,675 56,400 50,984 54,750 57,000	4,19,81,111 3,44,55,479 3,76,19,183 3,15,006,245 3,22,72,415 3,07,32,475	2,69,93,925 2,46,80,240 3,70,34,000 3,14,53,895 2,91,97,370 2,96,47,200	11,960 15,62,211 7,05,797 6,03,894 6,54,259 6,27,788	6,89,86,996 6,06,97,930 7,53,58,930 6,35,64,034 6,21,24,044 6,10,07,463	1,59,23,458 1,80,91,371 2,05,67,300 3,04,74,295 2,72,26,485 2,42,13,472	5,30,63,638 4,26,06,659 5,48,01,540 3,30,89,739 8,48,97,559 8,67,03,991

Statement showing the receipts, charges and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1881-82.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Raceipts.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction	6,89,75,036	5,91,35,719	7,46,53,133	6,29,60,140	6,14,69,785	6,03,79,675
at the Presidency. Value of opium supplied for abkari and medi-	4,385	868	3,846	4,343	14,929	12,244
cinal purposes. Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	•••••	10,68,082	5,04,180	5,38,444	5,51,837	5,66,866
to Government of Bengal. Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	•••••	4,84,262	••••	,	••••	*****
to other Governments. Fines, savings and miscellaneous receipts Confiscations	20	8,999	1,97,771 	61,107	87,493	48, 678
Total Receipts	6,86,86,996	6,06,97,930	7,53,58,930	6,85,64,034	6,21,24,044	6,10,07,468
Charges.				į		
Salaries and establishment	7,72,040 10,48,581 1,40,78,900	7,80,839 11,05,060 1,61,99,552	8,16,940 15,84,286 1,81,34,503	8,86,788 28,64,224 2, 67,07,446	8,87,481 24,74,493 2,88,56,829	8,87,682 16,82,662 2,16,33,222
Confiscations	28,937	5,920	21,661	11,837	7,188	9,906
Total Charges	1,59,23,458	1,80,91,371	2,05,57,890	8,04,74,295	2,72,26,485	2,42,13,478
NET REVENUE	5,80,63,588	4,26,06,559	5,48,01,540	8,30,89,789	8,48,97,559	8,67,93,991

Statement showing the receipts, charges and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

		YEAR.			Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	Remarks.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	4	
1871-72	•••	•••	•••	•••	31,09,876	6,965 7,310	31,02,911 21,91,809		
1872-73 1881-82	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,99,119 1 4,47 ,166	7,527	14,39,639	•	
1885-86 1886-8 7	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,35,11 4 15,69,831	9,482 4,918	15,25,632 15,64,913		
1887-88	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,08,276	5,279	16,02,997		

It will be seen from the above statements that the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 57,000, being 2,250 chests in excess of the number sold during the previous twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,10,07,463 and the charges 'to Rs. 2,42,13,472, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,67,93,991, being Rs. 18,96,432 in excess of that of the previous year, and Rs. 37,04,252 more than that of 1885-86. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,059-4-8 against Rs. 1,122-11-9\frac{1}{4}, showing a decrease in the price of Rs. 63-7-1\frac{1}{4} as compared with the previous year.

SALT.

During the year under report there were two important administrative changes—(1) the increase of the duty on all kinds of salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, and (2) the extension of the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882 to the districts of the Orissa Division, and the formal transfer of the control of the Salt Department to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras. The result of the increase in duty, which took effect from the 19th of January last, on the consumption of salt, was not discernible during the year.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Depart-

ment during the past six years:-

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					·		
HEADS.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	188 5-86.	1886-87.	f387-8 5 .	Increase in 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.	Decrease in 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.
Imperial— Import duty on salt Excise ditto	m 1/2 21/4	1,73,15,875 8,82,118	1,91,90,460 10,11,999	1,80,36,071 9,62,137	1,94,85,100 4,71,315	1,85,30,950 3,82,854	•••••	9,54,150 88,461
Total	1,82,00,140	1,81,97,993	2,02,02,459	1,89,98,208	1,99,58,415	1,89,13,804		10,42,611
Provincial— Rent of warehouses Miscellaneous	41 417	60,160 89,824	85,245 89,311	65,192 86,283	68,445 33,675	45,726 82,482		29,719 1,193
Total	. 1,64,999	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,475	1,02,120	78,208		23,912
TOTAL RECEIPTS	. 1,88,65,139	1,82,97,977	2,03,27,015	1,90,99,683	2,00,58,535	1,89,92,012		10,66,523
CHARGES.								
Imperial— Salaries, establishments, and cor tingencles.	Į.	9,728	5,324	6,253	*****	•••••	•••••	•••
Compensation paid under conventions with the French		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.90,000	******	*****
Government. Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Naraingunge.	16,064	15,117	13,109	12,362	217	*****	•••••	217
Refunds of customs duty or salt.	2,84,801	1,87,068	2,11,905	1,85,726	2,05,369	2,02,044	******	8,825
Total	. 8,20,865	2,31,913	2,50,338	2,24,341	2,25,586	3,29,044		8,542
Provincial— Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	17,626	18,320	21,048	18,130	11,005	12,368	1,363	•••••
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	•	•••••	65	59	•••••			•••••
Total	. 17,626	18,320	21,113	18,189	11,005	12,368	1,868	******
Total Charges	3,38,491	2,50,233	2,71,451	2,42,530	2,36,591	2,34,412		8,179
Approximate net revenue	1,80,26,648	1,80,47,744	2,00,55,564	1,88,57,153	1,98,21,944	1,87,57,600		10,64,844

The results of the year, as compared with the previous year, show a decrease of Rs. 10,66,523, or 5.3 per cent., in the receipts, and of

Rs. 2,179, or '9 per cent., in the charges. There was a decrease under all the heads of receipts; that under the head of Duty was due to smaller clearances, and that under the head of Rent of warehouses to the reduction of the rate of rent from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 per 1,000 maunds. The decrease in the charges was nominal.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 10,14,529 maunds: of this 8,49,348 maunds had been imported, and the remainder was excise salt. During the year 99,86,076 maunds were imported, and 1,03,559 maunds were manufactured, against 1,03,79,688 maunds and 66,483 maunds, the corresponding figures for last year. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 11,75,347 maunds. Importation of salt was confined during the year to the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. There was a decrease of 3,93,349 maunds as compared with the total quantity imported in the previous year. Salt was imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, Bombay, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Aden. The trade with Italy, which was formerly only second in importance to that with the United Kingdom, ceased entirely this year, owing, it is said, to the growth of transactions with Aden and other Arabian ports. The receipts from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Aden are increasing rapidly, but the absence of imports from India, and the recent development of Perim as a coaling station, are likely to interfere with the facilities for exporting salt from the latter port. The clearances of salt from ship-board showed a decrease of 4,35,806 maunds, or 5.5 per cent., The clearances in Calcutta, and an increase of 23,197 maunds, or 28 per cent., in Chittagong. The total quantity cleared from bond in all ports amounted to 17,59,788 maunds, against 18,09,213 maunds in 1886-87, and realized a duty of Rs. 36,75,377, against Rs. 36,18,426.

Salt was manufactured under the Excise Rules in Orissa alone. Compared with the previous year, the quantity of salt manufactured in Cuttack diminished by 12,526 maunds, owing partly to the reduction in the number of aurungs, and partly to the loss sustained during the heavy rains of June and July 1887. In Balasore the decrease, amounting to 32,532 maunds, was caused by large importations of Liverpool salt; while in Pooree there was an increase of 82,134 maunds, due to the resumption of business by the manufacturers, who, being apprehensive of the Madras Rules, had given up the industry in the previous year. The sales of excise salt decreased from 2,35,657 maunds to 1,82,860 maunds in quantity, and the amount of duty realized fell from Rs. 4,71,315 to Rs. 3,82,854. The decrease is attributed to the importation of salt from Ganjam and Liverpool, and to the cessation of the manufacture

of Punga salt.

The consumption of salt in the saliferous districts fell off from 10,68,515 maunds in 1886-87 to 10,62,402 maunds in the past year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Chittagong and Balasore, where there were small increases of 571 maunds and 851 maunds respectively. There was an increase of 80, or 22·2 per cent., in the number of seizures, while there was a decrease of 1,123 maunds, or 69 per cent., in the quantity of salt attached, and of 525 maunds, or 91·4 per cent., in the quantity of salt confiscated. The number of cases instituted for offences against the Salt laws increased from 425 in 1886-87 to 501 in the present year. The amounts realized as fines and disbursed as rewards were Rs. 2,300 and Rs. 1,307, against Rs. 2,327 and Rs. 1,904, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table compares the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water routes and railways during the past two years:—

YEAR.	, processor	viá Balli Khall.	Viá Sankrail,	Vid Gewakhally.	Vid Kidderpore.	Vid Ballisghatta.	Total carried by water,	By the East In- dian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Cal- cutta and South- Eastern Railways or vid Chitpore.	Vid Rathtolla Ghatt.	Total carried by rail.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mda.
1886-87 1887-88	•••	12,42,835 12,03,053	6,80,52 4 6,50,216	3,57,25 5 3,18,793	3,15,628 3,20,585	16, 9 0,991 15,90,874	42,17,238 40,83,521	37,37,657 37,75,346	6,06,808 9,39,374	5,23,634 1,57,563	48,68,299 48,72,283	90,85,582 89,55,804
Increase					4,957			37,689	8,82,566		3,984	
Decrease		89,782	30,308	88,462		30,117	1,83,719			8,66,271		1,29,728

From the figures given above, it appears that there was a decrease of 1,33,712 maunds in the quantity of salt conveyed by water, and an increase of

3,984 maunds in the despatches by rail.

The quantity of salt bonded during 1887-88 was 21,53,021 maunds, against 21,01,423 maunds in the previous year. The increase occurred entirely in the bonding of Liverpool salt, and may be ascribed to the reduction in the rate of rent which came into operation at the beginning of the year. The quantity remaining in store at the end of the year was 10,37,324 maunds, against 8,08,374 maunds at the commencement.

EXCISE.

The total revenue from excise during the year under review exceeded that of the year 1886-87 by Rs. 7,39,269, or 7.3 per cent. of the total receipts in that year. Out of a gross demand of Rs. 1,08,77,906, Rs. 1,08,62,055, or 99.8 per cent., were realized. The increase was distributed over all the exciseable articles except rum, bhang, and miscellaneous; but it is mainly due to the rise in the receipts from country spirits, ganja, and opium. The following table shows the receipts under the different heads as compared with those of the preceding year and with the average of the previous five years:—

			Revenue.	In 1887-88, Compared WITH 1886-87.		In 1887-88, COMPARE WITH 1882 TO 1887.		
Articles.		Average of 1882-83 to 1886-87.	In 1886-87.	In 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Ra.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits		48,67,612 1,01,822 2,10,468 6,60,685 1,09,447 2,567 34,381 2,391 87,320 28,673 397 19,69,644 18,71,063 6,699	47,90,738 1,06,111 2,09,754 68,931 1,78,263 1,962 37,949 2,459 85,649 29,746 188 20,75,079 19,05,753 9,230	52,05,122 88,936 2,83,041 7,27,829 2,01,216 2,772 42,066 2,202 68,305 37,415 104 22,44,672 19,84,918 6,067	4,14,389	19,175 267 8,163	3,37,510 22,573 58,244 31,719 205 7,085 8,842 2,75,328 1,13,865 348	12,58 189 2,015
Total	•••	1,00,20,709	1,01,22,756	1,08,62,055	7,61,864	22,595	8,56,339	14,995

In every division the total receipts from excise have increased. In the Presidency Division the revenue rose from Rs. 27,13,756 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,64,783 in 1887-88, chiefly owing to the large increase of Rs. 1,91,835 in Calcutta.

In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions the revenue increased by Rs. 2,02,551 and Rs. 1,00,685 respectively. The receipts from the several divisions, as compared with those of 1886-87, are shown below:—

Division	f.		1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
			Rs.	${f Rs.}$	Rs.
Burdwan	•••	•••	10,64,387	11,41,125	76,738
Presidency	•••	•••	27,13,756	29,64,783 •	2,51,027
Daishahma	•••	•••	6,51,710	7,14,258	62,548
Dacca	•••	•••	7,69,152	7,72,088	3,936
Chittagong	•••	•••	2,26,790	2,60,624	33,834
Patna	•••	•••	24,55,520	26,58,071	2,02,551
Bhagulpore	•••	•••	11,11,272	12,11,957	1,00,685
Orissa -		•••	5,29,512	5,30,250	738
Chota Nagpore	•••	•••	6,00,688	6,07,899	7,216

The charges for the year exceeded those for 1886-87 by Rs. 45,883. Of this amount, Rs. 37,314 represents the cost of that portion of the establishments of Excise Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors employed on income-tax work which was debited to excise when the post of Income-tax Assessor was amalgamated with that of Excise Inspector in twenty districts under Government order No. 2085, dated 13th May 1887.

The settlements for the current year show a net increase of Rs. 3,24,708 as compared with those of the year under review. The improvement is chiefly under the head of country spirit, and is shared by all the divisions, except the Presidency and Chota Nagpore.

The sudder distillery system was in force in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, parts of the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad and Dacca, Country spirits. and the towns of Burdwan, Calcutta, Lalbagh, Berhampore, Hooghly, Howrah, Dacca, Patna, Gya, Durbhunga, Chupra, Bettiah, Arrah, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and Giridih. The outstill

system remained in force in the rest of the province.

The number of shops under the sudder distillery system fell from 655 in 1886-87 to 570 in 1887-88, owing principally to the introduction of the outstill system into the rural portions of Hooghly (including Howrah). The number of shops under the outstill system was reduced from 3,608 to 3,535, while the amount of the license fees rose from Rs. 29,61,752 to Rs. 31,91,384. result is attributed by the Board to the breaking up of combinations among vendors, the employment of greater care in the conduct of settlements, and the increase of the upset prices of shops in relation to the working capacity of stills.

The result of the special enquiry which was made by Mr. Westmacott The outstill system and the under the orders of Government into the effect of

The outstill system and the result of Mr. Westmacott's the introduction of the outstill system into Hooghly and Howrah has shown that the extension of the system to this tract has had deplorable results, and that it would probably have been better to have accepted the recommendations of the Excise Commission for the closure of two of the five sudder distilleries, which then existed, and to have relied on the three remaining distilleries to supply the wants of the locality. But the action then taken, recommended by the Board and confirmed by Government, was based on the best information and advice available. The result was not foreseen; and all the local officers were in favour of the experiment. The experience which has since been acquired favours the opinion that it is probably a sound principle that, in the metropolitan districts at least, outstills should not be substituted for distilleries, and the Board have been asked to consider whether, in the face of all the facts elicited by this special enquiry, it would not be wise even now to revert to the distillery system in these districts.

But the most • valuable conclusion to be drawn from Mr. Westmacott's report is that if the outstill system is to be maintained, the regulation of the outturn is the main point to which all efforts must be directed. If this has to be given up, the system must be abandoned. Under the Patna system—so called because it was first introduced into that district—the size and capacity of each still, and the number and capacity of the vats in which the yeast for distillation is prepared, are regulated by the local demand, and it is upon this demand that the upset fee is calculated. The difficulty of this process is obviously very great; but it ought not to be impossible, and the object aimed at is one which it is necessary to attain irrespectively of revenue considerations. The Patna system was extended in 1887-88 to ten other districts, and in the current year to seven more. In regard to the local demand in these districts, the Collectors have reported that they believe the statistics furnished by them, to be correct and trustworthy for all practical purposes. It is also said that there was not much difficulty in limiting the capacities of stills and vats in conformity to the local demand. The abkars made no other complaint than that the restrictions entailed additional labour and expense in distilling liquor; but this is so far satisfactory that it leads directly to the price of liquor being raised. The local officers are unanimously of opinion that the system has worked fairly well.

The following figures, showing the aggregate capacities of the stills allowed in all districts, are taken from Appendix C to the Board's Report:—

				Number of outstills allowed.	Liquid capacity of outstills in gallons.
18 86-87	•••	•••		3,598	111,538
1887-88	•••			8,560	74,788
1888-89	•••	•••	•••	3,444	62,363

These show that the capacities of the stills have been very materially reduced

during the past three years.

A further question, of almost equal importance, and from the nature of the case closely connected with the regulation of the outturn, is the maintenance of the price of outstill liquor, so that it cannot be unduly reduced. With this object, it is of the greatest importance to obtain the highest possible fees from shops. The price at which the outstill-holder can afford to sell must, after he has recovered the cost of manufacture, depend upon the amount of monthly fee paid for his shop. Rules have therefore been laid down by which the upset prices of shops might be calculated with reference to the liquor produced therein and the profits derived from its sale; and although it has not been found possible to insist on their observance in all cases, the average amount of license fee paid has steadily improved, as the following figures will show:—

•	•	-	•	~ ~	
			Number of outstills.	Total revenue.	Incidence of annual fee from outstills.
				$\mathbf{Rs}.$	${f Rs.}$
1886 87	•••		3,598	29,61,752	820
1867-88	•••	• • •	3 .560	31,91,384	902
1888-89			3,444	34.82.584	1.011

Notwithstanding the improvement shown by these results, there is evidence to show that prices have not only often been fixed too low, but that they have been too readily lowered when a shop has not been taken at once. The cost of liquor is maintained not only by the imposition of upset prices, but also by an attempt which has now been made in no less than 19 districts, where both distilleries and outstills are in force, to fix a minimum price for the cheapest kind in each district. This was one of the recommendations of the Excise Commission, and as an experiment is said to have succeeded fairly well. Whether, however, any real effect is likely to be produced by the orders, under which there is not only a minimum price, but a graduated minimum price varying in different but conterminous localities, such as has already been accepted for Hooghly, and has been recommended by Mr. Westmacott for other places, can only be determined by the test of longer

experience.

These are some of the principal improvements effected in the excise administration of these Provinces in accordance with the policy indicated by the Excise Commission. Mhere are many minor matters on which orders have from time to time been passed by Government and the Board, such, for instance, as the selection of sites for outstills, the material and the working of stills, barters, and sales to children, the time of closing, and the keeping of accounts. But the main features of the new system of outstill administration consist in the regulation of the outturn of spirit manufactured, and in measures devised for the prevention of the undue cheapening of liquor. The Board observe in their report that the Excise Commission's recommendations have now had a fair trial, and that their feasibility has been amply demonstrated. The application of the system has not been uniformly successful, and in some localities, where special enquiries have been made, it is shown that it has failed. Looking to the vast area to be watched, the varieties of locality and climate, the amount of detailed and constant inspection and supervision required, and to the existing imperfection of establishments, it must be admitted that the inherent difficulties in carrying it out are great. But the success already attained shows that the difficulties are not insuperable, and the Board and the officers concerned have been instructed to use their utmost efforts to correct deficiencies and remedy faults where they are found. It may be expected that Mr. Westmacott's further deputation under the orders of the Board for the supervision of next year's settlements, and the additional attention which district officers are now bestowing to the subject in connection with his report, will materially facilitate further improvement.

The number of licenses for the wholesale vend of rum was 21, against 20 in 1886.87. The number of retail licenses fell from 72 to 65, and the total quantity of country rum passed for consumption diminished from 15,160 gallons in the previous year to 6,691 in 1887-88. The total revenue collected from this source amounted

to Rs. 88,936, as against Rs. 1,08,111 in 1886.87. This serious decrease is attributable partly to the large quantities of rum which were passed into consumption during 1886-87 in anticipation of the enhancement of duty which took place after the close of that year, and partly to a real decline in the trade, owing to the competition of cheap spirits imported by sea. The revenue from license fees for the sale of imported spirits and wines Imported spirits. rose from Rs. 2,09,754 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,33,041, though the number of licenses decreased from 955 to 921. The increase occurred in the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore Divisions. There was a small decrease of 420 in Tari. the number of licenses issued for the sale of tari, but the revenue from license fees rose from Rs. 6,89,311 in the previous year to Rs. 7,27,829. The revenue from license fees for the Pachwai. sale of pachwai was Rs. 2,01,216, as against Rs. 1,78,263 in 1886-87. The amount of ganja estimated to have been produced during the year was less than the outturn of Ganja. the previous year by 105 maunds, but the amount exported from Rajshahye rose from 7,881 maunds to 8,224 maunds. The number of shops licensed to sell ganja diminished from 3,046 to 2,949, but the quantity of ganja consumed increased from 6,264 to 6,550, and the total receipts from Rs. 20,75,679 to Rs. 22,44,972.

Owing to the separation of Howrah from the district of Hooghly for excise purposes, the number of districts in which Charas, bhang, and majum. charas was sold increased from 10 in 1886-87 to 11 in the present year. The revenue derived from this drug amounted to Rs. 2,772, of which Rs. 2,285 was collected in Calcutta. The consumption of bhang increased from 964 maunds to 1,010 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 37,948 to Rs. 42,066. There was a slight diminution in the number

of licenses and the fees for the sale of majum.

The number of licenses for the sale of opium was 2,319, as against 2,040 in 1886-87. The proceeds from license fees and from the sale of opium both improved, and

the total increase in the revenue amounted to Rs. 79,165.

There was a decrease in the consumption of opium in Hooghly, probably owing to the smuggling of contraband opium into Chandernagore. Three important cases of opium smuggling were detected, in two of which it was ascertained that the contraband opium was imported from Nepal. The amount of opium seized amounted to 53 maunds. In each case the offenders were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The number of arrests for offences under the excise law was 4,739, against 4,372 in the previous year. Of these, 4,201 Miscellaneous. were other than licensed vendors, and the remainder were vendors who had committed breaches of their licenses. Of the persons arrested, 87.4 per cent. were convicted, as against 88. per cent. in 1886-87.

At the close of the year Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Senior Secretary

to the Board, was deputed to study the systems of Mr. Buckland's deputation to excise revenue which obtain in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Madras and Bombay, with a view to introduce into Bengal any improvements which an examination of the subject might suggest. The valuable report submitted by him is likely to exercise considerable influence in the future excise administration of these Provinces.

STAMPS.

The total realizations under the Indian Stamp Act during the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 72,931. There has been an increase in the charges, amounting to Rs. 65,366, reducing the net increase of revenue to only Rs. 7,565.

In the total revenue derived from judicial stamps, including the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps, there has been an increase of Rs. 2,79,600. In the charges and refunds there has been a decrease of Rs. 60,892, the general result being an increase of over three lakhs of rupees in the net revenue of the year.

The gross receipts during the year under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,38,15,092, against Rs. 1,34,62,561 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 3,52,531, and exceeding the budget estimate of Rs. 1,34,00,000, fixed by Government by Rs. 4,15,092. The total charges under both heads amounted to Rs. 6,14,777, and the total net receipts to Rs. 1,32,00,315.

The revenue from non-judicial impressed sheets amounted to Rs. 24,12,972 against Rs. 23,71,386 in 1886-87, showing an increase of Rs. 41,586, which was contributed entirely by the Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, there having been a decrease, to a greater or less extent, in all the remaining

six Divisions.

The revenue from one-anna receipt stamps declined from Rs. 2,32,637 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,22,352 in 1887-88, or by Rs. 10,285. There was a decrease in every Division except Burdwan, where there was a very slight increase. The heavy falling off in the districts of the Patna Division and in a few of the Bhagulpore Division is partly due to the exemption from stamp duty of receipts granted by opium cultivators.

Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c. are used only in Calcutta, and

gave an increase of Rs. 4,666.

In hundi stamps there was an increase of Rs. 9,568, chiefly in Calcutta, Dacca, and Backergunge, due, it is said, to the tightness of the money-market

and to the more extended use of these stamps by native money-lenders.

The increase in the revenue from court-fee stamps was shared by all the Divisions, but it was most marked in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and in a less degree in the Bhagulpore, Patna, and Burdwan Divisions; but, strange to say, the Presidency Division shows the smallest increase after Orissa. The increase is due to the growth of litigation generally, and to improved receipts from probate duty. There is reason to fear that the practice of undervaluing estates for the purpose of probate duty is unfortunately a great deal too common, and District Judges and Collectors can by timely action do much to develop this source of revenue.

INCOME.TAX.

The Income-tax report for 1887-88 deals with all operations undertaken under the Act up to the 30th June 1888, but under instructions issued by the Government of India, the returns submitted by the Board of Revenue show collections made during the financial year only. The administration of the tax came under the direct supervision of the Board after the 15th April 1887, the date on which Mr. W. H. Grimley resigned his office as Commissioner of Income-tax. The only important administrative change which was introduced during the year was the amalgamation of the posts of Income-tax Assessor and Excise Inspector in twenty of the less important districts. The arrangement is said to have on the whole worked satisfactorily.

The total demand for the year under all parts of the Act stood at Rs. 38,08,762, as compared with Rs. 39,36,958 last year, and the total collections, exclusive of advance payments for 1888-89 and excess collections, were Rs. 36,09,236 against Rs. 38,60,658. For the purposes of a comparison between the two years, however, the collections for the year 1886-87 made between the 1st April and the 30th June 1887, and the amount at which the East Indian Railway Company have been assessed, which has been otherwise adjusted, should be omitted from the figures for 1886-87. Eliminating all sources of difference, the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the two years are compared in the following tables—

\			Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage	Net revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.	of charge.	Rs.
1886-87	•••	•••	36,29,980	2,84,219	7.8	33,45,761
1887-88	•••	•••	37.35,621	1,57,485	4.3	35,78,136
Increase	or decrease	•••	+1.05,641	-1,26.734	-3.6	+2,32,375

The percentage of final demand to original demand was 92.4 as against 82.02 in the previous year, and the percentage of collections (up to the 30th June) to final demand was 98.8 against 98.4. In Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Noakholly, Bhagulpore, Maldah,

and Pooree the entire demand was collected within the financial year, and in eight other districts a similar result was attained before the 30th June. The whole of the arrear balance of Rs. 76,443 on account of the year 1886-87, with the exception of eleven rupees, was adjusted. The balance outstanding on the 31st March last on account of the year under review, together with Rs. 11 for 1886-87, amounts to Rs. 1,99,526. Of this, Rs. 1,22,030 were collected up to 30th June last, leaving a balance outstanding on that date of Rs. 77,496.

As this was the second year of the operation of the Act, it was found possible to reduce the number of assessors from 82, the number employed in 1886-87, to 50. The average length of the period during which they were employed increased from a little over nine months to eleven months, and the average number of villages

visited rose from 1,060 to 1,490.

From a comparison of the statements showing the assessment work done in each district during the two years, it appears that the total number of villages visited has diminished from 87,019 to 74,512. A part of this reduction is no doubt due to the fact that the experience and local knowledge gained by the assessors has enabled them to omit a large number of small villages, and to concentrate their attention upon those which offer a more fruitful field for enquiry. The following figures, however, seem to show that in some districts, having regard to the success which attended their investigations last year, the scope of the assessors' enquiries has been unduly restricted:—

	Number of v	Number of villages visited.		Number of villages found to contain assessees.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.		
Bankoora	2,929	517	325	107		
24-Pergunnahs	4,450	2,453	865	878		
Dinagepore •	. 3,95 6	1,595	1,353	561		
Rungpore	3,428	1,255	2,100	164		

The total number of persons finally assessed was 100,238 against 98,301 in the preceding year, the percentage of exemptions on revision being 5.2 against 8. In a large number of these cases no objections were preferred, but exemptions were made by the Collectors on the ground that the assessees had died, left the district, or discontinued the business for which they had been assessed. The increase was evenly distributed over all the divisions except Chittagong and Orissa, in each of which there was a very slight decrease in the number of assessees.

The number of petitions of objection during the year was 19,975, of which 8,199, or 41 per cent., were wholly or partially successful. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 48. In Bankoora (62.5), Burdwan (59.8), Rungpore (59.8), Manbhoom (58.7), Dacca (57.5), Patna (54.3), Darjeeling (51.8), the percentage was above 50. Upon the whole, however, the figures exhibit considerable

improvement over those of last year.

Leaving out of calculation the assessments on the salaries of Government securities, the ment servants and on Government securities, the average incidence of the tax on the whole population of the province was Re. 1 to every 20.3 persons, against 20.7 in the previous year. Excluding Calcutta, where the corresponding figure was Rs. 2 to every person, the proportion was Re. 1 to every 37 persons, against 39 in the previous year. The proportion of the number of persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 663, against 677 in the previous year. Taking the district totals separately, the figures do not show much divergence from those of last year. The improvement is most marked in Julpigori, Purneah, Balasore, Lohardugga, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. The ratio is lowest in Pooree (1 to 1,702) and highest in Calcutta (1 to 37).

The results of the year, with regard to the employment of coercive measures for the realization of the tax, compare favourably with those of the previous year. Actual sale was resorted to only in 477 cases out of a total number of 100,238 assessments, thus giving a percentage of '4, against '8 in 1886-87. The number of sales was comparatively large in the districts of Rungpore (96), Monghyr (63), Sarun (45), Furreedpore (42), Dinagepore (36) and

Gya (32). Next to Calcutta, the number of warrants issued was greatest in Mozufferpore (452). But the number of sales in this district was only 15.

In Calcutta sales in execution of warrants of distress took place in 10 cases only. The number of warrants issued was 2,283 against 4,425, or 11 per cent. These results evince an improvement in the general administration of the tax, and show also that people are becoming more punctual in payment than they were in the first year of the operation of the Act, when its provisions were not so well known.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,485, against Rs. 2,84,219 in the previous year. This decrease is due partly to the transfer to Excise of the entire salary and travelling allowances of the Assessor-Inspectors whose posts were amalgamated with those of Excise Inspectors, and partly to the large reduction of establishment which became possible on the conclusion of the first year of the working of the Act, during which the bulk of the assessments was made. The percentage of total expenditure to net collection, excluding refunds and advance payments, was 4·3 against 7·3 in the previous year. In Calcutta the corresponding figure has increased from 2·6 to 3·3, owing to the exclusion of the tax paid by the East Indian Railway Company, amounting to Rs. 2,32,069, the collection of which entailed no additional expenditure.

The largest contribution, Rs. 5,93,769, was from class I (incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750). The next highest, Rs. 4,69,495, was from class VIII (incomes from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000). The others range from Rs. 3,82,915 under class IX (Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000) to Rs. 75,894 under class XIII (Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000). The largest contributions to the tax were from the following classes:—

			Rs.	toti	al collecti
Money-lenders and change	•••	5,66,897		16.1	
Government servants	•••	•••	3,78,045		10.7
General merchants	•••	•••	3,66,867		10.4
Dealers in other articles	•••	•••	1,83,341		5 ·2
Piece-goods merchants	• • •	•••	1,50,024		4.2
Barristers, &c.	•••	•••	1,28,601		36
Managers and Assistant N	•••	1,26,800		3.6	
House proprietors	•••	• • •	1,24,371		3·5
Clerks and Accountants	•••	•••	1,12,918		8.2
Grain merchants	•••	•••	1,12,371	• •	3.1

This classification (as directed by the Government of India) follows the headings attached to the Bombay report, but the nomenclature is in many respects misleading, and the most important generalisation which can be drawn from the classified returns is that taxation under Part IV of the Act upon professions, commerce, trade, and property, yields about 70 per cent. of the realizations, and the tax upon salaries paid by Government gives 10.7 per cent.

The opinions of the local officers seem to show that the tax continues to be disliked by those who are affected by it; but the objections which are put forward confirm the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Patna last year, that its unpopularity is due to the disinclination of the people to, pay money, and has no relation to the inquisitorial nature of the proceedings which are necessary for its assessment. There are indications that, as the people become better acquainted with the scope of the tax and the method of its collection, they will become gradually reconciled to it, and recognise its equitable character. The difficulty of accurate assessment, which is inseparable from the income-tax in a country like India, must continue to be the great obstacle to its successful administration. The only way by which improvement can be effected is by the employment of continuous and careful supervision of the assessment list, and its correction by the light of all the information available.

VÍ.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Wital Statistics, Sanitation and Waccination.

Births were registered in 100 towns, against 45 towns in 1886. It is no doubt due to the number of towns in which registration of Births.

no doubt due to the number of towns in which registration was enforced for the first time that the recorded birth-rate fell from 21.04 per 1,000 to 19.35. The recorded birth-rate varied from 50.21 per mille in Jamalpore to .66 per mille in Jehanabad. It is obvious that in many places sufficient attention has not been paid to the work of registration of vital statistics by the Municipal Commissioners, who are at present responsible for it.

The death-rate per mille for 1887 is 23:46 against 21:99 in 1886, and a mean ratio for the previous five years of 20:96.

Registration of Deaths. These figures indicate some improvement in the registration of vital statistics, which is most marked in a more accurate record of the death-rate among children of less than five years of age. The number of deaths among children under one year has increased to 145.40 per mille from a quinquennial mean of 111.81. There is reason to think, however, that the apparent improvement in registration is not altogether real. Dr. Lidderdale points out that the death-rate is calculated on the population as recorded in the census of 1881, and that, allowing for the probable increase in population since then, the corrected death-rate for 1887 would be about 21.41 per thousand. The rates recorded vary from 35.31 per 1,000 in Monghyr to 12.53 per 1,000 in Mozufferpore. The former figure is probably very nearly correct, and it is most important to note that the apparently high comparative death-rate in Monghyr is not due to its being an unhealthy district, but mainly to the admirable way in which Colonel Ramsay enforces report by the village chowkidars of the district. At present the position of any district on the list is very largely determined by the interest taken in registration by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, and it is believed that in too many cases the results shown are deplorably inaccurate, and the figures supplied absolutely worthless, for purpose of comparison or as a basis for sanitary action.

The following table shows the death-rate from various causes during the

quinquennial period 1882-86, 1886 and 1887:-

		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,030 OF POPULATION.								
		In 1887.			In 1886.			In 1882-86.		
		Urban.	Rurai.	Province.	Urban.	Rural,	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province
Cholera Small-pox Fevers Bowel-complaints Injury Other causes	•••	3:40 :13 10:45 3:48 :40 6:22	2·57 ·05 16·66 ·76 ·40 2·97	2·60 ·05 ·16·44 ·85 ·40 ·3·09	4·12 ·08 12·29 8·77 ·50 6·51	1.70 .06 16.11 .78 .43 2.74	1·78 ·06 15·97 ·84 ·43 2·88	4·32 ·43 13·85 3·72 ·44 6·19	2·03 ·16 14·87 ·78 ·38 2·42	2·11 16 14·84 -89 -38 -2·56
Total		24.18	23.44	23.46	27·29	21.79	21.99	28.98	20.65	20.96

The most striking feature in this table is the close approximation between urban and rural mortality as compared with previous years. While the

recorded death-rate rose in rural circles, it actually fell in urban circles

considerably below the quinquennial mean.

The recorded deaths from cholera rose to 172,578, against 118,368 in 1886 and a quinquennial mean of 139,869 for The number of villages attacked was 1882-86. 23,894, against 21,567 in 1886. The severity of this disease varied greatly in different parts of the province. In Bengal Proper the mortality fell to 1.70 per mille, against 2.17 in 1886. The Suburbs of Calcutta, favourable climatic conditions notwithstanding, maintained its pre-eminence with a deathrate of 8.31, against a mean rate of 8.58 for the previous five years. bad sanitary condition of Ranigunge, due, according to the Sanitary Commissioner, to neglect of duty by the Municipal Commissioners, afforded a breeding ground for cholera. It should, however, be mentioned that, as appears from the General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division, the Municipal Commissioners of Ranigunge were most energetic in remedial measures after the disease had made its appearance. It appeared there in the cooly depôts, and was transmitted thence through Northern Bengal, causing much loss of life. In Serampore there was an outbreak, ascribed to the use of bad water. In Midnapore cholera was imported by the pilgrims returning from Puri. In Behar the number of deaths was 84,530, against 25,709 in 1886, and a quinquennial mean of 41,415, giving death-rates of 3.65, 1.11, and 1.79 per mille respectively. The districts most affected were Gya, Chumparun, and Shahabad, with death-rates of 8.05, 7.50, and 7.15 per mille. Peculiar atmospheric conditions were associated with the appearance of this epidemic, "such as absence of the usual west winds, replaced by damp winds from the east, and a heavy downpour of rain in the end of May." In Gya town, where the death-rate was 8.78, sanitary improvement is greatly needed. In Shahabad the Civil Surgeon enquired as to the cause of the outbreak, and says "for all there is the same tale to relate-foul wells, foul tanks, human and animal ordure everywhere, damp houses, damp surroundings, and neglect of the first principles of sani-In Sarun the death-rate was 3.46, the largest on record for that district. It was most virulent there in Sewan in the municipality and rural The former had a death-rate of 5.63. Chumparun was visited by the Sanitary Commissioner in August, who submitted a special report. He found here the usual insanitary conditions, and also noted that the epidemic "was preceded by two years of unusual rainfall, was associated with a very plentiful fruit crop, and with early rainfall and an absence of west winds." In Orissa the death-rate was 4.87, against a quinquennial mean of 4.18. The Puri district had a death-rate of 9.75—the highest in the province. Several sanitary improvements were proposed in the pilgrim routes. "It is intended in Cuttack to extend the Puri Lodging-house Act along the main line of road, and to allot to the Sanitary Committee of the Local Board funds for conservancy at principal halting-places." The Sanitary Commissioner recommends similar measures along the Grand Trunk Road. In Chota Nagpore the death-rate was 2.45 per 1,000, against .30 per 1,000 in 1886 and a quinquennial mean for 1882-86 of .67. It was worst in places near the Gya and Shahabad districts.

The number of deaths is the smallest on record, only 05 per mille, and testifies to the good results of systematic vaccination. Small-pox.

ation. Forty-seven per cent. of the mortality is due to the Patna Division, where vaccination has only been extended to three districts. In the Orissa Division vaccination is said to be backward and inoculators active, and the result is that 32 per cent. of the deaths are reported from that division. Many of the deaths put down to small-pox are, however, said to be really due to measles or fever attended by anomalous eruptions. While the death-rate for rural circles is 05 per mille, urban circles show a mortality of 13.

The statistics of fever mortality give a death-rate of 16.44, the highest yet recorded. The increase, however, appears to be due to improved registration, for the general view of Magistrates and Civil Surgeons is that the year was not an unhealthy one. There is a marked decline in the fatality in towns. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that of the eight districts heading the list, he believes all,

except Monghyr, to be among the most feverish in the province, and he considers that this proves that in some parts of the country registration of deaths is beginning to show some relation to actual facts. The Rajshahye Division shows the very large death-rate of 27·16 per 1,000 from fever, but the rise of 6·11 over the average for the five years 1882-86 appears to be entirely due to better registration. In the Presidency Division the death-rate from fever in Nuddea has fallen from 29·22 per mille in 1884 and 26·85 in 1885 to 21·99 in 1887. It appears, however, very doubtful whether this is due to anything but defective registration last year. In Tipperah fever was so severe that five hospital assistants were sent to treat cases. The returns, which must be altogether untrustworthy, only show a death-rate of 12·63. In Shahabad there was a decided change for the better, the death-rate having fallen from 29·20 in 1886 to 20·62. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the canal irrigation there has intensified pre-existing influences, tending to produce disease.

The mortality from bowel-complaints, injury, and other causes during the year amounted to 56,893, 26,630 and 204,813, against 55,693, 29,081 and 190,818 respectively in 1886. The record of death from causes is not reliable, and depends very much on the practice of the reporting and registering officers. The ratio for the whole province is only 3.09 per mille; but in Banpur rural circle in Puri district it rose to 30.54 per mille, and the ratio of the Puri district is 14.72,

followed by Backergunge with a ratio of 7.83.

There has been a satisfactory increase in sanitary expenditure, excluding roads, of Rs. 1,04,994, but there are still many towns in which the expenditure under this head is very inadequate, while there were 25 towns in which nothing was spent on original sanitary works. The most unsatisfactory feature of the expenditure is the very small sum allotted to the disposal of the dead, as in some places burial-grounds for Mahomedans are an urgent sanitary want.

The Bhagulpore water-works progressed satisfactorily. Nothing has been done for the water-supply of the towns on the right Sanitary works. bank of the Hooghly from Serampore to Howrah, notwithstanding the conditions on which Howrah was relieved of its police In Hooghly, Mr. Toynbee's efforts to get the owners of tanks to come forward and make them over to the District Board for the purpose of being repaired and maintained as a source of drinking water supply met with no In Burdwan Rs. 5,800 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act to some landholders and tenants for cleaning and deepening old and silted-up tanks and for excavating new ones. In Dinagepore a large scheme of town drainage was in progress at the expense of the Maharajah of Dinagepore. In Moorshedabad Rs. 1,645 were spent on the Baluchur drainage scheme. Midnapore Rs. 29,692 were expended on the Surpai drainage works, and upwards of Rs. 10,000 on protective embankments. In Howrah the Commissioners spent Rs. 30,000 on a small tramway for the removal of night-soil beyond nunicipal limits.

The Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 was introduced into three towns.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1880] was introduced into 40 municipalities.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, forbidding inoculation, was extended to seven than in Backergunge and six than as in Gya district. It is now in force throughout Lower Bengal, excepting Chittagong, the greater part of Orissa, and four and a half districts of Behar.

The Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 was introduced into

22 districts, and is now in force in all but seven districts.

Only four of the towns visited by the Sanitary Commissioner were found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is said that the unsatisfactory result of the sanitary inspection of villages is not due to any want of a clear perception of what should be done, but to the absence of any agency to see that reforms suggested are carried out. When a Sanitary Board has been constituted, as directed in the Government of India's Resolution of the 28th July, it will be its first duty to draw up a practicable scheme providing an agency to carry out the reforms on which it may decide.

Vaccination operations.

The following table shows the number of primary vaccinations performed in 1887-88:—

	Circles.			PRIMARY. Total number of operations in 1887-88.
Calcutta	•••	•••	•••	9,809
Metropolitan Circles Suburbs of Calcutta	including Cor	tral Vecci	ination	391,912
Depôt and Cooly I	epôts	•••	•••	8,763
Total of	Metropolitan (Circles	•••	400,675
Darjeeling	Circle	•••	•••	274,876
Ranchi	**	•••	•••	144,78 2
Sonthal Pergunnahs Eastern Bengal	**	•••	•••	108,940 54 0.4 67
Orissa)) 10	•••	•••	84.995
Behar	"	100	•••	70,344
Total of	Vaccination (Ciroles	•••	1,634,888
Municipalities, dispe	nsaries, &c.	•••	•••	77,409
	GRAND	Total	•••	1,718,297

The total number of operations has increased by 108,378 as compared with the previous year: the number of operations in municipal and other areas, not included in the departmental circle, has decreased by 9,140. The depôt for bovine lymphs in the Suburbs of Calcutta has proved very useful. The Sanitary Commissioner suggests that similar institutions on a smaller scale in large municipalities, such as Patna, Dacca, &c., will be of much advantage. Steady progress is being made in the introduction of vaccination, though there is still much opposition in many districts. From Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom it is reported that the long-sustained opposition of the Ferazis

is being steadily overcome.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs circle the services of the Government vaccinators were dispensed with, and the licensed system was introduced throughout the circle. The number of licensed vaccinators employed throughout the province was increased by 130. The Compulsory Vaccination Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1880] was extended to 40 towns during the year. In a good many places more use might be made of the Act. Thus in Patna the backward state of vaccination is said to be due to the apathy and indifference of the Municipality, as well as to the incompetence of the subordinate vaccination staff. In Motihari again no one was prosecuted up to the close of the year, and only 240 persons were vaccinated out of a up to the close of the year, and only 240 persons were vaccinated out of a population of 10,307. The decrease in the death-rate of vaccinated areas from 13 in 1882-83 to 04 in 1887-88 contrasts very favourably with that in other areas, where it has varied between .55 in 1884-85 and .16 in 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Emigration.

THE decline of the sugar industry continued to retard the flow of colonial Emigration.

Requisitions for labourers.

Requisitions for labourers.

Requisitions for labourers.

The decline of the sugar industry continued to retard the flow of emigration to the colonies, and requisitions were in 1887 received from Demerara and Trinidad only—from the former for 2,625 adult labourers and from the latter for 2,000, the total thus aggregating 4,625, as against 7,010 in 1886, 6,430 in 1885, and 18,639 in 1884-85. In the current year, however, the demand for Indian labourers promises to be on a larger scale, as the colony of Demerara has already indented for 3,350 labourers, the Fiji and Guadeloupe Governments have also made requisitions, and there is a probability that the Government of Jamaica will shortly apply.

Licenses to the number of 345 were issued during the year—313 for

the two agencies at work and 32 for the Fiji Agency, which, however, made no despatches; against 466 granted in 1886. Only three licenses were cancelled. The recruiters for the Demerara and Trinidad Agencies enlisted 6,882 persons, male and female. Of these, 2,607, against 4,002 in 1886, were registered in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar, 3,413 against 3,274 in the North-Western Provinces, and 862 against 997 in Oudh. There were no noteworthy variations in the classification of districts according to the place of registration or the homes of emigrants, and the more extended recruitment remarked in the North-Western Provinces is in accordance with the experience of former years, that the natives of Lower Bengal generally, the Province of Behar excepted, are, unless pressed by privation, reluctant to emigrate to the colonies, notwithstanding the very favourable terms offered. There was no active rivalry between inland and colonial recruiters; but recruitment for the colonies was most active during the months of June to October, when emigration to the tea districts is at the lowest ebb.

Of a total of 6,882 persons, 6,679 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts. The difference is accounted for by the occurrence of 6 deaths, 97 desertions, 76 detentions in the mofussil depôts, 11 rejections on the ground of unfitness, 2 refusals to emigrate, and 11 reclamations by relatives, -- figures which, on the whole, compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Inclusive of the balance of 1886, there were in the depôts 7,264 persons, of whom 49 died, 214 deserted, and 1,035 were discharged for various reasons by the agencies, the number of casualties thus reaching the figure of 17.86 per cent. This high percentage was due in great measure to the larger number of rejections (703), accounted for by the fact that the rejection of one person frequently results in The health the refusal to emigrate of other members of the same family. of the emigrants in the depôts was on the whole good, the mortality being only 0.67, and lower than in the year 1886. The general sanitary arrangements were excellent, and due attention was paid to the health and welfare of the inmates. Only 31 persons were detained for a period exceeding three months, and the detention of these was due to the sickliness of children.

The total number of persons who actually embarked for the colonies was 5,966, or 82·13 of the whole number recruited, Demerara being the destination of 3,836 and Trinidad that of the remaining 2,130. Of these, 3,639 were men, 1,518 women, and 809 children; while 565 of both sexes and of all ages were return emigrants, the majority from Demerara, Trinidad, Surinam, and Natal. The rule regulating the proportion of females to males in each shipment was fully complied with. The emigrants were despatched in 11 ships, the length of the voyage

varying from 86 to 105 days, the aggregate mortality during the passage being 1.34 of the whole number embarked, and the death-rate exceeding 2 per cent. in only one instance.

Six thousand four hundred and six emigrants returned from the colonies, and brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 7,06,458-5-3, or, on an average, more than Rs. 110 each. Those from Demerara (1,844) and Trinidad (546) had, as usual, amassed the largest sums.

The death-rate on the return voyages was not excessive, and in a solitary

case only did it exceed 3 per cent.

Two hundred and twenty-nine estates of deceased emigrants, valued at Rs. 24,282-15-3, came under the administration of the Emigration Department during the year, and of these only 31, valued at Rs. 2,982-12-6, remained undisposed of, the enquiries for heirs not having been completed before the close of the year.

The only administrative change of importance which occurred during the year was the revision of the form of way-bills for contractors and sardari emigrants, so as to dispense with the inspection formerly insisted upon at Mugra, but rendered unnecessary by the opening of the Hooghly Bridge and the consequent uninterrupted passage of emigrants from the East Indian to the Eastern Bengal line. The removal of the terminus of the latter Railway from Goalundo to Rajbaree, necessitated by the rapid erosion of the river bank, also led to a corresponding transfer of arrangements for the embarkation of emigrants.

The principal feature of the year was the great increase shown in the emigration of labourers recruited without reference to Act I of 1882. The number of these free emigrants to Assam was 21,851, as against 13,134 in the preceding year, and there was also considerable emigration to Cachar and Sylhet, as to the extent of which no information could be obtained. A virulent outbreak of cholera, which occurred since the close of the year among coolies travelling by the line most frequented by these unregistered emigrants, has led to suggestions, now under consideration, for the sanitary supervision of all coolie traffic to Assam. In regard to the circumstances under which they are collected, detained in depôts, and forwarded to Assam, there is no distinction whatever between free coolies and others; so that the necessity for sanitary control is the same in regard to the two classes of emigrants.

Two agencies are employed for recruiting under the Act—that of licensed contractors, and that of garden-sardars authorized by the employers of labour. The former recruited 2,945 labourers, as against 2,924 in 1886; the latter 6,748 as against 10,124. Only one license, a recruiter's, had to be cancelled on account of the holder's misconduct. Ten female sardars were employed in recruiting females, and these are said to have, as far as is known, worked

satisfactorily.

The 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan in Bengal, and Shahabad in Behar, are the largest recruiting grounds, and the proportion of emigrants who were natives of the districts in which they were registered, was largest in Hazaribagh and Bancoorah, and smallest, as usual, in the 24-Pergunnahs and Burdwan,

where registration was most active.

The aggregate number of contractors' emigrants and their dependents was reduced, prior to arrival at Calcutta, by the low percentage of 1.70, there being no deaths, and the results at this stage comparing favourably with those of the preceding year. The percentages of rejections and discharges fell from .48 to .23 and from 6.56 to 6.10 respectively; but that of desertions rose from 8.52 to 14.66, an increase which is said to have been due for the most part to a large number of coolies absconding, in their impatience for work, from one of the depôts on the decline of the business of a contractor, who had subsequently to retire from the field altogether.

The depôts for coolies recruited under the Act were maintained throughout the year in a condition favourable to the health of their inmates, and no overcrowding occurred. The food provided for the coolies was sufficient, wholesome, and well cooked, while

the hospitals were properly maintained, and the supply of drugs and other necessaries was adequate. All the coolies received into the depôts were vaccinated, none being allowed to proceed to the labour districts except after successful subjection to the operation, and the general health of the depôt population contrasted favourably with that of 1886, itself a healthy year, the death-rate showing a reduction from 2.4 to 1.3 per mille of the total number of admissions. The satisfactory decrease in the number of rejections was due to greater strictness being observed in the medical inspection of emigrants prior to their despatch

from the recruiting districts. During transport on board the river steamers to Assam, only two deaths, one of which was due to cholera, occurred; and the general accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements during the voyage were shown by the remarks of inspecting officers on the way-bills to have been satisfactory. The mortality among coolies during the voyage to Cachar and Sylhet, generally made in country boats, was less than in 1886; but the number of desertions was much larger, the latter result being ascribed in some measure to the circumstance that emigrants in boats have to stop at Naraingunge, where they are said to be enticed away, or induced to abscond and take employment in the jute mills of that place.

Particulars of the journeys of sardari emigrants are again incomplete, only 2,280 of a total of 2,802, whose contracts for Sylhet and Cachar were registered in the recruiting districts, having been accounted for by the receipt of 298 batches of way-bills, and no information being available regarding the remaining 522. The percentage of total casualties in 1887, as far as can be judged, was 7·19 against 6·77 in 1886, and this excess occurs exclusively in the number "left behind." It is much to be regretted that the way-bills

are not carefully filled in at each of the inspecting stations.

Medical Belief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The year under report was unusually healthy in Calcutta. The death-rate fell from 26.42 per mille in 1886 to 25.34—the lowest on record during the last twelve years. In Howrah the recorded death-rate was 17.55, against 22.63 in 1886, and in the Suburbs 42.17, against 40.51. There was a decrease in mortality in Calcutta under all heads, excepting Other causes.

The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the

hospitals during the past two years:—

		188	37.			188	B6.	
Medical Institutions.	Т	OTAL TREAT!	ID.	Died per	To	Died per		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	mille of treated.	In-door.	Out-door,	Total.	mille of treated.
Medical College Hospital	2,966 2,786 6,432 2,788	48,518 179,249 2,314	54,471 2,946 181,985 6,432 2,738 2,672	105·1* 41·13 85·5 210·35 8·4 45·85	5,880 8,696 2,697 7,313 2,396 484	49,985 177,817 1,629	55,865 3,696 180,514 7,313 2,396 2,113	101·7° 38·69 104·5 198·68 12·1 47·52
Total Calcutta Hospitals Howrah General Hospital	1 509	229,981 11,083	251,264 12,585	111·9° 183·7	22,466 1,615	229,431 10,949	251,897 12,564	110.65* 167.8
GRAND TOTAL	. 22,785	241,064	263,849	116.78*	24,081	240,350	264,461	116.49*

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total number of indoor patients shows a decrease of 1,296, while the total number of out-door patients rose from 240,380 to 241,064. It is remarkable that the total attendance at the hospitals was larger during the last two years than in 1884 and 1885, when the death-rate among the general population was much higher, showing that the attendance at the hospitals does not bear any relation to the death-rate among the general population. The mortality of the population during the years 1886 and 1887 from certain diseases, such as fever, diarrhæa and dysentery, does not correspond with the hospital attendance due to the same diseases during those years.

Of the 263,849 patients treated in the different institutions, 157,269 were adult males, 41,217 were females, and 65,003 were children. There was a large increase in the number of children treated in the General Hospital, where one of the female wards has been set apart for them. Out of 281 children treated in this hospital, only 17 died. The statistics according to race were 7,540 Europeans, 29,116 Eurasians, 91,975 Mahomedans, 125,668 Hindus, and 9,550 other races. There was a considerable falling off in the number of Europeans who sought relief in the hospitals, probably due to the smaller

number of sailors who visited the port.

The total death-rate for all the Calcutta hospitals, excluding the Eye Infirmary, is 116 per mille—the same as in 1886, and lower than in any other year since 1880. The very high death-rates in the Campbell Hospital and the Howrah General Hospital are attributed to the large number of destitute and moribund patients annually admitted to those institutions. Though the death-rates are higher than in 1886, they are lower than in any other previous year since 1881.

The number of admissions for dysentery rose from 1,601 in 1886 to 1,703, but there were only 447 deaths, against 455 the year before. There were 612 admissions for cholera, which in 341 cases proved fatal. Mortality among the European patients treated for this disease was greater in the General Hospital than in the Medical College. It is said "that this difference is not likely to be due to any particular mode of treatment, but probably to the more virulent character of disease among the class of patients admitted to the General Hospital." There were no cases of cholera among the patients under treatment in the General Hospital—a result which is attributed by Dr. Birch to the precautions adopted to secure the purity of the water and to the establishment of a dairy within the college compound for the supply of milk and butter to the patients. The decrease in the number of cases of small-pox during the last two years points to the conclusion that the operations of the Vaccination Department have of late been very successful in the town, but the Inspector-General is of opinion that till further experience it is impossible to say whether it is due to this cause alone. In order to effect the complete segregation of smallpox patients, it has been decided in future to admit such patients only to the Campbell Hospital, and for this purpose sanction has been accorded to the construction of a separate ward at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The total number of cases of enteric fever treated in all the hospitals was 13. Of these, 11 were admitted to the Presidency General Hospital and 2 into the Howrah Hospital. Both the cases admitted to the Howrah Hospital and 3 of those admitted to the General Hospital proved fatal. The above figures seem to show that Calcutta enjoys comparative immunity from this disease, and this is attributed to the purity of the water-supply.

The number of important operations performed during the year was 1,488, against 1,561 in the previous year. Of these, 81 only proved fatal, or 50.81 per mille, against 64.07 in 1886. In the Chandney Dispensary attached to the Mayo Hospital, it is reported that 52 out of 66 major operations were disloca-

tions.

In the Eden Hospital, which is devoted entirely to midwifery and diseases of women, 1,607 patients were treated during the year, against 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 946 were Europeans and 661 natives. The daily average of both classes was 57.8, against 74.1 in 1886. There were 39 deaths among the Europeans and 58 among the natives, against 28 and 40, respectively, in the previous year. The number of confinement cases treated was 439, with 25 deaths, against 445 in the previous year and 17 deaths. The above figures show a diminution, in the number of cases admitted, and an increase in the number of deaths, due to the prevalence of septicæmia in the hospital, which has caused no less than 15 deaths. It is remarked by the Superintendent of the hospital that all precautions to prevent the recurrence of this cause will be fruitless until better arrangements are made for the washing of soiled bedding and linen. The erection of a steam laundry has been sanctioned with a view to providing the requisite arrangements.

The nurses employed in the hospitals continue to afford satisfaction. The superintendence exercised by the ladies of the Clewer Sisterhood is also recognized in the reports of the medical officers of the different institutions as of the greatest value. The Honorary Secretary of the Hospital Nurses' Institution reported that the nurses employed in the Canning Hospital attended 54 cases of illness, in addition to their work at the hospital, and have earned for the institution a sum of Rs. 7,011 in fees. The dhais also attended nine cases in native families. Two passed females of the North-Western Provinces Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund have been sent to the Eden Hospital to be trained in

midwifery.

The total invested capital of the institutions rose from Rs. 5,49,300 to Rs. 5,80,200. The increase appertains to the Medical College Hospital, Mayo Hospital, Ezra Hospital, and the Howrah General Hospital. The total income during the year, including opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,45,839. Of this sum, Rs. 2,53,419 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,37,671 to Rs. 3,99,069. The decrease falls mainly under the heads of diet, miscellaneous charges, and buildings and repairs. Dieting expenses decreased considerably in the Medical, Presidency, and Campbell Hospitals, owing to the smaller number of patients. There was also

a considerable reduction in the miscellaneous charges in the Medical and Presidency Hospitals. The increased expenditure on establishment in the Presidency Hospital was due to the opening of a contagious diseases ward, and to the entertainment of extra establishments for cholera and small-pox cases.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following statement shows the number of patients with their relatives and attendants admitted into the institution during EDEN SANITARIUM. the past five years:—

		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886,	1887.
Patients Attendants and relatives	•••	88 33	15 3 73	192 68	273 120	344 84
Total	•••	121	226	260	393	428

The above figures do not include infants in arms, although perhaps there is no class of patients which benefits more by the institution. The steady increase in the number of admissions during the past five years, and the great distance from which the patients came, testify to the growing popularity of the institution. Of the 428 persons admitted during the year, 79 were admitted in the first class, 273 in the second class, and 76 in the third class.

The institution was, as usual, kept open during the cold weather, and 20 patients were admitted during that season. The planters of the district are beginning to appreciate the usefulness of the Sanitarium, and 93 of them

applied for admission during the year, against 61 in 1886.

The daily average number of patients during the year was 27.30, against 21.82 in the previous year. During the actual working season the average was 35.67 against 28.96. The average stay of each patient was 22.60 days, as compared with 20.26 in 1886. Most of the patients admitted were suffering from malarial fever and its complications, liver affections and various forms of dyspepsia. Respiratory affections and consumption caused 18 and 8 admissions respectively. There were three deaths during the year, due—one to dysentery, one to heart-disease, and one (the case of an infant aged one month)

to a large abscess.

The total receipts from patients amounted to Rs. 29,454, against Rs. 25,714 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,740. During the months of January to June the receipts were Rs. 8,456-4-2, and the amount actually expended was Rs. 9,409-5-9, exclusive of Rs. 1,425 due on account of the allowance of the Superintendent and municipal tax. During the last six months of the year, i.e., from July to December, the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,998-3, and the expenditure to Rs. 18,014-8-5. This gives, deducting Rs. 1,250 due on account of municipal taxes, a net profit of Rs. 682-8-10. The expenditure under the heads of medicines, diet, and miscellaneous shows a considerable increase. This is said to be due to the improvements made in the quality and cooking of the food, and the working of the bakery which has been newly established.

The Committee are obliged to defer the payment of the Superintendent's allowance till they have sufficient funds in hand. They have succeeded during the last two years in paying off Rs. 7,400 of arrears under this head.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The total number of dispensaries at the beginning of the year was 234. Nine new institutions were opened during the year, raising the number to 243.

The number of in-patients treated in the several dispensaries was 24,474, This shows a slight diminution. against 24,820 in 1886. The number of out-door patients, however, increased from 1,006,457 to 1,055,465. increase is said to be due to the opening of the new dispensaries. The average number of in and out patients was 1,105 and 7,582 respectively. The death-rate among the in-door patients shows a decrease from 14.48 to 12.71 per cent. The mortality among the general population, however, rose from 21.99 per mille in 1886 to 23.46 during the year under review. This leads to the conclusion that the above institutions are not as a rule resorted to by the people

as largely as might be wished. The death-rate of in-door patients was very large at Balasore, where a number of pilgrims were admitted in a moribund condition.

The diseases most prevalent during the year were cholera, rheumatic affections, liver, worms, spleen diseases, skin diseases and ulcers. There was a fair increase both in the number of major and minor operations, which rose from 3,454 and 52,620 in 1886 to 4,139 and 54,189, respectively, during the year under report.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries

during the year:-

		. 1	886	3.		10	887	
•		Rs.	٨.	P.		Rs.	٨.	P.
Cash balance on 1st Janu	ary	,			Cash balance on 1st January			
1886	•••	34,012	14	5	1887	25,753	7	1
From Government-								
As salaries	•••	15,551	13	6	*********	15,445	7	1
" registers and forms	•••	1,397	3	11	******	1,794	_	8
" European medicines	•••	690	12	3	********	487	3	Ü
For diet of police cases	•••	1,874	0	1	******	1,842	0	9
Sale of medicines	•••	•••••			********		••	
Special allowances	•••	1,292	14	5	*********	1,979	8	1
Total	•••	20,806	12	2	***********	21,548	13	7
The same least on other fronts		E 4 900	^	_		E9 00F		
From local or other funds		54,823	0	9	*******	58,985	5	7
" municipal funds Interest on investments	•••	1,58,491 32,422		11	*** ******	1,47,681	1	6 ~
Sale of securities or w	ith	32,922	y	11		29,215	6	7
drawal of deposits		23.542	6	8		90 101	10	11
European subscriptions	•	15,266	5	6	*********	20,191		11
Native ditto	•••	1,05,492	8	7	*******	14,667 1,10,462		0
Mative ditto	•••	1,00,402		<u>'</u>	*** ******	1,10,902	10	
Total income	•••	4,44,858	6	10	••••••	4,28,506	7	3
Expenditure.								
On establishment	•••	2,16,045	14	5		2,15,873		5
bazar medicines	•••	9,357			44444	9,711	10	2
" European medicines, w ther from Governm stores or purchased of	ient	0,001		••	***************************************	0,711	10	L
wise A.	•••	46,705	1	1	*********	46,895	14	4
on diet	•••	37,493		10	********	36,975		8
miscellaneous charges	•••	29,646	7	7	*******	27,174	3	_
, buildings and repairs	•••	46,325	13	4	******	36,091	_	2
Invested during the year	•••	29,857		4	*** *** ***	22,027	4	6
Total expenditure	•••	4,14,932	10	6	••••••	3,94,750	0	2
Cash balance on 31st Decem	bor							
1886	•••	29,925	12	4	*** *** ***	3 3,756	7	1

The opening balance on the 1st January 1887, as shown above, is less by Rs. 4,172, which is said to be due to the removal of the dispensary at Chandra from Government supervision and deficit in the accounts of 1886 in two

dispensaries.

The total receipts from Government amounted to Rs. 21,549, against Rs. 20,807 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 742. The receipts from local and municipal funds show a falling off of Rs. 6,650. The subscriptions from Europeans have slightly decreased, while those from the natives increased by Rs. 4,970. The gross expenditure on dispensaries, exclusive of the amounts invested, was Rs. 3,72,723, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,852. Rupees 22,027 were invested during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The number of admissions into the asylums fell from 200 in 1886 to 168. Of these, 144 were males and 24 females. The number of re-admissions was 13, against 18 in the previous year. The total number of persons treated for insanity was 1,137, as compared with 1,173 in the previous year, and the daily average population of the asylums was 943.11, against 963.9 in 1886. Of those under treatment, 88 were discharged cured, 39 were transferred to the care of friends, 86 died, and 2 were otherwise disposed of. The

percentage of recoveries on the average strength was 9.33, against 9.02 in the previous year. Nine hundred and twenty-two lunatics remained in the asylum

at the close of the year, of whom 729 were males and 193 females.

The number of criminal lunatics, which had risen considerably in 1886, has fallen off slightly, the figures being 384 on the 31st December 1887, against 397 on the same date of the preceding year. There were 80 new admissions during the year, against 81 in 1886, of whom 73 were males and 7 females. The daily average strength was 390.88; 75 persons were discharged or transferred, and 28 died.

For the last few years the number of criminal lunatics has increased in all the asylums in Bengal. The question also of the conditions under which it becomes safe to release a criminal lunatic appeared to be in a very unsatisfactory state, detention in many cases continuing longer than seems necessary for the public safety, and much difference of opinion, with consequent friction, being brought to the notice of Government. With a view to remedy these evils, a Committee was appointed to consider and submit definite proposals as to how such cases were to be dealt with in future. Special reference was made to the system of appointing recovered lunatics to the posts of paid warders in jails. The report of the Committee has been received, and is now under the consideration of Government.

The nomenclature of diseases, which has recently been published by the Royal College of Physicians, will have the effect of removing to some extent the difficulty hitherto experienced in classification. During the year 116 persons have been shown as suffering under the head of mania, 32 under melancholia, 16 under dementia, 3 under epileptic insanity, and 5 under toxic insanity. In 439 cases the disease is attributed to physical causes, and in 132 to moral causes. Of the former, 247 cases are said to be due to ganja, 4 to bhang and charas, 54 to spirit, 7 to opium, 25 to fever, 41 to heredity, 27 to epilepsy, and 34 to other causes. Of the 132 cases attributed to moral causes, 89 were due to grief, 9 to fear, 13 to jealousy, and 21 to other causes. The above figures point to the conclusion that indulgence in ganja is the most potent factor in the production of insanity in these Provinces. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, however, remarks that in this country causes of insanity are involved in much obscurity, and are often unascertainable.

The health of the lunatics has been fairly good, except in the Dullunda and Berhampore Asylums. At Dullunda the daily average number of sick was 12.89, against 7.65 in the previous year, while in Berhampore the average was 7.33 against 3.09. The sick list of the Dullunda Asylum is said to have swollen by an epidemic of chicken-pox and by the prevalence of fever. At Berhampore bowel-complaints and fever were more than usually common. The diseases most prevalent in the asylums were anæmia and debility, diarrhæa, dysentery, fever, pneumonia and phthisis. There was no epidemic visitation of cholera in any of the asylums, although the disease was more or less prevalent in the towns where the asylums are situated. There were 86 deaths, against 85 in 1886. This gives an annual death-rate of 9.11 per cent., which only slightly exceeds that of the asylums in England.

There is a somewhat long catalogue of cases of injury. In the Dullunda Asylum one criminal lunatic killed another by striking him with an iron chopper while engaged in the kitchen. Another lunatic was severely injured by a warder. At Dacca there were three cases of injuries of trivial character. There was one case of suicide at Cuttack and two at Berhampore. One lunatic

escaped from the Patna Asylum.

This year again the number of male lunatics confined in the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums was in excess of the accommodation provided for them. At Dullunda the space allotted for female lunatics has been found insufficient for the number of patients admitted. The sanction of Government has been accorded to the conversion of the jail hospital building at Dacca into an asylum for female lunatics, and to certain additions and alterations in the asylum buildings at Cuttack. It is hoped that the orders under which fewer districts are in future to send patients to Dullunda will afford sufficient relief. There is not a sufficient number of separate cells in the Dacca Female Asylum, but the defect is now being remedied.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during the year 1887:—

Table show	ing the	Receipts	and	Expenditure of	f each	Asulum	for th	e vear	1887.
------------	---------	----------	-----	----------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------

1	2	8	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	19	18
•	 d		a po	from	H La	ting the part of the AVER	AGN COST	OF BACH I	PATIENT 1	N RELATIO	N TO-	
Asylung.	Daily grerage stree	Total expenditure.	Realized from frie of patients.	Actual profit f Manufacture Dep ment,	Average cost of e patient as column 3.	Average cost of each patient deducting columns 4 and 5.	Establishment.	Diet.	Banar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
Dullunda Daèca Patna Cuttack Boerbhoom Total	265:39 221:56 234:73 52:38 109:05 943:11	Rs. A. P. 27,237 4 1 16,761 11 6 16,297 15 0 6,235 11 9 13,464 1 0 78,996 11 4	Rs. A. P. 988 4 8 114 13 6 215 13 0 1,818 15 3	Ra. A. P. 1.713 3 8 1,417 9 0 1,659 4 2 168 13 10 724 13 9 5,673 11 5	Ra. A. P. 102 10 1 75 10 5 69 6 11 99 15 8 79 10 8 83 12 3	Rs. A. P. 92 7 8 67 8 11 61 18 11 96 14 5 75 5 8 76 7 3	40 12 5 36 15 3 36 6 0 63 3 6 46 7 2	Rs. A. P. 39 9 9 31 3 1 26 13 4 27 0 0 27 13 10 31 10 1	Rs. A. P. 0 1 5 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 1 5 0 1 0 0 0 11	Rs. A. P. 2 7 7 3 14 1 3 6 3 1 15 8 1 11 10 2 6 3	Rs. A. P. 11 5 3 3 15 7 8 18 2 1 13 3 2 9 5 5 10 2	8 5 8 0 9 9 0 0 11 5 13 5 0 15 0

The total expenditure on the asylums during the year was Rs. 78,996-11-4 against Rs. 88,109-11-7 in 1886. The reduction of Rs. 9,113-0-3 is due partly to the diminution in the Public Works charges, and partly to the saving effected in the cost of diet. The average cost for each patient was Rs. 83-12-2, against Rs. 91-6-6 in the previous year. Dullunda continues to be the most costly of all the asylums. The total expenditure on diet amounted to Rs. 19,137 against Rs. 22,061 in 1886, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 2,924, due partly to the smaller number of lunatics dieted, and partly to the reduction in the price of food-supplies. The value of articles of diet supplied from the manufacturing departments amounted to Rs. 10,694, against Rs. 11,160 the year before. The cost of establishment was Rs. 20,008, and of superintendence Rs. 18,704. The corresponding figures in 1886 were Rs. 20,061 and Rs. 18,401. The cost of clothing and bedding was Rs. 908 against Rs. 832, and the expenditure on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 24,703, against Rs. 22,791 in 1886.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhowanipore at the beginning of the year was 29, of whom 15 were males and 14 females. During the year 21 persons were admitted and 3 re-admitted, making a total of 53 patients. Of these, 8 were discharged cured, 2 were made over to military authorities, 2 were despatched to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 4 were transferred to the care of friends, 2 were deported to Europe as still insane, and 4 died, leaving 31 patients in the asylum at the close of the year. The daily average number was 29, against 31 in 1886. The causes of insanity were chiefly intemperance, heredity and epilepsy. The death-rate in the asylum was 13.79, against 6.45 in 1886, but it is impossible to draw any conclusions from figures relating to so small an average population. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,709, against Rs. 20,271 in 1886, and the average yearly cost of each lunatic was Rs. 714, against Rs. 654 in the previous year. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 8,115, against Rs. 6,722 the year before.

The sanitary condition of the asylum has been much improved by filling up an offensive drain on the western side of the building, and substituting a

shallow saucer drain of pucca masonry.

VOLUNTARY LOCK-HOSPITALS.

There were 2,672 admissions to the voluntary lock-hospitals for venereal diseases, against 2,113 in 1886. The number of in-door patients show a slight diminution, being 458 against 484 in the previous year. Of the total number of in-door patients, 28 were Europeans and 430 natives. The following table shows the number of patients treated for venereal diseases in the other hospitals:—

Hospitals.		Number of in-door patients treated in 1887.	Number of out-door patients treated in 1887.	Total.
Medical College Hospital .	••	162	2,817	2,979
Presidency General Hospital.	••	282	*****	282
a 1 11 TT. mital	••	589		589
Mayo Hospitals	••	60	7,341	7,401
TT 1 (Caracia) Homital	••	92	477	569

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,444, against Rs. 21,871 in 1886. There was a reduction under every head of expenditure except Europe medicines, the cost of which rose from Rs. 151 to Rs. 413. Rupees 3,327 were spent on buildings and repairs, against Rs. 4,340 in 1886.

The general results of the working of the four Cantonment lock-hospitals

The general results of the working of the four Cantonment lock-hospitals in Bengal during the year are exhibited in the

ANTONMENT LOCK-HOSPITALS. following table:—

		tive population	of Euro-	of prosti-	to Canton- or other for non-	omen found admitted to	DI	SEASE	MBN DAND HOSP		none of men restreafth.	
Name of Castonment.	Area in which the rules are in force.	Estimated mative within the area.	Average strength pean troops.	Average number of tutes on the register	Number reported ment Magistrate civil authorities attendance.	Number of wom diseased and ad hospital.	8yphilis.	Gonorrhom.	Other diseases.	Total.	Number of admissi per 1,000 of average	Total expenditure.
Dinapore Barrackpore	5 miles round the Can- tonment on the Bar- rackpore side of the	91,169 28,144	443 244	42°51 25°43	 8	169 33	8 64	36 61		44 125	99·32 512·3	Re. A. P. 2,371 2 11 1,376 5 3
Dum-Dum Darjeeling	river. 24 square miles 71 ditto	32,858 8,190	626·8 3 272	17:29 8:08	23	60 22	82 46	126 86	"iı	158 93	252.08 341.91	1,342 7 3 569 4 9

There has been an improvement in the results of the Dinapore Cantonment. The results of the Barrackpore Cantonment also show a slight improvement. At Darjeeling the results were very unsatisfactory, showing a considerable increase in the number of admissions into hospital for venereal diseases.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year under report was 2,402, against 2,286 in 1886. The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year, compared with that of the previous year:—

	-	•
Medico-legal—	1886.	1007
		1887.
Human viscera tested for poison	266	233
Animal ditto ditto	157	119
Fowls ditto ditto '	8	•••••
Substances suspected to be or to contain poison,		
including cattle-poison	634	594
Articles tested for blood stains	148	180
Ditto for seminal stains	37	54
Articles tested for purity and quality-		
Potable water	71	47
Petroleum and inflammable oils	103	212
Lime-juice	9	15
Ominum companded	55	119
Do. from the Board of Revenue, Lower Pro-	00	110
·	4	A
vinces	4 8	4 9
Salt		
Ghee	30	10
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	44 ~	8
Do. determinations for the Collector of Customs	104	139
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	400	402
Fort William Arsenal	23	22
Ishapore Gunpowder and Cossipore Shell Fac-	••	_
tories	10	3
Medical Store Department	14	14
Telegraph ,, ,,	24	8
Commissariat "	38	96 ۰
Army Clothing ,, Alipore	48	2
Other departments	51	112
Total	2,286	2,402
	~,~~~	,

There was an increase of 116 cases in the number of analyses performed during the year under review. Twenty reports were also submitted on

technical questions to departments under the Imperial and Bengal Governments. The increase in analytical work was mainly under the following heads: articles tested for blood and seminal stains, petroleum, opium confiscated, Commissariat and other departments. There was a diminution under other heads, namely, human and animal viscera tested for poison, suspected substances, potable water, ghee, spirit for deleterious adulteration, Telegraph Stores, and Army Clothing Department.

The number of medico-legal examinations was 1,180, against 1,250 in 1886 and 1,437 in 1885. Among these the most important were those of hunan viscera: in 14.6 per cent. of those examined arsenic, and in 24 per cent. opium, was detected, while other poisons were found in 6 per cent. of the cases. Poison was thus detected in 44.6 per cent. of the viscera, against, 42.48 per cent. in 1886. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which arsenic was detected, but the number for the last three years (118) is very much larger than in any other similar period since 1875. From 1880-81 to 1882-83 only 72 such cases were discovered. The increase is probably largely due to the fact that during the last four years a far larger proportion of the post-mortems have been conducted by highly qualified officers than was formerly the case. In 1882-83 Hospital Assistants held 49 per cent. of post-mortem examinations, against 3.4 per cent. in 1887; 201 substances suspected to be cattle-poisons were examined, against 144 in 1886, and in 133 cases, against 115 last year, poisons were detected. One hundred and nineteen animal viscera were examined, against 157 in 1886, and arsenic was detected in 76.9 per cent. of those examined, against 75.79 in 1886. A large number of samples of petroleum were tested, and in every case satisfied the requirements of the Petroleum Act. A very much smaller number (10) of samples of ghee were tested in 1887 than in 1836, and only in three cases were the samples found to be adulterated.

The Chemical Examiner has continued to investigate the properties of indigenous drugs, and has also succeeded in isolating from *Embelia ribes* an

acid which appears to be its active principle.

293

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

. The most important event in the educational history of the year under this head was the transfer of the control of primary education from District Magistrates, acting under the advice of Local Committees, to District Boards.

The history of higher instruction during the year is marked by three striking features—the foundation of new colleges, increased attendance at all colleges, and the development of private enterprise, which at first supplemented, and now rivals, the efforts of the State in promoting this form of education. The new colleges are four in number—the Bangabasi, founded by Mr. G. C. Bose, M.A., F.C.S., a returned Agricultural Scholar, which had 53 students at the close of the year; the Roberts Memorial College, with 3 students only; the Tej Narain Jubilee College at Bhagulpore, with 17 students; and the collegiate classes added by the late Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjea to the Utterpara School, with 29 students. All these are private institutions, founded and kept up without direct aid from the State, and their establishment raises the number of colleges in Bengal to 33, of which only one-third are maintained by Government. The increase in the attendance is shown in the following statement:—

0					Num	BER ON THE	ROLLS AT THE	END OF THE	THAR
CONTRG	g-Gene	KAI.			1884.	1885.	1886.	1897.	1888.
Government—									
First gra	ide Coll	eges.					'	'	
Presidency College Hooghly ,, Dacca ,, Krishnagar ,, Patna ,, Ravenshaw ,, Rajshahye ,, Bethune School (C	Cuttac) ·	•••	842 190 246 53 178 32 81	204 141 149 43 774 29 57	180 148 181 55 204 88 44 5	258 104 198 51 189 52 78	333 156 250 70 270 60 110 6
Second gr	•		,	•					
Sanskrit College Calcutta Madrassa Chittagong College	•••	•••	•••	•••	56 20 22	52 15 22	48 20 26	54 15 39	60 23 45
		1	Total	•••	1,165	892	894	1,037	1,883
Municipal—					_ = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =			•	
Midnapore College	•••	•••	•••	•••	19	, 23	21	24	42
AIDED—						_			
General Assembly's Free Church St. Xavier's London Mission Doveton St. Paul's School classes).))))))	Bh	" owani lcutta	pore ollege	165 272 170 59 47	274 889 198 70 46	804 273 206 64 25	942 202 160 61 16	415 208 189 83 16 5
Narail Victoria Coll Utterpara College	leg e	•••	***	•••		•••••	•••••	9	22 29
para demogra	•••		rotal		718	877	875	795	963 .

	No	MBER OF THE	eolls at the	END OF THE	THA S
Colleges—Grybral.	1894.	1696.	1886.	1887.	1889.
Unaided ~		,			
Metropolitan Institution City College LaMartiniere ,, Calcutta Albert ,, Ripon ,, Maharsjah's Burdwan Jagannath ,, Dacca Berhampore ,, Bishop's , Calcutta Tej Narain Jubilee ,, Bhagulpore Bangabasi ,, Roberts Memorial ,, Calcutta Doveton Institution for Young Ladies (College classes).	176 26 36 65 101	508 185 4 34 82 97 48 31	556 174 4 87 149 142 112 84 	590 282 6 55 188 196 129 24 	837 269 6 111 274 228 245 64 10 17 53 3
Total	929	987	1,208	1,869	2,107
Grand Total	2,826	2,779	2,998	8,215	4,494

The fact that the increase was unusually large this year is in consequence of the results of the Entrance examination of 1887, at which 2,409 candidates were successful, or 69 per cent. of the candidates, against 913, or 29 per cent., in the previous year. This success was itself due to an alteration in the system of examination designed to facilitate admission to the University, the number of marks required for success being reduced from 33 to 30 per cent. in English, and from 33 to 25 per cent. in the second language and mathematics, while the aggregate minimum of 33 per cent. was not insisted on. The increase has been greatest in the unaided colleges, both absolutely and in proportion to their previous attendance. The following statement indicates the efficiency of the colleges ascertained by the only test readily applicable, that of success at public examinations:—

		• •		Number	OF STUDENTS P	ASSED AT BY	CAMINATIONS 1	w 1887-88.
	CL	ASS OF COLLEC	31.	F. A.	F. A. Scholarship,	В. А.	B. A. Honours.	М. А.
State Private	•••	100		 . 183 287	28 23	68 152	43 42	27 13

Government colleges, with somewhat less than half the students, obtained more than half the degrees of all kinds, and the proportion in their favour was larger as the examinations progressed in difficulty. This is most marked in the M. A. course, and is there entirely due to the superior instruction given in the Presidency College, a most useful and necessary institution, which maintains by its example, more than by its direct support, the standard of education in the province.

Some of the Government colleges are most useful in giving the means of higher education in distant places, which are almost distinct provinces, particularly in Patna, Orissa, and Chittagong, where this work would not have been performed by private enterprise. It is in them chiefly that scientific knowledge is fostered, a consideration which, so far as it applies, is very important, as it appears that the science course is losing its popularity. It has long been the policy of Government to give a more practical bent to education, and yet, whether from the effect of the system on which University examinations are conducted, or owing to the predilections of the students themselves, the actual tendency appears to be in the contrary direction. It appears that of 51 senior scholars elected in 1888, only 21 chose the science course against 26 in 1887 and 29 in 1886, but marked superiority in success

at the examinations in science over all private institutions is almost confined among Government colleges to the Presidency. Among the other colleges managed by the State, the three best are those at Hooghly, Krishnagar and Dacca, which together passed 14 candidates at the science course, B.A. examination of 1888, two with honours in the first division, three with honours in the second division. Three unaided institutions—the Metropolitan, City and Ripon Colleges—passed 22 candidates by that course, three with honours in the second division.

The progress of secondary education during the year, as indicated by the multiplication of schools and the increased Secondary education. secondary education. attendance of pupils, has been substantial and satisfactory, though it has not been quite as great as that made in collegiate

The following statement defines its extent:—

			189	86-87.	1887-88.		
Class of Schools.			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
High English	•••	•••	272	61,227	292	67,430	
Middle ,,	•••	•••	718	51,134	745	54,651	
,, Vernacular	•••	•••	1,167	64,478	1,189	67,022	
	Total	•••	2,147	176,839	2,226	189,103	
			**************	-	-	-	

The expenditure of Government under this head was Rs. 5,17,235 in 1886-87, and increased in 1887-88 by the sum of Rs. 16,057. Applications for new grants have been accumulating for the last two or three years, and it is doubtless desirable that Government could afford more liberal aid, but the fulfilment of the wish is very improbable, considering not only existing financial conditions, but also the more urgent claims of primary and technical education.

There has also been some slight progress in the department of primary education, the number of schools having increased Primary education. from 48,483 in 1886-87 to 48,621 in 1887-88, the number of pupils from 1,080,085 to 1,103,422, but here the gain in numbers is comparatively small, and does not compensate for the great loss in 1885-86. Practically, primary education in Bengal has reached a stationary state, and such variations as occur from year to year in the numbers are due rather to alterations in the system of registration than to any real advance or retrogression. The Provincial Government has not in recent years been able to make any increase in the assignment under this head, and there is not, as in the case of English education, a spontaneous tendency to the spread of elementary instruction, irrespective of Government assistance, beyond the classes which it at present reaches.

The total expenditure from Provincial and District Funds on primary education during the year was Rs. 6,82,089 against Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 54,154 being apparently due to delay in payments, which caused large sums due for 1887-88 to fall over into the following year.

The following statement shows the manner in which the available funds were utilised in the different divisions:—

	Divisions.				Schools. Pupils.		Expenditure.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupi in annas.
				İ			Rs.		
Di-d				ì	4,284	125.460	82,268	19:2	10.4
Presidency	•••	1	•••	•••	165				10 4
Calcutta	•••	•	•••	••••		7,060	7,700	46.6	17:4
Burdwan	•••	(••	•••	8,338	210.549	1,01,485	12 ⁻ 1	7.7
Rajshahye	•••		••	•••	2,501	60.5 44	74,034	29.6	19 [.] 5
Dacca	•••		•••		4,734	119,636	86,154	18.2 '	11.2
Chittagong	•••		••		4,469	103,662	63,481	14.2	9.7
Patna			••	1	5,546	116,104	84,711	15.3	11.7
Bhagulpore	•••	_		(3,211	68,319	66,073	20.2	15.4
prinkations.	•••	• •	••		1,423	42,777			
hota Nagp	OLE	•	••	••••			52,426	36.8	19.8
Drissa .	•••		••	•••	4,002	89,312	61,908	15.4	11.0
Orissa Tribu	itary	Mehals		1	89	1,274	1,850	20.7	23 2

There are in Bengal 37 institutions for imparting special instruction in some profession, art, or industry as distinguished from the general education more commonly sought.

Some details as to their strength are given below:—

•	l			• '	Expre	DITURS—			ANNUAI
	ber of on the rolls mo		Average monthly roll	From publi	e funds.	From			education Pupil.
•,	tions.	on the 31st March 1888.	number.	From Provincial revenues.	Provincial Munici-		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cos
ILAW. Government Law Schools.				Bs.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Rs. A. P.	Be. A. 1
looghly College rishnagar hacos atna ajshahye avenshaw (Cuttack)	1 1 1 1 1	26 6 32 37 11 13	32 7 36 34 19 12			2,044 579 2,400 2,400 1,819 775	2,044 579 (a) 2,400 (b) 2,400 1,819 775	•••••	63 14 (82 11 (66 10 (70 9 (69 6 8 64 9 (
Total	6	125	140			9,517	9,517		67 15 7
Unaided Law Schools. etropolitan Institution ity College ipon	1 1 1	503 151 355 38	464 119 353 24			6,000 4,800 6,300 1,004	6,000 4,800 6,300 1,004	*******	12 14 10 40 5 17 14 41 18
Total	4	1,047	959			18,104	18,104		18 14 6
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS	10	1,172	1,099		1	27,621	27,621		25 3 1
IIMedicine.	_					A 26.			
edical College, Calcutta		160	194	1,61,502	<u> </u>	8,785	1,70,237	881 7 9	877 8
overnment Medical Schools. ealdah atna neca Total	1 1 1 1 1 1	198 109 229 63	202 111 218 89	42,043 4,053 12,778 4,983 63,802		6,664 1,830 7,241 68	49,707 5,883 20,014 6,001 79,608	208 2 1 36 8 2 58 9 5 126 7 9	241 1 1 53 0 (91 12 1 128 8 (
Unaided Medical Schools.									
acca Homocopathic Schools	2	138	115			855	855	•••••	8 1
Total Medical Schools	7	887	879	2,25,804	,	24,893	2,50,197	286 5 1	284 10
III.—Engineering.									
vil Engineering College, Scebpore	1	164	156	70,775		0,646	77,421	453 10 11	496 4
Government Surveyi ng Schools.	•								
accai atna uttack	1 1 1	115 61 83	115 69 80	2,788 2,749 1,811		1,834 670 835	4,122 8,419 2,646	24 8 10 46 9 5 22 10 3	86 13 67 15 83 1
Total	8	259	254	7,848	<u> </u>	2,839	10,187	25 14 10	40 1
Total Engineering Schools	4	423	410	78,128		9,485	87,608	190 8 8	213 10
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY. overnment School of Art	1	158	148	24,978		8,168	28,146	168 13 8	190 \$
Government Industrial Bahools.									
anchi Industrial School	1	41	35	1,200		600	1,800	84 4 6	51 6
Aided Industrial Schools.									
the Presidency Division Calcutta ,, Burdwan ,, Orises ,		73 27 158 49	66 27 158 43	800 895		325 996 3,884 812	836 1,296 3,729 512	7 11 10 11 1 9 5 10 7	13 10 48 0 23 10 7 4
Total •	7	307	294	1,196	511	4,467	6,178	5 12 10	31 0
naided Industrial Schools. n the Presidency Division	3	101	91			521	531		5 11
" Bhagulpore "	·	70	6)			240	940		8 14
Total		171	152			761	761		5 0
OTHER ART SCHOOLS	. 16	677	629	27,875	511	8,998	36,890	4 5 8	56 10

(a) Surplus fees ... Rs. 435 (b) Ditto 3,518

The law students are far the most numerous, and excepting a small and decreasing minority, not constituting a ninth of the whole, they read in unaided schools, and cost the public nothing even when they attend Government schools. These facts and the increase in the number of law students

illustrate the popularity of the profession, and its profitable nature. of medicine on the other hand, at least on the ordinary lines, is confined to Government institutions, and in its higher department is proportionately very expensive to the State, each student costing Government Rs. 877-8-1 a year—a sum far in excess of that reported in regard to any other college. The number of pupils in the Medical College has diminished from 172 last year to 160, though there has been an increase of ten in the free female class. On the other hand, the schools where instruction is given in the vernacular are advancing in number and reputation. There has been an increased attendance in the Engineering College, Seebpore, but it is marked as an unfavourable sign that only one passed at the B. E. examination. The condition of this most important school has formed the subject of enquiry during the year, with special reference to the small success which has attended it at the University examinations. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate has not yet reached The survey schools have done well during the year, and the Government. their pupils readily find employment. The number of pupils in the Government School of Art increased from 152 to 158.

The industrial schools are conducted on a small scale, aiming at little more than the teaching of ordinary mechanical arts to a limited number of pupils of the artisan class; but on the whole they did well during the year.

The medical education of women made a decided advance during the year. In the Medical College five young ladies were reading as regular students for the L.M.S. or M. B. degree, and one of them (Miss Virginia Mitter) headed the list of successful candidates at the first M. B. examination. Besides the regular students, 21 young ladies attend lectures in the Medical College for a special certificate under the new regulations, to be obtained after a course of three years. The class consists of Europeans and Eurasians exclusively. The number increased from 11 to 21. From the midwifery class, seven native dais and 16 pupilnurses passed out with certificates. A class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular was opened in June 1886 in the Campbell Medical School, and is attended by 15 students.

The progress of female education generally is indicated by the figures

given below:-

			1886-87.		1887-89.		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Girls' schools	***	•••	2,198	43,290	2 ,247	. 46,038	
Girls in boys' schools	•••	•••		37,764	******	37,785	
GRAND	TOTAL	•••	2,198	81,054	2,247	83,823	

There has been a most satisfactory advance in the number of girls under instruction in the Dacca and Patna Divisions, counterbalanced, to some extent, by a falling off in some other divisions. In the higher walks of female education it is noticed that the Bethune College, the Free Church Normal School, the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, sent up successful candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, while the Bethune College also passed two candidates at the B.A. examination.

The number of European schools remained the same as in the previous year, being 72 in all: there was an increase in the attendance from 6,391 to 6,541. The Government expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,73,018 against Rs. 2,50,367 last year, the decrease being in the grants for buildings. The effort which has been made for some years to give to the education of Europeans a more practical turn, by substituting special examination for that of the Entrance to the Calcutta University, has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate at the special examination. It is evident that the authority of a University having a monopoly of the granting of degrees is sufficient to regulate the course of study in all Bengal schools, of whatever class, and this is an additional argument in favour of introducing an alternative standard, adapted to the requirements of those who do not need merely a literary education. The allowances to high schools continue to be regulated by a very minute system of payment by results, involving the examination by a Government Inspector of every boy in every subject. The success of the schools may be roughly

gauged by the percentage earned of the total possible grant, which was 73 per cent.—a great improvement on the results of the previous year. This progress is, however, attributed in part to a change in the system of working.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the higher institutions of organised instruction. In Arts colleges, Muham-Education of Muhammadans. madan pupils have increased from 138 to 217; in English schools, high and middle, from 13,218 to 14,864; in middle vernacular schools, from 9,053 to 9,880; and, besides this absolute increase, the percentage is in each case higher than last year. The total number of Muhammadan students also rose from 366,886 to 401,671, and the percentage from 26.9 to 27.6, figures to be compared with the percentage of 31.5 borne by Muhammadans to the whole population of Bengal; but this is due not to any real development, but to the correction of an error made during the last two years in the method of registering certain Koran schools, which were removed from the aided list without being placed on that of private institutions. There is still much doubt as to the expediency of the course adopted in withdrawing aid from these schools, and the matter is under consideration. The appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors, which has been sanctioned for some time, and is now to be immediately carried into effect, will afford facilities for considering such questions from the Muhammadan point of view. Three scholarships were founded in July 1886 of Rs. 20 a month each, tenable for a year and a half, by any student of the Calcutta Madrassa who has obtained the B. A. degree with honours. This raises the total number of special Muhammadan scholarships to 134. The attendance at Madrassas generally increased from 1,120 to 1,229, in the Calcutta Madrassa (Oriental Department) from 339 to 362. The total number of students in the Calcutta Madrassa was 1,183 against 1,119 in the previous year. A change has recently been effected in the constitution of the College Department of the Madrassa, which, it is hoped, will give the students the advantage of the superior tuition of the Presidency College without depriving them of the special attraction of a denominational institution.

The progress made in the extension of education of all kinds during the year may be gathered from the following statement of the number of enrolled pupils:—

			,	Increase per	Decrease per
In public institutions-				VQ234	002.11
Colleges	•••	•••	•••	29 · 9	
Secondary schools	•••	•••	•••	6·7	•••••
Primary schools	•••	•••	• • •	$2 \cdot 3$	•••••
Special schools	•••	•••	•••	*****	3.4
,		Total	•••	3.01	******
In private institutions-	_				
-Advanced	•••	•••	•••	3· 3	•••••
Elementary	•••	•••	•••	4 51·8	•••••
Other schools	•••	•••	•••	•••••	75.8
•		Total	•••	112.8	75
•	GRAN	D TOTAL	•••	6.6	
	,				-

There has been an improvement in every department, except that rather vaguely characterised as other schools under private management, where the falling off has not been such as to affect appreciably the general result.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

The principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces

during the year 1887-88 were—the Englishman,

Indian Daily News, Statesman and Friend of India,

Hindu Patriot, Indian Nation, Bengali, Indian Mirror, Reis and Rayyet, Indian

Planters' Gazette and Sporting News (Calcutta), Darjeeling News (Darjeeling),

East and Bengal Times (Dacca), and Behar Herald (Patna).

The following important publications other than annual reports were Publications of the Bengal published during the year from the Bengal Secre-

Secretariat. tariat Press:—

(1). Seven grammars of the dialects and sub-dialects of the Behari language, Part VIII—Maithil-Bengali dialect of the Central and Western Puraniya.

(2). Police Manual, Bengal Lower Provinces, volumes I and II.

(3). The Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1882-83 to 1886-87.

(4). Selections from the records of the Government of Bengal—Correspondence on the revenue administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

(5). Selections from the records of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces—Completion report on the survey and settlement of the Khoordah estate in Puri, by Mr. W. C. Taylor.

(6). Note on the establishment of a teaching University in Calcutta, by

Messrs. Eliot and Pedler.

(7). Proceedings of the Public Service Commission, volume VI—Proceedings relating to Bengal.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two newspapers published in Assam, was 66 against 63 in the preceding year. Twelve new papers came into existence, while nine papers were either discontinued or incorporated with other papers. Of the 66 papers, 7 were monthly, 9 fortnightly, 44 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of the following:—

Daily papers—one in Urdu; bi-weekly papers—one in Urdu; weekly papers—one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, five in Urdu, and five in Uriya; monthly papers—two in Hindi and three in Uriya. Twenty-five papers were published in Calcutta, five in the remainder of the Presidency Division, seven in the Dacca Division, three in the Burdwan Division, six in the Patna Division, four in the Chittagong Division, three in the Rajshahye Division, seven in the Orissa Division, and two in the Bhagulpore Division. Of the remaining newspapers, two were published at Chandernagore and two were published in the Province of Assam. No papers were published in the Chota Nagpore Division. The leading papers were—the Sahachar, the Navavibhakar Sadharani, the Sanjivani, the Bangabasi, the Surabhi and Pataka (Calcutta), the Burdwan Sanjivani (Burdwan), and the Dainik (Calcutta).

Of the daily newspapers, one—the *Dainik*—had a circulation of 7,000, and three between 500 and 200; of the weekly papers, one—the *Bangabasi*—had a circulation returned as 20,000, one of 4,000, two of 3,000, one of 2,500, one of 2,350, two of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000; of the fortnightly papers,

one had a circulation of 700.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1887 was 2,255, or 316 less than the number received in 1886. Of these publications, 266 were in English and 1,989 in other languages. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

					W	amper bannsuem
Town of Ca		•••	•••		•••	1,577
Burdwan D			•••	•••	•••	24
Chittagong	"	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
Dacca	"	•••	•••	•••	•••	245
Orissa.))	•••	•••	•••	•••	129
Patna))	•••	•••	•••	•••	126
Presidency	"	•••	•••	•••	•••	122
Rajshahye	"	•••	•••	•••		13
						2,255

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Of the total number of publications received, 211 were periodicals; of the remaining 2,044 books, 298 were bi-lingual and 1,746 uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

Number.	I	Languages.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	Number.	Subjects.	Originals,	Republications and translations.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Arabic Assamese Bengali English Garo Hindi Khasi Musalmani Nepalese Persian Sanskrit Santali Urdu Uriya	-Bengali	 2 22 934 188 1 101 1 61 3 25 1 14 88	4 3 114 52 3 12 1 5 95 2 4 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Art Biography Drama Fiction History (including Geography) Language Law Medicine Miscellaneous Philosophy Poetry Politics Religion Science (Mathematical) Ditto (Natural and other) Travels and Voyages	43 33 77 89 77 412 39 43 190 5 150 3 171 77 30 2	2 2 2 20 10 25 9 14 19 6 29 165 1
		Total	 1,441	305	10	Total	1,441	305

None of the publications received under the head of Art call for special notice.

Of the publications received under the head of Biography, special mention may be made of the life of Babu Keshub Chundra Sen, by Baboo Protapa Chandra Mozoomdar, and that of Baboo Krishna Das Pal, by Mr. N. Ghose. The following works may also be noticed:—Hazrat Mohammader Jiban Charit o Dharmaniti, by Sheik Abdur Rahim, Mudrájantrer Swádhinatápradátá Lord Metkafer Samskhipta Jibani, by Babu Chandicharan Sen.

Of the Bengali dramas received during the year, Baboo Profulla Chandra Mukhopádháyáya's Apurba Mayamilan may be mentioned. It is a work of imagination of a very high

Of the works of fiction written during the year, the following deserve special notice:—Sitaram, by Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterji, teaches the lesson of complete self-effacement in doing one's duty to the animated world around. Rajarshi, by Baboo Rabindra Nath Tagore, contains touches of genuine poetical feeling. Harishe Bishad, by Baboo Tarak Chandra Ganguli, is full of sympathy for the lower classes of Bengali society, and teaches respect for virtue and worth wherever found.

Of the works under this head, a translation of the Rájátarangini, or annals of Kashmir, the only historical work of the Hindus, by Baboo Jogesh Chandra Datta, deserves

notice.

The educational works received under this head do not deserve special notice. Barat's Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the English and Bengali Language is progressing. The republication of Rájá Sir Radha Kántá Deva's Sabdakátpadruma, with copious additional matter and a complete etymology of every word, has been undertaken by Baboos Barada Prashad Basu and Hari Charan Basu. An edition of Katantra Grammar in Sanskrit with text, Britii by Durgasinha, and a commentary by a living author, has also been commenced.

Among the legal publications of the year the enlarged edition of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and of the Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, by

Mr. Stanley Collier, c.s., may be mentioned.

The works received under this head do not call for any special remarks.

Besides the usual number of Allopathic, Homœopathic and Ayurvedic publications, a work on the dosimetric system of treatment of diseases, namely, Dosimetrik Chikitsa Tattwa, has been published in Bengal.

Of miscellaneous works received during the year, the pamphlets on technical education by Mr. Cotton and by Mr. Spring, and Máchher Chas, by Baboo Nidhiram Mukerjee,

on the subject of pisciculture, may be specially mentioned.

The philosophical works received last year consisted mainly of republications or translations of ancient Sanskrit philosophical works, and none deserve special notice. Several fasciculi of the celebrated Buddhist philosophical work entitled the Prajnaparamita have been issued by Rájá Rajendralala Mittra, c.i.e.

Under this head most of the works are republications of well-known poetical works. The following, however, may be specially mentioned:—Raivataka, an epic poem based on the Adiparba of the Mohábhárata, by Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen, describes the struggle between Conservatism and Liberalism in ancient Aryan society. Hema Praabha describes the heroism displayed by the young Rani of Jomrajya in reconquering from the Muhammadans Mohesh Khali, the kingdom of her husband Manindra.

Politics. Under this head no work of such importance as to call for notice here was published.

The publications under the head of religion are numerous, consisting of translations and republications of the Puranas, the Vedus, the Upanishads, the Darsanas, the Smrit

Samhitas, and the Tantras.

Among Hindu religious literature, Mr. R. C. Dutt's Bengali translation

of the Rig Veda may be specially mentioned.

Among Baishnab religious literature, the oldest Baishnab work of Bengal—the oldest known work in the Bengali language—published by Baboo Kedarnath Datta, may be mentioned. It is a translation in verse of the last two chapters of the *Srimad Bhagabata*.

The scientific publications of the year in all the different languages were confined to works designed for educational purposes. None deserve to be specially noticed.

Under this head only one book was received, namely, From the City of Palaces to Ultima Thule, describing a voyage to Iceland, and giving an account of the great geysers of that island.

More periodicals disappeared than were started in 1887. The Art periodical literature.

Periodical Literature.

Periodical Literature.

year, all disappeared during its currency. Of old periodicals, the Nabajiban, the Bharati, and the Nabyabharat were conducted with great ability.

The various publications received under this head belong to Art, Biography, Drama, Poetry, and Miscellaneous; they comprised The Jubilee publications. both new works and 'Jubilee' editions; many of them were distributed gratis in honour of the Jubilee.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,406 in 1887-88 as against 2,570 in 1886-87. Of Act XXV of 1867. this number, 1,721 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and 685 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 4,271-9-9, against Rs. 3,957-11-9 in the preceding year, and the fees levied under section 18 to Rs. 124 against Rs. 170.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Owing to want of funds for such works, but little progress has been made Works were undertaken with the in the conservation of ancient monuments. object of preserving the temple at Konch, a Hindu Saivic temple, dating probably from the eighth century. It was found that the temple had been repaired at least four times previously, on each occasion a fresh layer being laid on the original floor of the temple, till at last the successive layers not only covered up the argha of the Saivic symbol in the sanctum, but also closed up the outlet for water to the north, and in the course of the last repairs it was found necessary to build a fresh argha of stucco, and to make a new channel for the water.

There were indications showing that the vaulting within the temple dates to a period posterior to the building of the original temple, but it was in fairly

good order, and has not been interfered with.

The verandahs, cloisters, and terracing round the outside of the central tower had fallen down and been repaired, and had again fallen many years ago, forming a high irregular mound round the sanctum, into which the rain water penetrated. They have been now wholly removed; the pillars and architraves found buried have been arranged on the levelled surface and on its slopes, and portions have been laid in steps so as to form a sort of approach to the temple. The sculpture found has been arranged within the temple as far as possible to preserve it from the weather; the walls where decayed have been repaired and strengthened, and the concreting and plastering renewed or repaired to render it fairly watertight, but no attempt was made to restore any of the ornamental work or any portion of the walls which were not necessary for the stability or safety of the existing portions.

The tomb at Maner has also been conserved. A great many of the beams of the verandah on one side had been broken many years ago by the fall of the thick layer of concrete covering the dome on the verandah roof, and the verandah was kept from complete destruction by wooden props: the broken beams and ceilings have been replaced by new ones similarly arranged, but quite devoid of all ornamentation, the object being to preserve what

remained from destruction, not to restore what had been broken.

The revetments keeping up the high earthen mound on which the tomb stands had been in places eaten away by saltpetre to the depth in some cases of as much as three feet, and it was considered essential for the safety of the walls to renew thoroughly the portions so eaten away.

No work, however, has been done in the fine gateway or in preserving the attached masjid. Both are buildings well deserving of conservation, and it is intended to preserve what remains of them yet intact from further destruction when funds for the purpose become available.

Besides these two important buildings, an old Christian tomb in Chapra, dated A. D. 1712, and a Muhammadan tomb in Shamshernagar in the Gaya district were repaired to some extent so as to preserve them from destruction.

In archæological research some progress has been made in obtaining complete records of, and in illustrating the more important monuments in, Rohtasgarh, which had been conserved some years ago, and which are now in fairly good order. Some progress has also been made in securing complete drawings of the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasseram, which had also been repaired in 1884, and materials have also been obtained for fully illustrating the sculpture and architecture of the tomb, masjid, and gateway at Maner, of the fortified sarai with its fine gateway at Daudnagar, the tomb at Chapra, the tomb at Shamshernagar, and the fine tomb and gateway at Chaganpur. Three

of the masjids at Gaur have been measured, and the materials for fully illustrating their sculpture and architecture have been obtained. The drawings of the Adina Masjid at Pandua were well advanced, and materials have been obtained for illustrating the more important buildings in Rajmahal, viz. the Jama Masjid and its fine gateway, the curious baradwari near it, an old Hindu

temple, and a bridge built on the system of corbelled openings.

One hundred inscriptions of varying degrees of value have been classified and partially examined, and mechanical impressions taken of them during the year, bringing up the total number of Bengal inscriptions recorded with particulars of their size, material position, language, and the number of lines of writing on them to 318. In this work the officers of the Survey have been aided by the various district officers, the Magistrate of Maldah contributing a large number of records of inscriptions.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or partly by Government, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 16 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 9 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 8 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ten marriages were registered during the year under the Brahmo Marriage
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Marpore, 1 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and 1 at Mymensingh,
as against 18 in the preceding year.

There is nothing of importance to note under this head, except that the rules for the management of cemeteries under the control of the Board were revised during the year.

With the view of obviating any inconvenience that might be felt by

Mahomedan suitors and legal practitioners, whose engagements required them to attend revenue or criminal courts presided over by Christian or Hindu officers on Mahomedan festivals, instructions had been issued to those courts to fix, as far as possible, cases in which Mahomedan suitors or witnesses were concerned, so that they would not be called up for hearing on any of the Mahomedan festival days. During the year under report the National Mahomedan Association represented that the instructions referred to had not been productive of any practical benefit, and they submitted a list of festivals and ceremonial and religious occasions which, in the estimation of the Mahomedan community, should be observed as close holidays. Of the days shown in the list, the Association mentioned the

Eed-ul-fitr.
 Eed-uz-zohs.
 The last two days of the Mohurrum.
 Fatiah-doaz-dahum.

five marginally noted holidays as the most important and sacred. It was pointed out to the Association that the effect of declaring a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act would practically be to put a stop to all mercantile

business on that day; and it was finally determined that all that was necessary was to close all public offices and courts in Bengal on those days.

Stationery and Printing.

THE following statement shows the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of Stationery during the year 1887-88, as Stocks, receipts and issues. compared with those of 1886-87:-

Value of stores at the	e beginni	ng of the year	••• - 4b-	1886-87. Rs. 7,46,621	1887-88. Rs. 5,44,996
Ditto receiv	ved and	credited durin	g the	16,86,415	17,94,324
Value of stores issued	d	Total	•••	24,33,036 18,88,040	23,39,320 20,20,351
		Balance	•••	5,44,996	3,18,969

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,01,625 in the value of the stores in stock at the beginning of the year, and this amount was still further reduced by the close of the year, when the balance of stores left in stock was Rs. 3,18,969. The value of the stores received and issued during the year

increased by Rs. 1,07,909 and Rs. 1,32,311 respectively.

The value of English articles obtained from the India Office (calculated at two shillings per rupce) decreased from Rs. 5,05,926 to Rs. 5,03,109. There was a reduction of Rs. 23,987 in the purchases of articles of English manufacture in the local market, due to the enforcement of the rule that no special articles of stationery, which are not ordinarily kept in stock, should be supplied without the sanction of the Local Government. The value of paper received from the local mills increased from Rs. 7,95,784 to Rs. 8,30,650, owing partly to the rise in the prices of country-made paper and partly to an increase in the quantity of white printing paper supplied to the Presses.

The cost of the stationery issued to departments and officers under Local Governments free of charge was Rs. 8,07,035, against Rs. 8,30,599 in the preceding year. The largest reductions were effected in Bengal (Rs. 40,261) and the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 39,105). In Burma (Upper and Lower) there was an increase of Rs. 45,322. There was an increase of Rs. 1,45,870 in the value of stationery supplied to departments and officers under the Gov-

ernment of India.

There was an increase of Rs. 44,472 in the value of the issues of watermarked paper used with court-fee stamps, of which Rs. 32,397 occurred in Bengal.

After eliminating from the total issues the cost* of water-marked paper

•	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of water-marked paper 1. Value of articles issued to	1,07,818	1,53,647
Presses for blank books,	36,973	39,605
2. Value of unserviceable stores	2,924	7,401
3. Value of stores transfer- red to Bombay and Madras	9,159	185
4. Value of deficiencies in stock	•••	19,803
5. Value of other miscella- neous adjustments	566 11,25,142	5,960 12,85,589
6. Supplies to Presses	11,50,195	12,00,000
,	12,82,582	14,62,190

of all kinds, and the items noted in the margin,† the actual cost of the stationery supplied by the Stationery Office amounted to Rs. 6,05,458 in 1886-87, as against Rs. 5,58,161 in the year under review. In view of the fact that the prices of stationery have risen, and that the number of indenting officers has increased during the year by 98, this result is satisfactory, and may be attributed to the increased care which is now bestowed in checking the indents.

The quantity of paper supplied to the Government Presses has decreased

under every head except cream-wove and white printing.

In the Form Store Department, 80,434,719 forms were received and 67,574,770 issued in 1887-88, against 88,398,815 The Form Store Department. received and 71,827,500 issued in the previous year. This decrease is principally due to the fact that from the beginning of the year the Northern Bengal State Railway and the Dacca State Railway obtained their forms from the Contractor for printing Government of India Stock forms, instead of from the Calcutta Stationery Office. The number of indent for forms diminished from 6,834 in 1886-87 to 5,778 in 1887-88, and the decrease is the result of greater care employed by indenting officers in the preparation of the annual indents. The total cost of the forms used in Government offices in Bengal during the year under review is estimated to be over four lakhs of rupees, of which three lakhs represent the cost of the paper and the remainder the cost of printing.

The Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the duty of obtaining periodicals and newspapers for Indents for newspapers and Government officials in Bengal, making payments

for them, and submitting returns showing the expenditure incurred.

PRINTING.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

		1886-87.			• 1887-88.			
Outtuen.		Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs. A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jail Press Ditto, Third Division Secretariat Press		1,16,118 2,44,850		9			1,18,210 11 3 4,612 12 6 2,28,740 15 10	
Receipts in the Publishing Depment Darjeeling Press	oart-	40,467 5,698	11	9	40540440	_	54,632 0 8 1,164 11 7	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.					4,07,134 13	2		4,07,361 3 10
Jail Press Book debit charges	•••	45,447 104	4	7 9	•		65,927 1 11 764 8 3	
Secretariat Press Book debit charges Publishing Department		2,10,314 266 27,610	15	7 0 2			2,06,576 4 1 23,436 6 3	
Darjeeling Press		6,337	6	11	2,90,081 11	0	1,049 2 11	2,97,753 7 6
Difference		•••••			1,17,053 2	2	•••••	1,09,607 12 6

The outturn of the Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,823-7-9, against Rs. 1,16,118-12-9 in the previous year, Jail Press. the expenditure being Rs. 65,927 against Rs. 45,447 in 1886-87. The profits of the year amounted to Rs. 66,874, against Rs. 78,538 in the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 20,480 in the expenditure of the year, mainly owing to the release of convicts on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, and the consequent introduction of a paid establishment to the Jail Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,28,740, against Rs. 2,44,850 in the previous year. The expendi-Secretariat Press. ture was Rs. 2,06,576, against Rs. 2,10,314 in 1886-87. The profits amounted to Rs. 7,761, against Rs. 26,477 in the previous year. The main cause of the reduced outturn and a falling off in the profits was that several heavy publications remained incomplete at the end of the year, and were consequently not brought into account.

The Publishing Department shows a considerable increase in the re-

ceipts.

The following statements show the profit and loss for the year, and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

DR. Profit and Loss Statement of the	Ber	gal Secretar	iat Pi	ress, 1887.	88.			Cr
,, Contingencies 7,992 1 ,, Postage 159 8 ,, Wear and tear of materials 15,839 12	-	By value of w	ork do	one		Rs. 2,28,740		. P.
Total 2,28,740 15 1	10		Total	ı	1	3,28,74 0	16	10
Publishing Depa	artm	ent, 1887-8	8.		<u>' </u>			
Rs A. E	P.					Rs.	٨.	P.
,, Contingencies 9,357 10 ,, Postage 10.592 8 ,, Portion of house-rent 720 0	8 7 0 0 5	By proceeds Gasette, Ben List, and oth publications	gali G	azette, Civil	1	64,632	0	8
Total 54,632 0	8		Total	···		54,632	0	8
Actual Ca	ssh I	Receipts.						
•		•		Rs.	A.	. Р.		
In the Publishing Department For work done for semi-Government	offi	008	•••	54,632 26,020		8 9		
	T	otal	•••	90,652	13	5		
Actual Cash	Ex	penditure.						
Establishment Contingencies Materials Postage Contract and miscellaneous printing		•••	•••	1,92,116 11,516 7,916 10,752 8,760		9 11 7 0 0		
	T	otal	•••	2,31,061	13	3		

Zoological Cardens.

The total income of the Gardens during the year under report, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 20,000, amounted to Rs. 45,279 against Rs. 47,541 in the previous year, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 40,650 to Rs. 43,992, this increase being due chiefly to the comparatively heavy outlay incurred in the purchase of several valuable animals from the menagerie of the late King of Oudh. Of the advance of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by Government for this purpose, a portion only, viz. Rs. 1,487-11, was drawn, the greater part of the cost being defrayed from the ordinary resources at the disposal of the Committee.

The income derived from donations and subscriptions fell to Rs. 1,030 only as against Rs. 5,989 in 1886 87, when, however, the figure reached was, owing to the munificent gift of Rs. 5,000 made by the Nawab of Moorshedabad,

Rents, Rs. 2,226; carriages and horses, Rs. 556; boats and palkies, Rs. 627; and miscellaneous, inclusive of the percentage on the Fancy Fair and *Fete* collections, Rs. 4,275.

unusually high. The entrance receipts amounted to Rs. 8,294 against Rs. 7,140 in the previous year, and the receipts from the other sources, detailed on the margin, aggregated Rs. 7,684 against Rs. 7,295 in 1886-87.

The establishment employed in the Gardens cost Rs. 9,809, or Rs. 661 more than in the previous year; feeding, Rs. 9,335; purchase of animals, Rs. 5,211; transport of animals, Rs. 1,449; and construction and repair of buildings and roads, Rs. 13,527. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 6,891, and the closing balance Rs. 1,286.

The principal works undertaken during the year were the construction of a snake-pit and rockery at an expenditure of Rs. 2,000, the construction of a deer-kiosk costing Rs. 1,220, and the removal of the peafowl house from the former site and its reconstruction in a more conspicuous part of the Gardens.

The number of visitors to the Gardens who paid entrance fees was 108,041 against 97,099 in the previous year, and against an average number of 127,313 for the six preceding years. These figures are exclusive of a large number of students and children under eight years of age, who were admitted into the Gardens during the year free of charge.

The most important additions made in the course of the year were an Indian and a Javan rhinoceros, two Bactrian camels, three Russian bears, a young clouded leopard, and an adult man-eating tiger. The leopard was presented by Mr. C. J. Soltoun, Assam, the man-eating tiger by His Highness the Maharajah of Gidhaur, and the remaining animals were obtained by purchase. Of the presentations made, there were 48 mammals, 79 birds, and four reptiles. As many as 131 presentations were made during the year.

Economic and Art Museum.

Under the provisions of Act IV of 1887, the Trustees of the Indian Museum received charge, on the 1st April 1887, of the collections of the late Bengal Economic and Art Museum.

The year was mainly devoted to the arrangement of the collections in classes and sub-classes under the three main heads of Art Manufactures, Economics, and Ethnology. Want of accommodation and of funds, however,

prevented much progress in this direction.

Three hundred and seven articles were added to the Museum during the year, the greater number of which were presented on return from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London. A beautifully embroidered harness and saddle-cloth, worth Rs. 600, belonging to Maharajah Krishna Pertap Sahee Bahadur of Hutwa, in the district of Sarun, is amongst the number. A figure of Buddha, in bronze, costing Rs. 75, and an illuminated Pali manuscript, costing Rs. 120, were purchased from the Museum funds. A large number of economic products, 252 tin specimen cases, and 220 strong tin-boxes containing surplus specimens of economic products, were received from the Government of India. In the Ethnological Branch the most important addition was that of thirty-six life-sized new models of Indian races. Forty-one specimens of peasant jewellery and fifty other specimens were returned from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. The arch formed from the specimens of Indian timbers in the late Bengal Economic Museum, and exhibited in the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition, has since been returned, and the timbers will now be separated and arranged. No addition was made to the "Industrial Court," which contains a collection of European manufactures presented to the Government of Bengal by the exhibitors at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84.

Collections of economic products were sent to the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, to the Administrations of Burma and the Central Provinces, to the Australian Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales,

South Australia, and Tasmania, and to the Government of Russia.

The Trustees are in communication with gentlemen in Europe and Australia for the purpose of obtaining specimens of art manufactures and economic products from those countries, and they have asked the co-operation of the Government of India in obtaining a list of wholesale prices of the least known products in all parts of India. They have also arranged for the exhibition and sale, by local dealers, of selected articles of economic and art value in an annexé of the Museum.

ADDENDA.

HIS MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, King of Oudh, died at Garden Reach in September 1887. As the King was during his life-time exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, it was considered expedient after his death to make provision for the management of his estate otherwise than under the authority of those Courts, and Act XIX of 1887 was passed, conferring upon the Governor-General in Council exclusive authority to administer the property left by His Majesty.

Council exclusive authority to administer the property left by His Majesty.

During his residence at Garden Reach it was considered necessary on political grounds to entertain a special officer for the performance of the duties of the Agent to the Governor-General in connection with the late King and of the Superintendent of Political Pensions, which were combined in one office; but on his death the Government of India decided to entrust to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs the payment of stipends to the members of the Oudh and Mysore families, and to appoint the Government Solicitor Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the purposes of Act XIX of 1887. These arrangements were not carried out till May 1888, when Colonel Prideaux, the Agent and Superintendent of Political Pensions, proceeded on leave.

In consequence of the release of a large number of prisoners at the Prisons.

Colebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a reduction was made in the expenditure of the Jail Department in Bengal. The Bhagulpore District Jail was closed, the prisoners having been transferred to the Central Jail at that station, and 14 District Jails were reduced to the status of Intermediate Jails; an establishment costing Rs. 142 instead of Rs. 436 per mensem, the charge for the lowest grade of District Jails, being attached to each. This change has resulted in an immediate saving of Rs. 24,633 per annum, which sum will increase when 14 jailors of the lowest grade, whose services are no longer required, have been provided with appointments elsewhere, or have retired from the service.

Hitherto the Professorships of the Medical College, Calcutta, have been filled by medical officers serving in Bengal. It was decided during the past year to throw open these appointments to the whole of the Bengal Medical Service, and to select the best officers irrespective of their connection with any particular province or department. Such an enlargement of the field of selection would, it was considered, be to the advantage not only of the College, but also of the Bengal Medical Service, inasmuch as the best qualified officers of the Presidency would be thus readily available for appointment to the teaching staff of the College, while an incentive would be given to increased industry, and to the acquisition of extended professional knowledge by such as might be ambitious to be selected for one of these appointments.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY—	PAGI
A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—	
1.—Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1887-88 Climate, 1887	i . ii
C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY	i▼
D.—POPULATION	viii
1.—Approximate return of field-work executed by the professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces for season 1887-88, or from 1st October 1887 to end of field season 2.—Statement of work done by non-professional Parties from 1st April 1887 to	
31st March 1888	xiv
5.—Statement of land revenue demand, collections, remissions, and net balances for 1887-88	ziv
6.—Land revenue	xiv
PART II.	
A.—Legislative—	
Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1887-88	:
Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1887-88, and	IVi
sanctioned as required by law	XVi
B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS— 1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1887, with the	
cost of tribunals 2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Bengal in the	xv iii
year 1887 3.—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Pro-	xx
cedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1887 4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year	xxii
5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various	xxii
criminal tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887. 5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the	xxiv
criminal tribunals during 1887 6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal	xxvi
cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887	xxix
tuted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887	XXX
8.—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.	XXXIV
9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of	
Bengal in the year 1887 10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate	TIXY
Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887	txzvii
11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Pro-	•
vinces of Bengal in the year 1887	x l
12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of	
Bengal in the year 1887 13.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the	xlii
Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year	_1::
1887 14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European	xlii
British subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887. 15.—General statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in	xliv
the year 1887-88	xlvi

C.—Prisons—	PAG
General Summary.—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined	
in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887 I.—(Judicial).—Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and	zlv ii
subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxi
admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887.	lxii
III.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887, and those remaining on the 31st December	
of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences IV.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails	lxiv
of Bengal during the year 1887, who had been previously convicted V.—(Judicial).—Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and	lxiv
subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxv
VI.—(Judicial).—Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during	
the year 1887. VII.—(Judicial).—Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and	lxv
released from, the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal for the year 1887 . VIII.—(Judicial).—Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the jails	lxvi
and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxv
X.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887,	
excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs	lxvii
XI.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	
(excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and	
repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years	lxvii
XII.—(Financial).—Showing the employment of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxviii
XIII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cash carnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxviji
XIV.—(Financial).—Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	
XV(Vital)Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all	lxix
classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887 XVI.—(Vital).—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among	lxix
the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxx
XVII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality, according to age, among the convicts, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxx
XVIII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887, according to length of time passed	144
in iail	lxxi
XIX.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxxi
Statement A.—Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the	
year 1887 Statement B.—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the jails	lxxii
of Bengal during the year 1887 Statement C.—Showing working of the mark system in the jails and subsidiary	lxxii
jails of Bengal during the year 1887	lxxiii
Statement D.—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1887.	lxxiii
DPolice-	
1.—Statement showing strength and cost of police during 1887, including the Railway Police	lxxiv
2.—Statement showing the distribution and employment of the police force, including the Railway Police, during 1887	lxxvi
3.—Statement of village and town police not subject to rules of regular police during 1887	_
4.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general management of the force	lxxx
during the year 1887, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	lxxxii
5.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police during the year 1887, exclusive of the force under the Commis-	
sioner of Police, Calcutta	lxxxii
nizable cases during the year 1887 in the several districts in Bengal	lxxxiii
cases in Calcutta	lxxxiv
8.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during the year 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta	xcvi
7a.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887	zoviji
84.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during 1888 in Calcutta and the Suburbs	cvi
F.—MARINR—	CVI
I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88	وووسم اا
II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than	' cviii
in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88	cviii

PART III.	~
STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION-	PAGE
A.—Finance—	
I.—Account of the gross and net revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year	
II.—Account of expenditure from the net income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88	oix c x
B.—Public Works—	-
2.—Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1887-88. 2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of major and minor irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for the year 1887-88	e z ii e z iii
C.—Railways, 1887	cxiv
DMabine-	CAIV
I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88 II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88	CXV
H.—TRADE—	CXV
I.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88. II.—Quantity and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years	cxvi
1886-87 and 1867-88	cxxxvi
merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88	clvi
IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88	cl v ii
V.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1887-88, compared with the totals of the year 1886-87 VI.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at	cl v iii
ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1887-88, compared with the totals of the year 1886-87. VII.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the inter-portal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoss and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year	elxii
1887-88, compared with the totals of the year 1886-87	clxvi
I.—Coinage and Currency— 1.—Coinage, 1887-88 2.—Calcutta circle of issue of paper currency for the year 1887-88	clxviii clxviii
K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS— Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1887	clxx
71. D.M. TT	
PART IV.	
STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—	
A.—Ecclesiastical— Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1887-88	cl xx i
B.—Education—	clxxi
I.—Abstact return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88 II.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces	clxxii
of Bengal for the official year 1887-88 f	clariv
Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88. TW — Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	clxxvi
for the official year 1887-88 V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year	clxxviii
1007 90	clxxx
VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88 VII.—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure	clxxxii
on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88	clxxxiv

Page.

O.—Scientific and Literary—	
 Return of scientific and literary societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1888 The Press.—Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88 	clx xxvi cxciv
PART V.	
A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1887 Statement showing deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887 B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of disease in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1887 C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1887	ccii cciii cciv ccviii

PART I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.-PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Geographical area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1887-88.

	Principal Ge	ographical Di	visions.			Total area in square miles.
British Possessions	DIRECTLY ADM	INISTERED-	-			
Bengal	13 ³ •••		•••	•••		70,519
Behar	•••	•••	•••	•••		44,164
Orissa	•••	•••	•••	•••		9,041
Chota Nagpore	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	26,965
		Total di	rectly admi	nistered		150,689
Tributary Stat es —	•	•				
Cooch Behar Tri	butary States	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,307
Orissa .	ditto	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,187
Chota Nagpore	ditto	•••	•••	•••		16,054
Hill Tipperah (b	oth surveyed an	nd unsurve	yed tract)	•••		4,086
•				Total	••• -	36,634
NATIVE STATES AND	Tributaries-					
Sikkim	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,600
		To	otal area of	Bengal	1_	189,923

[•] Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

Climate

				RAINFALI	IN INCHES.					AVERAG	,
OBSERVI	ng Sta	TIONS.	January to	June to				Ma	7.		-
			May.	September,	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	t
Burdwan	•••		16 84	35 60	1.22	53.99	96:0			 	•
Bankoora	• • •	• •••	7.96	38.51	1.40	47.87	98.0	77·4 77·6	,107.2	67.4	
Soory	•••		16.19	37·4 0	3.30	56.89	000	11.0	109.1	66.7	
Midnapore			12.59	38.46	3;36	54.41	979	77.6	107.9	0	
Hooghly Howrah	•••		10 83	35.43	2.34	48 60	"		10/ 8	64.7	
Saugor Islan	 M	•••	12·74 8·68	33.02	2.28	48.04	1 [1		l	
Alipore		•••	12.20	53·99 45·40	13.39	76 06	92.0	80.7	96 7	70.5	
Kishnaghur	•••	:::	16.95	30.58	3.07	60.67	92.7	77.8	98.9	65.2	ı
Jessore	•••	:::1	13.88	34.55	4.75	52.28	94.2	76.2	103.8	66.3	l
Bernampore	•••		17:06	41 29	3.06	51.49	93.6	77.6	99.3	68.0	İ
Dinagepore	•••	1	24.69	65.93	7·23 4·94	65.58	95.0	76.5	104.7	68.2	
Maldah	•••		16.94	36.72	1.53	95.56	93.3	75.0	99·1	65.7	ĺ
Beauleah	•••		13.53	38 74	4.92	55·19	96·7 95·4	75.6	105.3	68·4	
Rungporo			25.62	63.80	3.70	57·19 93·12	90.1	74.4	105.4	65.7	
Bogra	•••	··· j	16.27	53·59 ¦	3.01	72.87	94.7	74.1	96.8	66.3	
Pubna	•••	•••	12.69	32.23	3.28	48.20	03/	75.2	102.8	68.3	
Darjeeling	•••		28.92	93.24	3.48	125.64	63.6	529	72.1	40.0	
Julpigoree	•••	•••	30 72	102.50	4.09	137.31	87 9	72·9	95.5	46.2	
Cooch Behar Dacca	•••		28.30	106 92	2.48	137.70	5, 5	120	20 0	66.8	
Furreedpore	•••		13.19	38 05	5.47	56.71	91.4	77 4	98·1	68.6	
Burrisal	•••	•••	11·29 18·41	31.30	5.27	47.86	87.7	760	92.5	67.9	
Mymensing	•••		18.64	43·82 59·00	11 08	73:31	90.3	77.7	96.5	66.5	
Chittagong	•••	•••	17.72	63.27	6.29	83.93	90.2	74.3	95.3	65.1	
Noakhally		:::	18.77	64.35	8.49	89.48	89.5	76.7	96 2	70.0	
Comilla	•••		14.34	41.57	7.40	90.52	1 68	76.6	94.0	67.5	
Kangamati Hi	11		19.73	65.03	6·01 5·30	61 92	92 3	76.6	98 3	68.8	
Agortola	• • •		22.33	37.80	4.19	80.08	i	l			
Patna	•••		11.75	23.69	3.50	64·32 38·64	98 0			- 1	
Gya	•••		6.26	37.15	0.73	44.14	103.1			69.7	
Arrah	•••	••	13.15	24 06	5.89	43.10	100.3			73.8	
Mozufferpore	•••	•••	8.83	34.16	3.35	46.34	1003	78.6	109.4	72.7	
Durbhunga Chupra	•••	•••	10 15	43 79	3.19	57.13	94.9	77.2	102.9	05.0	
Motihari	•••	•••	10.18	26.21	4.95	41.64	100.0			65·9 71·2	
Monghyr	•••		5.04	49.55	7.21	61.80	95.9			36.3	
Bhagulpore	•••		15.95	83.03	3.64	52.62	- 1		.000	30 3	
Purneah	•••	•••	11·92 27·39	32.87	1.28	46.07	94.6	76.9	104.7	38.0	
Nya Doomka	•••	:::1	16.13	40·38 32·82	3.62	71 39	95.8			34.7	
luttack	•••		7.71	44.63	0.90	49.85	96.6	76.9		7.9	
False Point	***		15.96	35.57	1 23 16·96	53.57	101.3		13.9 7	0.8	
Pooree	•••		3 02	23.66	8.50	68:49	87.0	770	94.5 7	0.1	
Balasore	•••	•••	13.35	33 60	4.56	34·88 51·51	00.0				
Iazaribagh	•••		8 87	37.66	2.49	49.02	93·2 97·2			99	
Rancheo	•••	•••	14.49	43.78	1 63	59.90		753 1	~~ -	3.7	
hybassa	•••	•••	12:07	39.89	0.32		اتنده			5.9	
urulia	•••	•••	9.47	35 60	2.86	47 93		104 1	11.3 6	9.7	

1887.

EMPERAT	URE IN SHA	DE.						Crot	D PROPORTIO)¥.
	Ju	ly.			Decen	nber.				
Mean of maximum	Mean of minimum.	Highest, readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum,	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings,	Lowest roadings.	January to May.	June to September.	October (Decembe
90.4	79-1	94.6	76.9	78.1	54.7	81.5	49.3	24	5 [.] 6	2·5 1·6
88.4	78 1	94.1	75.6	78.5	63 ·0	82·2	48.3	1·1		1.0
89.3	78·1	97:3	75.3	79 5	63.6	82.3	49·2	1.7	4.9	1.8
87.5	79.8	93.7	76.5	76.4	58·2	80.7	53·3	8.7	7.9	3.1
		92·5	76·2		56.0		52·5	2·1	8.1	2.8
87.3	78.2			76.2		79.5	46 9	2.5	7.7	2.8 2.8
89.3	78.1	93.8	75.3	77.4	52.5	80.8			8.5	
89.3	78 9	94.3	76.9	78.8	64.1	82.7	47.4	3.2		3.0
89.2	78.5	93.7	75.6	76.5	54.8	79.6	51.2	2.5	8.9	2.1
89.9	79 2	95.6	76·1	77.0	50.1	79.6	46.3	2.6	6.1	1.4
90.1	78.9	940	75 [.] 3	77.1	50·7	79.5	44.1	1.4	4.9	0.8
89.7	72.8	94.3	69.7	77.2	51·2	80.2	46.7	1.3	4.3	1.1
90.8	78.8	95.3	74.7	77.1	50.6	798	47.8	0∙8	4.3	0.2
89.4	78.6	94.8	75.3	77.4	52.7	81.6	45.9	2.9	8.1	1.4
66·4	57.4	70.1	55.6	49 7	36.6	56·8	34.0	6.2	8.4	3.4
89.6	77.1	94.0	74.8	75.8	51·1	78.9	48.4	3·1	7·1	1.1
88.7	79.1	92.1	76 7 71·9	79 0 74 6	55·6 54·3	84.1	50·7 47·5	3·1 1·0	7·2 3·5	2·4 1·0
86.1	78.4	87.0				80.7	50·1	2.8	7.8	1.8
87.6	78.2	92.3	76.3	76.8	55·2	81.8			7.2	
89.0	78.3	93 ·3	76.1	76.9	52.7	82.4	49.1	8.8		3.2
85.8	76.4	90.6	74.0	78.9	56.4	83.1	63 .7	4.3	8.3	2.6
86.2	77.8	90.5	475.8	78.5	52·6	84.3	49.5	2.0	4.0	1.2
88.2	76·8	92.3	74.8	79.9	52.4	85.4	48.1	3.3	6·1	1.8
90.9	79·9	95.0	77.2	75 [.] 5	51.3	79:3	45.8	2:0	7.9	1.2
91.5	78.9	95.0	76.8	763	50.5	79.7	46.3	1.9	6.4	1.7
91.8	79.3	95.4	78.8	75 0	49.2	78.3	42.9	1.2	6.0	1.0
90.3	80·1	93.4	77.0	74.5	53 · 5	77.9	48.1	1.7	6·2 5·6	1.2
92.6	79·5	97.5	77:1	74.4	51.5	77.0	46.1	1.2		0.5
91.7	78 6	95.8	75.4	75.6	45.9	77.7	40.8	2·7	7.4	1.4
89.8	78.6	94 4	75.0	74.5	49.2	78.4	45.0	1.2	4.1	0.7
89.6	78.6	9342	75.6	74.6	48.4	78.2	43.4	2·1	5.4	1.0
88.4	77.7	93.6	73·8	76.4	497	79.8	45.1	0.8	6.0	0.8
	78.3	96.4	74·8	82.9	57.8	88.4	52.4	2.3	7.1	2.4
86·9	77·6	83.0	75.1	77.5	66.0	80.4	51.0	3.2	7.0	3.1
88.0	77.5	92.4	75.3	79.7	52 ·8	82.4	47.4	0.8	6.7	1.1
84.9	73.1	92.0	70.7	72.2	50.3	75.2	45.3	1.2	8.4	1.9
83.6	72.0	89.0	68.4	72.6	48.7	75.5	43.5	1.7	7.9	2.€
88.1	76.9	94.6	74.4	78.0	51·2	80.3	46.0	1.1	6.8	2.0

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

	1	2	8	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head charters towns, w.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates. (b).	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
	Burdwan {	Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Ilooghly	4 2 2 4 3 2	2,689 2,621 1,752 5,186 1,225 476	1,391,823 1,041,752 794,428 2,515,565 1,015,005 635,381 7,393,954	Burdwan Bankoora Soory Midnapore Hooghly and Chinsurah. Howrah	82,827 18,747 7,848 83,560 81,177 99,764	3,667 5,460 3,273 13,875 2,292 1,487	2 1 2 3 5(c) (d)	10 5 5 12 10 5	- 20 29 28 45 30
	Presidency {	Total Calcutta 24-Porgunnahs Nuddea Khoolna Moorshedabad	6 5 5 3 4 23	2,124 2,763 2,925 2,077 2,141	433,219 1,869,859 1,655,721 1,939,375 1,079,948 1,226,790 8,204,912	Calcutta and the Suburbs. Kishnaghur Jessore Khoolna Berhampore	\$ 684,658 27,477 8,495 506 23,605	1 5,079 2,964 4,732 2,890 3,585	5 4 5 3(f) 1 2 20	2 16(e) 9	29 24 32 40 24·50
Bengai	Rajshahye {	Dinagepore Rajshahyo Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling Julpigoroe	2 3 4 1 2 1 2	4,117 2,359 3,488 1,452 1,839 1,164 2,952	1,514,346 1,338,638 2,097,964 734,358 1,311,728 155,179 581,562	Dinagepore Rampore Beauleah Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling Julpigoree	12,580 19,228 13,320 6,179 15,267 7,018 7,936	6,921 5,159 6,737 4,202 3,921 943 971	2(g) 2(h) 2(i) 2(j) 	82	Criminal 60 Civil 80 84 25 42 82 70
	Dacca {	Total Dacca Furreedpore Backergunge Mymensingh	15 4 8 4 5	2,796 2,267 3,648 6,332	· ' '	Dacca Furreedpore Burrisal Mymensingh		28,854 6,422 4,655 4,836 12,609 28,022	2 4 8	11 6 10 10	48 35 90 71

⁽a) Exclusive of Munsifs.
(b) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates, including Sub-divisional Officers.
(c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, has been included among the Civil Judges of Hooghly.
(d) The District Judge, Hooghly, is also Judge of Howrah, and the 1st Sub-Judge, Hooghly, is also Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah.
(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.
(f) The District Judge of Jessore is also Judge of Khulna.
(g) Ditto ditto of Dinagepore is also Judge of Darjeeling.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

	11	12	18					14				P House Pr.
in miles	nearest		ials and					REVENUE.				
Average distance in miles	courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and policerof all kinds.	Land,	Excise.	Stamp-	Registration.	Road com.	Public works	Municipal taxes.	Іпсоте івх.	Total of preced- ing columns.
			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re,	Re.	Ra.	Ra.
	• 12	578	8,30,751	29,54,226	8,01,941	3,14,896	30,18	1,65,263	1,65,262	80,726	89,047	40,51,547
	15	349	1,46,535	4,58,141	87,784	1,67,521	15,84	41,205	41,206	18,221	12,571	8,37,494
	•••	268	1,46,279	10,17,971	1,21,570	1,58,297	14,79	57,703	57,704	4,424	14,347	14,46,810
	15	955	3,88,836	24,03,899	2,41,410	4,54,506	40,127	1,83,515	1,83,514	43,837	53,619	85,08,427
•	19 9	768 627	4,13,189 2,45,184	3,88,180	8,01,164 (1)87,256	5,10,208	24,888 17,127	1 > 1.00.368	1,00,368	{ 1,07,612 2,88,467	86,142 17,628	28,78,800
•••	•••	3,545	16,70,274	81,71,867	11,43,125	16,05,423	1,42,414	4,98,054	4,98,054	4,87,787	1,73,354	1,27,18,078
التوسي		2,392	27,13,817	19,816	(m)20,90,633	19,51,964	61,021	103		28,92,193	14,46,263	84,61,890
••••	10	1;281	6,44,613	15,72,989	(n)4,16,130	6,22,150	64,517		1,09,071	5,54,876	65,566	35,14,371
	24	691	3,12,496	8,68,965	1,24,112	2,59,815	19,720	1	62,156	57,376	88,181	14,91,980
	16	518	2,62,952	8,54,493	94,227	4,24,217	67,661	91,240	91,241	15,979	40,269	16,79,327
	19	410	1,66,731	6,17,387	76,666	2,47,829	28,003	60,292	60,291	11,076	24,809	11,25,853
1	3.83	778	2,96,676	10,73,517	1,63,015	2,27,518	13,901	68,116	68,117	56,854	47,587	17,18,575
,		6,070	43,97,285	50,07,167	29,64,783	37,32,493	2,54,823	3,90,875	3,90,876	85,88,354	16,62,625	1,79,91,996
Crimin Civil	al 30 15	} 409	1,78,650	18,42,571	1,00,025	1,98,762	10,292	83,751	83,752	14,207	56,135	21,89,295
	22	421	3,08,987	9,28,984	92,692	1,57,781	7,389	77,283	77,284	28,447	89,935	14,09,695
	10	458	2,12,647	9,95,070	1,59,522	8,17,079	23,695	1,17,375	1,17,874	8,490	48,283	17,86,888
	22	247	91,086	4,91,068	57,220	97,124	7,610	44,698	44,694	10,744	23,902	7,77,055
	8	353	1,72,562	3,91,798	93,243	2,42,536	15,535	44,651	44,650	25,509	29,669	8,87,586
***	20	246 278	1,82,501 1,13,625	1,16,560 4,13,303	1,22,043 89,518	25,222 93,236	1,099 5,313	18,807 43,286	14,879 43,286	60,986 10,430	43,700 20,409	4,03,296 7,18,776
411.11		2,407	12,60,058	49,79,099	7,14,258	11,81,690	70,938	4,29,846	4,25,919	1,58,813	2,62,038	81,72,591
	·—			,,			·					
	12.5	648	4,78,778	5,45,989	2,44,089	6,90,869	37,846	74,882	74,968	1,24,114	83,882	18,46,687
	81.6	417	2,02,965	5,70,608	74,204	8,68,936	81,589	62,709	63,439	18,621	80,809	12,15,865
	29	545	2,95,654	14,82,688	1,17,719	5,96,183	58,091	98,247	1,93,038	26,638	55,524	2 6,28,128
	16	555	3,00,476	8,52,995	8,87,076	7,87,287	40,810	1,63,087	1,63,086	87,274	74,742	24,05,807
		2,165	12,72,878	84,22,280	7,73,088	23,93,225	1,67,786	3,98,925	4,94,529	2,01,647	2,44,957	80,96,437

⁽h) The District Judge of Rajshahye is also Judge of Maldah.
(i) Ditto ditto of Rungpore is also Judge of Julpigoree.
(j) Ditto ditto of Pubna is also Judge of Bogra.
(k) Including the Deputy Commissioner.
(l) Exclusive of the towns of Howrah and Báli.
(m) Inclusive of the Suburbs and the towns of Howrah and Báli.
(n) Exclusive of the Suburbs.

C.-CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

	1	2	8	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissioner- ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub- divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (b).	How many Stipendiary Magistrates. (c).	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.
BENGAI.— concld,	. Chittagong {	Chittagong Noakholly Tipperah Chittagong Hill Tracts	2 2 8 2	2,567 1,641 2,491 5,419	1,182,841 820,772 1,519,388 101,597	Chittagong Sudharam Commillah Rangamati	20,969 5,124 13,372 792	1,876 2,471 6,451 815	8 1 2 	8 6 9 3(k)	30 10 80
		Total Total of Bengal	80	70,519	8,574,048 85,607,628		1,203,265	11,113	60	26 204	******* *******
BEHAR	Patna {	Patna Gya Shahabad Durbhunga Mozufferpore Sarun Chumparun Monghyr Bhagulpore Purneah Sonthal Pergunnahs Total of Behar	4 4 8 8 8 8 8 3 4 4 1 6	2,075 4,712 4,366 3,385 3,004 2,628 3,531 8,922 4,263 4,957 1,901 5,470	1,751,299 2,124,682 1,964,909 2,633,447 2,582,060 2,285,939 1,721,608 1,969,774 1,966,158 1,848,687 711,487 1,567,054	Patna Gya Arrah Durbhunga Mozufferpore Chupra Motihari Monghyr Bhagulpore Purneah Engliah Basar Doomka	170,654 76,415 42,998 65,955 42,460 51,670 10,307 55,372 68,238 15,016 12,430 2,075	5,636 9,667 5,641 6,359 5,154 4,379 7,766 6,448 6,177 5,687 3,261 11,243	3 (e) 3(f) 1 3(g) 2 22	8(d) 9 10 6 6 8 4 7 9 7 4 12(h)	26 48 56 50 32 53 60 40 45 45 50 35
Orissa	Orissa {	Cuttack (a) Ungool Pooree Balasore Total of Orissa	3 2 2	8,682 881 2,472 2,056	1,795,065 101,903 888,487 945,280 8,730,735	Cuttack Pooree Balasore	42,656 22,095 20,265	18,018 879 5,166 6,831 24,894	2(i) 	7 1(j) 5 5	70 40
CHOTA NAG- PORE.	Chota Nag- pore.	I lazaribagh Lohardugga Singbhoom Manbhoom Total of Chota Nagpore	2	7,021 12,044 3,753 4,147 26,966	1,104,742 1,609,244 453,775 1,068,228 4,225,989	Hazaribagh Ranchi Çhyebasta Purulia	15,806 18,448 6,006 6,115 45,870	7,833 12,130 8,001 6,147 29,111	1(<i>t</i>)	5(k) 7(k) 8(k) 7(k) 22	70 60 70 60

⁽a) Including Bankee.

(b) Exclusive of Munnifs.

(c) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, including Sub-divisional officers.

(d) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

(e) The District Judge of Mosufferpore is also Judge of Durbhunga.

(f) A Ditto ditto of Barun is also Judge of Chumparun.

(g) Ditto ditto of Bhagulpore is also Judge of Monghyr.

(k) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

(j) Tahsildar.

(k) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

(l) Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.

BRITISH TERRITORY—concluded.

11	12	13					14				
oarest		ds and			-	1	Revenue.				
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Begistration.	Road cees.	Public works	Municipal taxes.	Income tax.	Total of preced ing columns.
<u> </u>		Rg.	Ra.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Ra	Rs.	Re.	Re.	Ra.
••	465	8,30,598	9,06,792	1,75,946	4,07,261	48,601	1,01,368	1,01,369	23,132	30,784	17,95,25
12	303	1,49,692	6,15 815	14,162	2,91,492	87,720	67,258	67,901	8,975	19,742	11,17,56
80	322	2,26,685	10,57,761	70,516	4,93,776	85,280	1,01,781	1,01,780	19,877	87,131	19,17,85
80	628	1,28,542					***				******
	1,718	8,80,512	25,79,868	2,60,624	11,92,529	1,21,551	2,70,402	2,71,050	46,984	87,657	48,30,66
	15,905	94,81,002	2,41,60,281	58,53,878	1,00,55,360	7,57,507	19,88,102	20,80,428	44,88,585	24,30,626	5,18,09,76
	- 015		14 75 775	8,12,158	8,33,416	84,617	1,80,969	1,80,970	1,26,885	75,038	82,19,27
11.5	1,217	5,75,284	14,75,775 14,41,374	5,47,112	2,44,551	22,579	1,83,826	1,83,827	47,783	56,048	27,27,00
24 35	716 601	2,87,811 3,93,210	17,13,741	2,93,899	8,15,989	18,074	1,41,702	1,41,708	41,270	83,380	26,99,7
	471	1,79,290	8,06,888	1,74,899	1,71,806	19,090	2,06,088	2,06,089	82,985	51,014	16,68,8
24	482	2,35,518	9,68,084	2,33,196	3,80,196	80,457	1,46,279	1,46,279	37,497	57,874	19,99,8
15 41	538	2,47,128	12,17,759	8,44,654	2,80,866	22,188	1,55,599	1,55,600	86,524	81,518	22,94,7
41	328	1,48,700	5,09,818	2,52,153	96,664	12,743	75,158	75,154	11,882	89,351	10,72,9
 25	489	1,78,719	8,79,251	3,59,596	2,75,424	17,498	1,17,952	1,17,952	47,816	67,461	18,82,4
25	464	3,36,985	5,94,841	2,84,756	2,60,695	17,408	1,48,917	1,48,911	48,863	68,381	15,72,2
20	530	2,20,456	11,83,720	2,82,651	2,54,877	18,578	77,938	77,938	14,414	53,90%	19,59,0
26	262	95,376	4,26,122	1,41,707	•89,827	5,670	28,836	28,836	9,598	23,803	7,54,3
	391	1,66,857	2,78,396	1,43,247	94,609	5,277	*** ***	*****	9,202	19,807	5,50,5
	6,439	30,64,279	1,14,94,769	38,70,028	27,98,920	2,19,174	14,63,259	14,63,259	4,68,669	6,27,571	2,24,00,6
25	608	4,51,263	8,85,975	2,40,909	2,11,894	10,967	65,818	65,817	3 4,887	25,872	15,42,1
	A	*****				82		01 071	14 40=	10147	701
20	426	1,27,150	5,14,039	96,446	84,165	6,566	81,872 29,936	81,871 29,936	14,627	12,147 14,071	7,91,7 7,58,0
12 to 15	498	1,80,194	4,09,786	1,92,895	61,002	5,000		20,000	10,458	17,0/1	7,00,0
******	1,532	7,58,607	18,99,800	5,30,250	8,57,061	22,565	1,27,626	1,27,624	59,967	52,090	80,86,9
30	521	1,83,109	1,21,164	1,79,980	85,902	6,657	3 6,869	36 ,870	12,191	26,262	5,05,
	473	2,43,351	1,03,272	2,97,341	1,10,533	7,723	48,450	48,450	9,736	29,119	6,54,
44	161	58,950	68,337	81,672	9,785	558	8,379	8,380	2,085	4,978	1,34,
80	802	1,30,059	82,418	98,956	1,12,995	7,798	48,708	48,709	4,750	19,485	4,28,
′	1,457	6,15,469	8,75,191	6,07,899	8,19 215	22,736	1,42,406	1,42,409	28,762	79,839	17,18,
		1,38,69,857	8,78,40,041	(m)1,08,62,055	(n)1,35,30,556	10,21,982	\$7,21,893	88,13,720	50,85,988	81,90,126	7,90,15,

(m) Exclusive of Rs. 2,942, being the license fees of the shops in Gurjat States.
(n) These figures are exclusive of miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 1,48,025; receipts from sale of plain paper prescribed by the High Court for use with the court-fee stamps, Rs. 1,85 367; duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts under section 34 of Act I of 1879, Rs. 10,555; duty and penalty realised by Collectors under section 37 of Act I of 1879, Rs. 23,010; and fines imposed for infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act, Rs. 7,506.

D.- Popu

										T		
						Popul	ATION.		,		<u> </u>	CLA
			T. b. bisad				en under rears.	-	S mile		Ohristians	•
Dist	ricts.		Inhabited houses.	Men,	Women.	Male,	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Namber per squ		Natives.
	1		3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	Bast Indians other mi	11
	,									(
BEN	JAL.											
Western 1	Districts.											
Burdwan	Division.											
Burdwan Bankoora		***	289,047 168,321	472,824 330,617	535,253 365,203	195,471 176,519	188,275 169,413	1,391,823 1,041,752	516·82 397·46	317 15	470 13	1.23 28
Beerbhoom	***	•••	181,068 416,642	265,840 843,428	297,348 885,633	115,723 399,767	115,517 386,737	794,428 2,515,565	453·43 494·99	68	10 26	29 646
Hooghly	***	•••	239,039	358,048	401,397	131,983	128,577	1,015,006	828.57	145	249 744	261
Howrsh		•••	113,644	220,186 2,490,943	227,544	96,293	91,858	7,393,954	1,33.483	1,521	1,512	340 1,427
Total	•••	•••	1,407,701	Z,99U,943	2,712,378	1,:10,700	1,0/9,0//	1,383,804	000 00	. 1,021	1,012	1,421
CENTRAL D	ISTRICTS.											
Presidency	Division.							, "				
Calcutta	•••	•••	34 534 307,499	253,483	113,172	35,334 294,080	31,230 276,221	433,219 1,869.859	54,152·37 88+35	13,80 6 3,979	9,658 813	2,966
24-Pergunnahs Nudde s	***	, ,	293,542	681,350 513,265	618.208 570,562	292,514	279,380	1,655,721	600.99	62	58	9,184 6,302
Jessore Khoolna	•••	•••	294.729 156,228	621,237 385,235	661,209 338,132	338,034 183.167	318,895 173,414	1,939,375 1,079,948	663·03 519 96	30 9	72 15	390 723
Moorshedabad	***	•••	257,967	382.731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572·99	81	139	250
	Total	•••	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682:04	17,967	10,755	19,815
Rajshahyu .	Division.											
N'			268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514 346	367:82	12	29	416
Rajshahyo	***		224,678	421,090	451,688	23 9,13 6	226,724	1,338,638	567.46	40	10	71
Rungpore	•••	•••	337,096 99,473	708,563 238,499	693.843 232.855	359.138 134,178	336,420 128.826	2,097,964 734,358	601:48 505:75	21 16	29 10	3 6
Bogra Pubna	***	***	200,447	403,671	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710.19	62	47	5
Darjeeling Julpigoree		•••	29,028 94,795	65,738 203,325	44.923 180,528	23 210 102,230	21,358 95,479	155,179 581,562	133·31 197·00	616 83	73 37	153 39
Juipigoree	Total	•••	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,832	7,798,775	445.01	850	235	721
Eastern D										,	•	
Dacca D	ivision.				[
Dacca	•••		308,695	636,256	690,193	397.607	392.294	2,116,850	756 92	188	901	7,710
Furreedpore Backergunge	•••		224,134 222,912	515,410 644,804	544,421 604,145	290,579 328,675	281,324 323,265	1,631,784 1,900,889	719·78 521·07	72 62	78 763	2.591 2,892
Mymensingh	•••		4.3,162	987.770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3.051,966	481 99	81	18	107
	Total	 .	1,158.9 3	2,784,24()	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8 700,939	578:40	358	1,755	13 300
Chittagong	División.											
Chittagong	•••		211,387	813.585	390,844	218,114	209,848	1,132,341	441-11	211	108	736
Noakholly Tipperah	•••	•…	86.958 179,374	256,933 496,190	254,391 474.823	158,315 274,708	151,183 273,622	820,772 1,519,838	500·17 609·98	8 7	19 107	.561 85
Inpperan Chittagong Hill	Tracts		179,374	36,908	974.828 27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18.75	8	84	80 7
	Total		492.722	1,103,566	1,147,817	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294.94	234	268	1,389
			5,657,044	11,769,466			-		505.57	20,925		86,652

ix

LATION.

for which no details are available,

Tto	Don					1		Ī	g	
TO BOITABLE	POPULATION.		1	1	 		PATION,		immigration	
Hindus,	Mahowedana,	Parries.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others,	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agricul- turista.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immeduring the year.	RBHARES.
19	13	16	15	16	17	18	19	90	n.	23
••		•							-	
1,120,676 910,845 617,310 2,233,300 825,207 500,870	263,816 46,274 162,621 164,001 188,800 132,118	2	36 290 40	6,418 84.559 14,449 113,869 87 282	3,617 16 19	256,085 176.820 148.931 508,197 182,344 108,525	412,210 330,316 232,632 734,998 307,687 207,954	Bengali. Bengali and Sonthali. Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,797			
278,762 1,153,040 727,890 768,322 523,657	124,480 701,308 921,395 1,170,505 555,544	141 11 	1,721 857 1	414 1	1,785 755 12 56	8.595 327,825 717,419	280,222 647,605 1,047,631	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	*****	676	836	55	266,181 199,094	302,221 387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	152	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519.114	2.665,068			
716,630 288,749 816,532 140,860 361,479 126,717 367,891 2,818,858	795,824 1,049,700 1,279,805 593,411 949,908 8,204 208,513 4,885,165		59 334 56 227 18,775 492 19,943	1,435 7 41 624 3,212 5,319	1,266 4 17 1,295 2,684	396,278 299,161 539,886 188,550 284,132 22,938 147,297	386,014 361,065 527,815 184,127 364,179 65,980 1,58,258 2,047,438	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Thibetan dialects and Pahari. Bengali.	3	
856;680 653,992 624,597 987,355	1,250,687 974,983 1,267,694 2,038,505		49 13 4,797	25,955	181 5 84	411,928 373,639 439,175 776,817	621,935 432,350 534,304 776,580	Bengali, Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869		4,859	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177 211,476 511,025 20,285 1,017,963 17,254,120	801,986 608,592 1,007,740 7,292 2,425,610 17,863,411		54,110 114 874 73,970 129,568 156,491	1 3 252,146	13 13 	641,969	383,600 266,284 425,937 ailable. 1,075,821 10,379,293*	Bengali. Ditto. Ditto. Burmese dialects.		

D.—Popu

						Popul	ATION.					CLAS
							on under years.		b mile.		Christians	l.
Dis	TRICTS.		Inhabited houses.	Men.	Men. Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square	Europeans.	Rest Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
	1		2	8	4	8	. 6	7	.8	9	10`	11
BEI	HAR.											
Patna	Division.				,							
Patna Gya Shahabad Durbhunga Mozufferpore Sarun Chumparun		•••	278,406 346,794 274,934 362,576 368,254 327,748 252,821	574,142 684.633 613,268 825,627 808,963 695,873 581,365	613,676 726.086 690,695 879,909 869,589 811,981 564,087	281,924 858.808 336,982 467,161 456,778 890,093 289,262	281,558 855,206 323,964 457,750 444,790 387,992 286,894	1,751,299 2,124,682 1,964,909 2,633,447 2,582,060 2,285,939 1,721,608	848'91 450'91 450'04 789'64 859'54 866'54 487'57	1,541 42 166 102 140 138 84	627 23 100 39 53 10 38	420 31 10 184 179 134 1,814
	Total	•••	2,241,533	4,786,861	5,155,921	2,581,008	2,540,154	15,063,944	636 92	2,213	890	2,772
Bhagulpor	e Division.											
Monghyr Bhagu'pore Purneah Maldah Sonthal Pergunr	 nahs	•••	280.234 321,469 304.712 126,401 246,547	618.509 627,589 613.666 224,702 470,918	654,177 644,261 602,128 241,954 468,063	350,615 351,530 323,414 122,808 313,902	346,473 842,778 809,479 122,025 314,171	1,969,774 1,966;158 1,848,687 711,487 1,567,054	502·28 460·67 872·94 874·27 286·74	393 154 75 26 181	498 101 182 	200 323 70 1 2,717
	Total	•••	1.279,863	2,555,884	2,610,588	1,462,267	1,484,926	8,063,160	393·07	829	939	3,311
Total for Behar	•••	***	3,520,896	7,842,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	8,974,953	28,127,104	523 ·66	8,042	1,829	6,083
Orissa 1	Division.											
Cuttack (. Ungool	•••	•••	825,617 17,719	558,007 82,877	606,775 80,142	319,695 19,442	310.588 19,942	1,795,065 101,908	494:24 115:67	278 1	234	1,830 5
Pooree Balasore	•••	•••	127,369 160,799	295,701 297,071	291,219 322,318	150,908 164,390	150,659 161,501	888,487 945,280	859·42 459·76	19 184	82 38	768 648
Total fo	or Orissa	•••	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,435	642,690	3,790,785	412'64	432	304	3,246
Chota Nagpo	ore Division	1 .										
Hazaribagh Lohardugga	***	•••	185,280 289,886	824,772 476,501	343,593 498,332	220,131 320,156	216,246 314,255	1,104,742 1,609,244	157·35 133·60	167 80	58 209	327 35,992
Singbhoom	•••		85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,153	458,775	120.91	•••••	,,,•••	2,988
Manbhoom	***	•••	178,494	327,871	836,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	265·18	24	8	• 525
Total for Chota	Nagpore	•••	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156:72	271	270	39,832
Gran	D TOTAL	•••	10,548,947	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,466	442.87	24,670	16,928	85,813

[•] Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts,

LATION—concluded.

ICATION OF	Population -	continued.				Occup	ATION.	·	immigration	
Hindus.	Mahomedana.	Pargina	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturista.	Total male non-egricul- turista,	Prevailing languages,	Emigration or immidualing the year.	Remark
19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	90	21	23
••		•				,				
1,535,593 1,891,484 1,817,881 2,923,979 2,265,380 2,016,426 1,476,985	213,052 238,098 146,732 308,985 316,308 269,231 242,687	1	22	20 158	 	263,734 315,024 328,421 564,311 529,843 511,376 395,639	602,333 728,417 621,829 731,477 735,888 574,590 474,988	Hindustani and Hindi. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto. Hindi. Hindustani and Hindi.		
3,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,348	4,469,521			
1,774,013 1,764,304 1,076,539 380,170 846,673 5,841,599 19,169,327	187,517 185,533 771,180 329,546 108,878 1,582,604 3,312,697		134 134 156	7,153 15,732 679 1,734 605,517 690,815	11 12 10 2,896 2,929 2,966	342,855 392,663 345,126 136,459 337,081 1,554,184 4,452,208	626,269 586,456 591,954 211,049 447,739 2,463,467 6,933,628	Hindi. Hindustani and Hindi. Hindustani and Bengali. Bengali. Sonthalia and Bengali.		
1,744,227 100,866 873,664 915,792 8,684,049	47,529 275 14,003 23,804 85,611		8 4	29 304 4,832	935 962 1 633 2,421	308,196 21,410 180,534 199,446	569,506 30,409 266,075 262,015	Uriya. Uriya and aboriginal dialects. Uriya. Do.	·	
U1U0'81U48	00,011	******		,	2,121	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111				
924,811 868,842	108,097 77,403	******	······ 67	73,281 626,316	1 345	204,178 318,560	340,725 478,097	Hindi. Hindi and aboriginal dial- ects.		
447,810	2,329	******		648	00 704	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects. Bengali and aboriginal diale		
946,247	45,453		23	43,189 743,434	23,764	210,234 818,374	315,094 1,275,195	ects.		
3,187,7 10	231,282 21,493,001	156	80 156,734	1,681,248	37,700		19,716,121*			

for which no details are available,

E.—

1.—Approximate return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower

V	Names of Superintending	District und		Pres	UNNAH.	Number of
Name of survey division.	Names of Superintending Officers.	survey.	er	Completed.	Partially completed.	Number of pergunnahs and viliage circuits
	g.ģ		<u>_</u>			Street and ho
	adia,			Calcutta T	owa	84
	of I.				,	Field surv
•	Dep aly 18	Dinagepore		Sunkerpor	e Estate	319
rvey.	ot, Sr			•		
83 E	Superintendent, Survey of India, on S. H. Cowan, s.c., Deputy Superin- charge from 16th July 1888.			Maldwar I	state	23
Oriss	erint ge fr					
and (Sur Sp. J	Cuttack		Angul	·	383
ngal	eput orary			D . 11		100
-Ba	c., D nt-Co temp			Banki		128
arty.	ow, s. itena. 8, in 1				,	Bounda
No. 8 Party.—Bengal and Orissa Survey.	Lieutenant-Colonel W. Barrow, s.c., Deputy privilege leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel tendent, Survey of India, in temporary	Ditto		Kujung		888
Ŋ O	W. and ey of		İ			
	olone leave Surv					
	ilege dent,		1			
	utens priv ten					
	Lie	•		•		
				a a	ب ب	
		Bhagulpore	•••	•••••	•••••	196
	8. E.	Monghyr		*****	•••••	118
	ivileg				' .	
	on privilege in temporary	Purneah		,		225
	786, or in	41VAII	"		*****	220
.	n cha:	Maldah		`	١.	70
Sar	lent ii n, St	19121(181)	***	*****	•••••	70
state	ntend alliva	_				
Srinagar Estate Survey.	Assistant Superintendent in charge, of Kr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Surveyor in th July 1888.	•		•		
Srina	ant 8. 7. J.					Street and ho
₩	lesist r. W			•		
	a deft, 1			•		Field-by-fle
	. G. B. Scott, As leave, and Mr. charge from 9th					
:	G. j				*	Boundary tra
	1 1 2 1	•				

FISCAL.

Provinces for season 1887-88, or from 1st October 1887 to end of Field Season.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Rstimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for season 1887-88, or from 1st October 1887 to 30th September 1888.	Probable me	Extract from remarks by Executive Officer.
se survey.	-	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.
•••••	6.2	50,038 3 0	8,079 0 0	"The old maps of Calcutta (Simms', 1848-50, with boundaries by Heysham in 1855-57) are not on a
scale.				sufficiently large scale to show the actual limits of holdings, nor cans the areas of holdings be taken
	98.86	29,213 1 9	295 0 0	from it, but it is very useful as a guide to their numbers and position. In Dinagepore it is found that all boundaries shown on the old 4" maps do not, as a rule, agree with the
	136:47	29,980 11 3	176 0 0	present 16" maps. Trijunction points agree in some cases, but generally they differ. In Banki no comparison could be made with the old 4" maps, as the village boundaries were changed
.4	333.66	42 ,987 9 0	129 0 0	at the last settlement. In Angul there were no settlement or thakbust maps for comparison.
	120.00	18,686 9 5	155 0 0	On demarcation in the field.
	120.00	10,000 # 0	100 0 0	"Demarcation in Sunkerpore and Maldwar was partly done by the Manager of the estates, and partly left undone.
survey.	200.00	3,483 0 11	17 0 0	"In Banki the demarcation of village boundaries was fairly well done, but the demarcation of tenures caused much trouble and loss of time. "In Kujung the demarcation was very defective, the Manager having no idea of what was required, and it is more than probable than in many cases separate villages have been clubbed within one traverse circuit."
				General.
				"The approximate area remaining for survey:— Calcutta town survey 1.3 Sunkerpore 31.9, cadastral. Maldwar 15.9, do. Angul 110, do. 320, topographical.
	•			Kujung 362, topographical. On maps of previous surveys used as guides to
				boundaries.
				"The 4" maps of the previous village surveys have been used for comparison with boundaries obtained during the present survey."
	35 7 ·00	65,610 11 10	184 0 0	On demarcation in the field. "The boundaries were pointed out by patwaries or makadums at time of survey, and all permanent points were marked by them by pieces of split bamboos.
				"In Bhagulpore the traverse survey stations have been marked chiefly with stones, and in Monghyr stones at salient points and the rest by baked clay marks with charcoal. In Purnesh and Maldah only baked clay marks were used throughout, as the unbedding of stones made outside zemindar's suspicious, and resulted in
J .				Furkia in removing them after the sub-surveyors had been on the ground. All important points will be carefully re-marked by stones during coming field season by cadastral camp officers." General.
se survey	6.2		•	"About 40 villages, = 25 square miles, still remain to be traversed in Maldah. Field-work had to be discontinued early in July, owing to fever breaking out amongst the khalassies." In the district of Bhagulpore the villages of pargana Dhapar were cadastrally surveyed by amins under
survey	1,045.88	-2,33,999 15 2	•••••	the orders of the Settlement Officer, and those of Kubhund, Utterkhund, Chhai, and Narsingpore Khura by amins under the orders of the executive officer in charge of this party.
erse survey	200-00			In district Monghyr the villages of pargana Furkia and one village in pargana Balliah were done under the orders of the executive officer. The last squad of amins returned to office on the 1st August. "The area remaining for survey is 300 square miles."

E.—

2.—Statement of work done by Non-Professional Parties

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Division.	Districts in which demar- cation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Rstimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes	Number of other description of cases disposed of,
Burdwan		Bankoora (ghatwali lands). Manbhoom (Burrabhoom ghatwali survey maps).		155,603	•••••	2,188	•••••

5.-Land revenue demand, collections,

		1		2	3	•	5	6	
					DEMAND.				
	Divisions.			Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent, deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	
							Current,	Current.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	•••	•••		82,66,635	4,14,088	86,80.723	77,71,996	38,286	
Presidency	•••	•••		50,47,506	2,38,833	52,86,339	48,08,766	29,094	
Rajshahye	•••	•••		49,51,291	1,70,721	51,22,012	47,80,058	40,036	
Dacca	•••	••		38,93,000	2,93,957	36,86,957	31,41,903	47,886	
Chittagong	•••	•••	{	25,65,416	2 21,631	27.87,047	23,62,670	48,384	
Patna	•••	•••	•••	81,76,195	3,88,872	85,65,067	77,74,247	24,26 6	
Bhagulpore	•••	•••		33,63,883	97,360	34,61,293	, 32,43,952	27,919	
Orissa -		•••		18,72,797	75.R98	19,48,493	17,22,167	30,430	
Chota Nagp	ore	•••	•••	3,79,680	15,866	3,95,546	3,45,347	17,894	
		Total		3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,59,54,106	3,04,195	

6.—Land

. 1	2	3	6	5
_	REVENUE I	OR 1886-87.	REVENUE :	70B 1887-88.
Description of revenue.	Assesed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year Ditto added to revenue-roll during present year Ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year	3,50,07,076 33,161 16,449	8,50,72,317 68,116	8,48,61,050 86,299 54,631	3,46,78,762 36,582
Collections from Government estates Income from the sale of Government estates Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	30,71,510	32,67,340 J.66.887 1,73,591	31,73,685	31,24,697 29,527 1,43,455
Total	8,80,95,298	8,87,48,251	3.80,16,403*	3,80,13,023

⁽c) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4 owing to the arrear collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a

FISCAL—concluded.

from 1st April to 31st March 1888.

8	9	10	11	18	13	14	15
	Num	IBER OF REGI	STERS COMPLI	etrd.	Venendituus		
Number of duplicate maps prepared.	En	glish.	Vern	acular.	Expenditure from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1889.	Rate per square mile of area demarcated.	Remares.
•	Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
					Rs.		
•••••			•••••		63,380		
•••••	•••••		••. •••	•••••	1,090	•••••	

remissions, and net balances for 1887-88.

7	8	9	10	n	12	18	14
Collections.				Ŋ	ET BALANCES		-
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent, deductions for the management and improve- ment of Govern- ment estates.	_{t:} Total.	Remissions.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Payments in advance.
Current.	Current.						•
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{s}}$.	Rs.
3,48,050	13,535	81,71,867	918	4,56,348	5 1,590	5,07,938	36,944
1,64,696	4,611	50,07,167	6,156	2,09,646	63,370	2,73,016	1,04,588
1,51,468	7,537	49,79,099	579	1,31,187	11,147	1,42,334	58,436
2,13,962	18,529	34,22,280	4,673	2,03,207	56,797	2,60,004	1,89,530
1,54,633	14,181	25,79,863	4,564	1,54,362	48,253	2, 02,61 5	39,995
3,26,985	7,441	81,32,939	4,609	8,77,433	50,086	4,27,519	3,47,188
82,628	4,331	33,61,830	799	89,012	9,592	98,604	81,407
51,738	5,465	18,09,800	31,381	1,18,904	18,408	1,37,312	1,04,637
10,877	1,073	3,75,191	141	16,439	3,775	20,214	5,785
15,05,037	76,703	3,78,40,041	23,820	17,56,538	3,13,018	20,69,556	9,68,480

revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Not collections during the year.	Not outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold,	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
	3,46,78,762	(a)12,85,421			*The decrease is chiefly due to reduc-
•••••	36,582				tion of revenue allowed in Midna-
			******	•••••	pore on account of the Majnamoota
2,04,857	29,19,840	(a)7,84,135		•••••	and Jellamoota estates.
	•••••			•••••	
•••••	•••••	215		•••••	,
2,04,857	3,76,35,184	20,69,771	• 1,863	2,22,209	

tions (Rs. 15,81,740) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while further difference per contra of Rs. 23,820 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.-LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1887-88.

=		1				
	TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.		
1.	Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Canoongoes and Pat- waris.	nell.	To enable the Government to establish an independent agency to maintain the record of rights and the settlement of rents when ascertained and fixed by a cadastral survey. The cost of such agency to be defrayed by the levy of a cess on immoveable property in the manner prescribed by the Cess Act.	to Select Committee on the 14th February, 1885. The Bill has not been further		
2.	Bill to provide for the registration of permanent tenures.	Hon. Mr. Reynolds	To provide for the preparation and maintenance of registers of permanent tenures. The registration, as a rule, is to be optional, but the Bill enables the Government to direct compulsory registration within specified areas when it thinks fit.	December, 1884. Select Com-		

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1887-88, and sanctioned as required by law.

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act No. I or 1888. 1. An Act to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884. Act No. II or 1888.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To enable the Local Government to exclude of its own motion from the operation of municipal regulations, lands and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes.	27th June, 1888.
2. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta. Act No. III of 1888.	Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.	The object of this Act is to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation over a large portion of the Suburbs, which by the growth and extension of the house property have become part and parcel of the urban area.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 18th May, 1888. Governor-General's assent, 12th September, 1888.
3. An Act to amend the Howrah Bridge Act, IX of 1871.	Hon. Mr. Macaulay	To empower the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt all or any passengers, animals, vehicles, and goods using or conveyed on the Howrah Bridge from payment of the tolls, fees and charges prescribed in the schedule annexed to Act IX of 1871; and to re-impose, should such a step be hereafter considered necessary, the payment of the foes on any goods or any passengers which may have been exempted from such payment.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 16th May, 1888. Governor General's assent, 20th September, 1888.

B.—Judicial Statement.
1—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Province of Bengal on the last day of the year 1887, with the cost of Tribunals.

B.-JUDICIAL

1-(Civil and Criminal).-Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers year 1887, with the

			r Courts superior ets.			Tota	L NUMBI	ER OF O	PPICERS EX ATE JURIS	ERCISING DICTION.
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Дгев.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Dis- trict Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Jadges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Territory subject to the Criminal High Court. Revenue	Sq. miles. 138,896	Souls. 64,612,563	(a) 30	30 44 L	(b) 155 (c) 132] } 12 	•••	30	69 (d) 45	250 (e)2,105
Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil Criminal Revenue	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1		3	2	16
Total	150,684	66,384,156	31	77	295	13	•••	33	116	2,371

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head total.—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Province, the average number of them, with the Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the treaury accounts, care

(a) District Judgships and sessions divisions.

(b) Munsifis.

(c) Executive Divisions.

(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENT.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Province of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

To	TAL NUMBE	R OF CASES D	ECIDED.	i										
ORIG	GINAL.	АРР	BALS.	Сошт	Court									
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Begular.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts,	Total receipts of the Courts.			Remarks.							
19	18	14	15	16	17		18							
				Rs.	Rs.									
498,206	44,156	21,336	2,689				Grades of judicial officers.		Natives					
156,653	(<i>f</i>)7,869	9,902	(g) 3,937	1,06,90,863	81,75,160	both late	High Court Judges	10	2					
11,305	523	574	231			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	District Judges	27	2					
11,000						s exercial and jurisdic	Additional Judges	1	•••					
			, a			Officers origina	Subordinate Judges	(h) 7	46					
16,352	1,117	1,094	75	74,435	1,64,695	-8								
						officers exercised ing original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	8	8					
682,516	53,665	32,906	6,932	1,07,65,298	83,39,855	Officers exercis ing original jurisduction only.	Munsiffs	1	249					

districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by financial results.

being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in column 17.

(a) Three hundred and forty-one Stipendiary and 1,764 Honorary and Special Magistrates.

(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(a) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

(b) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners and one an Assistant Commissioner vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.-Judicial

2-(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brough to trial during the year.
1	9	8	•
Office Charles Observed WI of the Indian Board Code			
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII	3	'''' '2	***
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII	3,782	8,157	2,81
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX	218	186	17
ontempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X	5,106	5,019	4,81
alse evidence and offences against public justice do. XI	3,415	3,286	8,12
ffences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII	166 32 6	159 32 2	15 31
Do. affecting the public health, safety, conve-	020	3-2	91
nience, decency, and morals do. XIV	6,099	6,018	5,92
Do. relating to religion do. XV	41	30	20
Offences affecting life	1,143	1,044	940
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children,	107		•
exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	137 14,479	116 11,788	9
fences affecting the Attempt at hurt			6,95
human body, Chapter Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	4,019	2,617	1,842
XVI. Criminal force and assault	51,572	39,666	17,840
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced	.	r J	
labour	524	310	257
Rape Unnatural offence	207	138	120
Thaft	82,440	25,129	46 15,050
Attempt at theft	7	20,128	10,000
Extortion	1,020	542	408
Robbery and dacoity	857	273	173
Attempt at robbery and dacoity	3	3	
Criminal misappropriation of property Criminal breach of trust	753	510	42/
party Chanter XVII) Receiving of stelen property	2,728 1,971	1,803 1,911	1,324 1,889
Cheating	1,543	776	578
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	49	29	26
Mischief	9,057	6,434	3,936
Attempt at mischief	90 954	12	12
Criminal trespass	32,854	28,065	8,399
ance relating to decrements and to trade on appropriate marks Chapter VVIII	85 200	83 161	12 149
minal breach of contracts of service do. XIX	73	47	37
ences relating to marriage do. XX	4,415	2,310	1,236
famation do XXI	621	363	228
minal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do. XXII	2,376	1,856	917
ences under special and local laws	92,276	89,250	74,816
Total	274,122	233,480	155,050
the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong			
Hill Tracts	5,701	4,355	3,952
1 		237,835	

STATEMENT—continued.

acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887.

		1	NUMBER OF PERSONS	J		
1	trial during ar, includ- uding from lous year.	Acquitted or discharged.		or transferred to another	Remaining under trial,	
12,643	5	6	7	8		10
12,643					ì	
12,843	2				1	
234 126 95				19		
7,364 2,133 5,105 5 121 4,036 2,014 1,811 16 195 185 79 97 2 7 336 80 252 1 3 8,964 551 8,401 1 11 74 25 47	284				19	
4,036 2,014 1,811 16 195 7 3 7 3 7 3 8 7 3 8 7 3 8 984 551 8,401 1 11 11 7 1,643 694 684 29 236 11 11 1 11 1 11 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 1 11 1 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
185			1.811			
836 80 252 1 3 8,964 551 8,401 1 11 11 2 1,643 694 684 29 236 11 1 11 1 11 1 11 1	185	79	97			
8,964 551 8,401 1 11 74 25 47						
74 25 47	990		208	•	"	
74 25 47	8 984	551	9.401	1	1 11	
1,643 694 684 29 236 117 46 64						
117 46 64				29	236	
117 46 64	·				1	,
3,403 2,285 943 6 170 24,842 13,986 10,283 13 560 503 343 136 3 21 158 106 33						
3.408 2.285 943 5 170 24,842 13,986 10,283 13 560 503 343 196 3 21 158 106 33	1	_	5,042	28	488	
24,842 13,986 10,283 13 560 503 343 136 3 21 158 106 33						
503 343 136 3 21 57 34 19						
158 106 33 19 57 34 19 4 22,678 9,815 11,971 38 1,854 3 3 614 430 138 1 45 689 378 191 2 118 4 20 184 583 261 302 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 <	24,843	13,986	10,283	13	560	
158 106 33 19 57 34 19 4 22,678 9,815 11,971 38 1,854 3 3 614 430 138 1 45 689 378 191 2 118 4 20 184 583 261 302 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 <	509	949	198	Q	21	
57 34 19 3 3 11,971 38 1,354 3 3 614 430 138 1 45 689 378 191 2 118 4 4 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 291 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,862 38 939 77,683 72,189			1 99	-		
22,678 9,316 11,971 38 1,354 614 430 138 1 45 689 378 191 2 118 583 261 302 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 6 3,176 6,978 5,717 15 468 291 174 76 3 38 291 174 76 3 38 312 238 64 10 10 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 27 9,700 14,871 83,862 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691					12	
3 3 138 1 45 669 378 191 2 118 4 4 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691				99	1 954	
614 430 138 1 45 689 378 191 2 118 4 20 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 116 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691						
689 378 191 2 118 583 261 302 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189<	- 1		199			
4						
583 261 302 20 1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,888 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691					ì	
1,613 931 590 6 86 3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,237 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,976 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691					•••••	
3,108 975 1,997 14 122 771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10						
771 466 256 1 48 37 21 10 6 5,456 3,287 2,029 6 184 15 4 11 3,176 6,978 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691						
37 21 10 6 184 5,456 3,287 2,029 6 184 3,176 6,978 5,717 15 468 13 5 8 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	771		2,001 250			
5,456 15 3,176 3,176 13 13 291 174 66 29 37 1,688 312 1,227 9,700 3,287 5 8 8 1,344 226 31 238 64 472 9,700 15 468 31 205 37 37 37 31 21 226 31 227 37 37 31 227 37 31 227 37 37 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	97			- 1		
15 4 11 15 3,176 5 8 15 13 5 8 3 291 174 76 3 38 66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691			2.029			
13 5 8 3 291 174 76 3 38 1,686 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	15	J,=07	11		1	
13 5 8 3 291 174 76 3 38 1,686 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	19,176	6.97B	5.717	15	ARR	
291 174 76 3 88 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	19	5,5.6	8		i	
66 29 37 1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	291	174	76	g	88	
1,688 1,344 226 3 115 312 238 64 10 1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	66	29	97 l	1	1	
1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	1.688	1.344	226		115	
1,227 727 472 1 27 9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	312	238	64		10	
9,700 14,871 83,852 38 939 7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	1.227	727	472		27	
7,683 72,189 148,553 250 6,691	99,700	14,871	83,852	38	939	
	227,683				6,691	
5,530 2,098 3,157 7 268	• 5,53 0	2,098	3,157	7	268	
3,213 74,287 151,710 257 6,959	233,213	74 987	151.710	257	R 959	

B.-Judicial

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned,
1	2	8
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and section 485 2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace 3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour 4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X 5. Possession, Chapter XII 6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250. 7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI 9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	26 2,935 1,581 463 (a)392 898 54 836 993	26 11,870 1,804 925 ,900 54 836 1,365
Total	8,168	17,490
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	174	241
GRAND TOTAL	8,342	17,731

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in statements 2, 4 or 5, preferred.

Column 1, sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under sections 107, 100, 110 118, 120, 123, these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under sections 120, 123, Column 1, sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this statement, there was one cases for the restoration of an abducted female under Chapter

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

An establishmethod 1 to 1 processing and the state of the						under		Persons wi	IOSE CASES WI	ERE DISPOSE
			persons u	ferred	ż	Convicted.				
ť	Total number of per trial,	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted,	On regular trial,	On summary trial.					
		1				2	3	•	5	6
Villago Officers	•••	•••	•••	•••						******
Subordinate Magistrates	Honorary Stipendian	ngistrates un Magistrates y Magistrate Magistrate	sitting sing	dv	•••	102 2.048 178,383 44,413	209 19	45 703 57,717 11,956	43 1,183 62,084 7,786	11 36 50,014 24,112
District and Divisional Magi Criminal Procedure Code Chief Magistrates of Districts Courts of Sessions Superior Courts		Cases referr	ed under s	sections &	347, 349, 	140 2,927 3,145 (a)169	 2 18 1	6 570 1,141 45	125 969 1,523 94	 ,580 2
				Total	•••	230,727	250	72,183	73,807	74,756
Potal for the Scheduled Distr Chittagong Hill Tracts	ricts of U	ngul, the So	onthal Perg	gunnahs,	and the	5,561	7	2,098	2,115	1,042
•			Grand	TOTAL	•••	236,288	257	74,281	75,922	75,797

Notes.—Column 1, sub-head "Court of Sessions," includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C.P.C.

"1, sub-head "Superior Courts," includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 307 and 374, C.P.C.

"2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear

"8.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of Remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7.

Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.

"8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either "9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.

"10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting point to be taken is, not the date of complaint or information, but that from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of statement No. 3 but should agree with those of statement No. 2.

STATEMENT—continued.

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1887.

Number of persons discharged,	Number of persons convicted,	REMARKS.
4	5	
12 4,179 510 184 19 32 452 166 5,554	14 7,113 1,002 672 1 881 22 371 1,198 11,273	(a) Of these 380 cases were decided during the year.
5,695	11,372	

but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of statement 2 against the complaints by them.

C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in statement 2 and n statement 4. Persons convicted under C. P. C., will also appear in statement 5. under Chapter X will, however, appear in statement 13. XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

o p.	trisl at	of dur-	daring		
Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under tri the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of ing the year,	Average number of days du which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined,	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12
2,858	2 126 5,501 536	81 1,331 113,487 38,386	20·4 7·07 (b)9·8 (b)3·6	225 3,778 351,959 43,483	 (a) Of these nine persons were remanded for re-trial. (b) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
91 74	5 115 887 20	108 1,630 1,625 105	6:4 : 5:4 47:1 26:4	20 4,176 11,478 474	
3,031	6,692	156,653	8.6	415,593	
31	268	3,632	•••••	10.421	
8,062	6,960	160,285		426,014	

only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
to other provinces.
and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to

convicted or acquitted.

of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing file till the persons implicated appear again.

B.-JUDICIAL

5—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflcted by the various

					PERSONS	SENTE	NCEL	то		ri ve keep good	ult of			
					Imprisonment.					ind or nee to	defar			_
Class of Tribufal,			Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Bigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or security or recognizance to the peace or sureties for behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Re. 10 and 11 nder		
1			8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	, •	
Subordinate Honorary singly. Stipendia: singly.	Magistrates sitting ry Magistrates sitting f Magistrates fagistrates.—Cases re- 349, C. P. C		142 144 1566	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	106 21,258 926 110 287 1,290 48 24,026	3 999 43 4 15 12 2		 51 1,123 83,756 28,879 15 1,128 103 	1 1,191 28 15 12 20 	5 7,897 57 1 169 34 (a)8,163	 1 778 63 93	Rs. 43 1,038 73,141 27,124 5 959 22 1,02.332	0 0 0 0 0 0 .	0 0 0 0 0 0
Courts in the Scheduled D Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Tracts	istricts of Ungool, the l the Chittagong Hill				944	67		2,084	126	56	35	1,818	•	_
G	RAND TOTAL	30	156		24,970	1,147		1,17,139	1,392	8,219	910	1,04,150	0	0

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C. Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, C. P. C. Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown urder the head fines General.—(1) The total of columns 8, 8, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 85 (both inclu

STATEMENTS-continued.

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

				_									DETAIL	OF	PU	NISHMEN	T.							•			poes
										,Fini	١.									lı	PRISON	MENT.	١		WRI	PPED,	- Sent
De Krees				Re. 100 and under.			Bs. 500 and under.	Re. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines	Jear.		Total amount of fines	year.		Amount raid by way	of compensation.		15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under	A Power 7	To opinion of the state of the	of the sand under.	So etribes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences
1	3*	•		14			15	16	17	1	8		1	9		9	:0		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2
Rs.	۵. :	P.	Rs.		. Р.					Rs	. А,	P.	Rs	. 4.	P.	R	. A.	P.								1	
	 0	0		•••						345	 0	0	345	0	0					1				1			ļ
84	0	0		1	0 0			•••		7,233	0	0	6,808	0	0	488	0	0	54	56				1			
9,882	0	0	53	5 (0 0	18	85	12	1	5,74,725	0	0	5,04 640	0	0	28,201	0	0	4,740	14,131	4,101	63		553	482	156	63
1,709 8	0	0) (0 0		6 2	•••		89,777 209	0	0	83,577 19	0	0	2, 4 21		0	415	524 22	30 88	ï		16 2	8 9	4	3
146 50	0 (1		0 0	1	7	ï	•••	9,492 7,570	0 0 	0	7.555 3,471	0 0 	0	194 108	0	0	79 14 1	188 175 2	91 408 6	7 679 38	59 3	2 	7 3 	3 17 	1
1,887	0 (0	6 07	(0	21	5	13	1	6,89,341	40	0	6,06,415	0	0	31,412	0	0	5,308	15,099	4,724	788	62	574	509	184	63
249	0 0	,	12	0	0		5			15,777	0	0	14,056	0	0	162	0	0	271	634	103	38		29	59	37	•••
2,136	0 0		619	0	0	22	0	13	1	7,05,118	0	0	6,20,471	0	0	31,574	0	0	5,579	15,733	4,827	826	62	603	568	221	63

by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.
"imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines,
pond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
Further, to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court and not against

under Act I of 1892; 27 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 39 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 9 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by line was taken from the father of 5 accused boys; 40 persons were order to give recognizance as well as sureties; 5 persons were convicted in 9 cases, but only one sentence

B-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

5A-(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1887.

PART 1.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

				NUMB	ER OF	STEI	PB6 A	WARD	ED.				
	San	d under.	6 to 3	10.	11 to	15.	16 to	20.	21.5	o 25.	26 t	o 80.	
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	1st conviction.	and or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Тотац
In lieu of other punishments.													
(SECTIONS 2 AND 3, ACT VI, 1864).													
	6		209		148		113	2	32		29	1	601
. Their as defined in \ nor	2		114	1	57 14	2	26	•••	12	•••	11 6	3	253 61
, 361 , 382	``	8	19	•••	14	•••	9	•••	5			•••	01
73_t	.	- 1		•••								,	
(,, 509 ,, .	·· •	- 1		•••	ï;°	·	17		 3	•••	15	ï	 82
numerate as defined in		4	28	•••			17				10		
Lurking house-trespass, as													
defined in ,, 443 ,, Lurking house-trespass by	••	2	2	•••	2	,	2			•••	4	•••	12
might as defined in AAA			1		2	,.,	1		1			,	5
. House-breaking, as defined in ,, 445 ,,		3	1		3	•••	11		5	•••	4	1	28
. Ditto by night, as defined in 446		9 l	7		6		2		1			3	22
Offenger under Section 14 Act TTT 1990		-	i										l î
Total	11	$\frac{1}{1}$	382	3	242	4	181	4	59		69	9	1,065
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonth	al	_						•	1				
1)		2	35	2	28		20	2	19		6	•••	114
			417	-	270	·	201	_	78	·	1		1

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

			NUMBER OF	STRIPES.			
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	5 and under.	6'to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
In addition to other punishments.							
(Sections 3 and 4).				•			
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, andefined in Section 978, I. P. C 980 981 981 982	1	10	8 9 1	15 4 1	1 8 1	20 9 1	54 26 4
2. Extortion, as defined in { " 388 " 389 ",					A		••••••
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen { , 411 , property, as defined in { , 412 , ,		2	,	6		2	10
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in , , 443 , , 5. Ditto by night, as defined in , , 444 , , 6. House-breaking, as defined		*****	2	1			
7. Ditto by night, as defined			1 2	1 8		1 4.	3 16
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880							

PART II-concluded.

OFFERCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.			;	Number of	STRIPES.			
OFFERDER FOR WILLIAM ANDREADY.		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	2 6 to 30.	Tota
-Section 4-								
1. False evidence, as defined Section 193, I. P	P. C	*****	1	•••••		•••••	•••••	***.
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in and	•••	•••••	······································	•••••	•••••			•••••
• 977 ,,	•	****	•••••	*****	******	• • • • • •		••••
3. Assault, as defined in , 354 ,, 4. Rape, as defined in , 375 ,,	•••	•••••	••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	••••
5. Unnatural offence, as defined	•••	•••••	•••••	*** ***	•••••	*****	*****	••••
9 Dobbons as defined in 900	•	•••••		••••••		•••••	*****	•••••
7. Dacoity, as defined in , 390 , 8. Attempt at robbery, as de-	•••	•••••	•••••	******		•••••	1	••••
fined in ,, 393 ,,							•••••	•• ••
bery, as defined in ,, 394 ,, O. Rocciving stolen property,		•••••				•••••		••••
as defined in ,, 413 ,,		•••		•••••		•••		••••
, 463 ,,								
1. Forgery, as defined in \dots , 466 , \dots , 467 , \dots	•••		•••••	•••••			•••••	••••
- 1 100	•••	••••		******	•••••	•••••	•••••	
" ALQ "	•••	•••••	*****	••••	•••••	•••••		*****
2. Lurking house-trespass, as		•••••		•••••	•••••	*****	******	.,,,
defined in ;, .443 ,, 3. Ditto by night, as defined	•••							
in ,, 444 ,, 4. House-breaking, as defined	•••							••••
in ,, 445 ,, 5. Ditto by night, as defined		•••••					2	9
in ,, 446 ,,		•••••			1			1
Total		1	15	23	37	5	40	12
otal for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sc Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	onthal		,,,,,,	2	1	1	8	1
GRAND TOTAL	i	1	15	25	38	6	43	128

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

WELL										8тв	IPBS.						
					5 and	under.	6 to	10.	11 t	o 15.	16 t	o 20.	21 t	o 25.	26	to 30.	1
		Оружися.			1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	lst conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	Total.
-	on 44, 61,	Railways Excise A I. P. C.		•••			8 1	1	 ï						:::		9 1 1
,, ,,	186 193 224	1. F. U. "	•••	•••	ïi ïi		ï	ï									2 1 1
))))	290 304 309	>> >> >> >>	•••	•••	3 1 		1						•••		•••		7 1 1
))))	324 325 336 352))))	•••	•••	 3 1		1 1 2		i	•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	1 2 3 3
" " "	354 377 379	;; ;; ;;	•••	•••	ı ii		 8	3	 5		 2				" 1 1		1 1 30
" "	380 417 426 447	19 17 19	•••	•••					2 1	ï	1 2 1		•••	•••	•••	•••	8 2 2 1
" " "	451 457 463	99 99 99	•••	•••	ï	•••	•••	ï	ï	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••		1 1 1
			[otal	•••	29		26	6	11	1	6				2		81
Total of Uni	for the gul, the e Chit	e Schodule e Sonthal tagong Hi	ed Dist Pergun Il Trac	ricts nahs ts	•••	<u></u>			4	•••				•••	•••		4
٠		GRAND TO	DTAL		29		26	6	15	1	6	'	.:.		2		85

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remares.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,267 147,286	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not, whipped—19,718.
Percentage of whipping	·85	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		•
Total number of whippings awarded	125 8,190	
Percentage of whipping Percentage of whipping for the whole province	8·7 ·92	t.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

•					Z	NUMBER OF P	Persons.					A Verse	
•	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sen- tence en- hanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasten.	REMARES.
	63	0	•	ις.	•	2	æ	G	10	11	81	13	11
AFFEAIS. To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	7.8.4 2.7.5 5.7.5 5.7.5		663 2.408	2,772 3,456	: :	449 1,061	1,170	. 23	72 76	တ ထ	244 508		
by persons convicted by Government from judgments of ac-	1,348	e e	676	808	4	136	70		6		149		
Total of appeals	16,186	6	3,739	6,536	•	1,629	3,162	\$	153	11	968		
Scheduled Districts he Sonthal Pergun- he Chittagong Hill	27.1		136			7.5	26	F	22		14	•	
Total	16,467	8	3,875	6,584	4	1,653	3,188	36	176	11	606		
Chief Magistrates of Districts Courts of Sessions Superior Courts	1,456 3,026 1,894		1,120 1,983 356	353 756 467	: :0	21 158	195 77 696	13 s	612 448 166	129 703	135 4,001 36		
Total of revision	6,876	8	3,469	1,606	10	181	867	21	1,226	832	634		
for the Scheduled Districts Jugul, the Southal Perguns, a, and the Chittagong Hill cts	8		14	a	:	83	69	Ħ	G)	:	F	i	
Total	6,414	က	3,473	1,616	10	183	870	23	1,235	832	635		
rat	22,871	21	7,348	8,199	11	1,836	4,068	19	1,410	843	1,444		
GRAND TOTAL		21	7,348	8,199	14	1,836	4,068	67	1,410		848		1,444

• Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 286. Criminal Procedure Code.

That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Proceince will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements -continued.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Louer Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

-				SULLS	SUITS FOR MONEY	Y OR MOVEABLE	ABLE PROPERTY	RIT.							SUITS UNDER	THE	RENT LAW.			
CLASS OF TRIBURALS.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received,	Goods sold.	Vagos, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the kent Law,	Moverty of Apperty of Appendication of Appropriate App		Other suits for money or money or money or more already money in the contract of the contract	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or sbate-	delating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or of illegal restraint, or other cames,	For pottabs or kabulyats	For ejectment or recovery to essession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent law not included above.	Total.
1	oa .	99	•	20	9	7	so	a	10	n n	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	8	ឆ
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.			`																	
1CIVIL COUBTS.							•				•••					·,				
Unpaid Tribunals	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	·	:	:	:	:
Village Courts		i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	·	:	i	•
Paid Sub-divisional Tri- bunals	125,328	17,096	13,359	4,155	10,721	1,917	3,883	6,678	6,419	2,060	190,516	172,968	726	175	337	4	310	76	352	174,988
Small Cause Courts	27,293	6,803	2,622	823	10,016	1,167	3,287	688	1,961	368	53,927	:	:	:	 :		 :	:	•	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	5,623	649	683	146	36:)	72	101	041	177	89	7,839	776	1 0	:		4	4	19	13	821
Chief Courts of Districts	1	89	83	83	:	:	:	: 1		:	9	9	ဧ		:	:	<u>:</u>	:		43
Total	158,288	23,449	16,566	6,126	21,127	3,156	7.271	6,306	8,557	2,486	252,331	173,784	134	176	337	84	314	-96	385	175,852
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Southal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		868	914	0,4	302			<u> </u>	© 00 67		6 945	9 745			-	e 67		or.	ଦଦ	9.764
					3		;	100	700	66	2,000	î			:	1		•	•	
Total of Civil Courts	160,661	24,141	17,480	5,674	21,833	3,289	7,298	6,637	8,939	3,324 2	259,276	176,529	734	175	348	. 60	314	86	368	178,616
					- 										-					

ĸN		-		7	-	-								-	-	-			-			
ETU	189,387	402	114	484	77	413	356	811	186,750	286,397	3,487	9,311	7,026	10,738	6,582	31,191	6,227	18,706	27,197	166,932	:	GRAND TOTAL
RI	 [:	-	:	:	:	:	. :	:	:	27,121	163	372	389	3,440	3,293	9,358	663	1,226	3,066	5,271	:	Total
ICAL	:		:	:			:	:	:	310	16	18	8	8	11	24	22	4	:	164	:	Superior Courts
ATIST	•	:	:	:			:	:		26,811	147	354	. 381	3,437	3,282	9,334	531	1,182	3,056	6,107	Sauso	Presidency Small Cause Courts
ST							•														PRE- EAT NT.	COURTS AT THE PRE- SIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.
	10,771	34	16	150	27	65	181	77	10,221			::									urts	Total of Bevenue Courts
	8			111					19				, ,					•		•	in the ricts of hal Per-	Berenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Southal Pergunahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts
	10,681	34	16	139	27	99	181	77	10,142		:								:. •		į	Total
	6,661	27	v	4	10	8	37	20	6,487	:			:			•					:	District Courts
ر.,	6,020	7	10	135	. 17	45	144	4	4,655	•	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	varte	Other Subordinate Courts
00 <i>1</i> • 00		:	•		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>;</u>	:	:		:	;	als	Unpaid Local Tribunals
ıc	-						-						-					-			-	II.—BEVENUE COURTS.

Total of Civil Courts	Givil Courts in the Sche-duled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Total	Chief Courts of Districts	District Courts other than Chief Courts of Dis- tricts	Small Cause Courts	Paid Sub-divisional Tri- bunals	Willage Courts	Unpaid Tribunals	L-CIVIL COURTS.	COURTS IN THE IN-		CLASS OF TREBUYALS.	
19,810	1,604	18,306	12	592	:	17,702	:	:			18	Suits for immoveable property.	
899	O1	894		121	:	773	:	:			23	Suits for declaratory de- cross.	
7,009	236	6,778	1	26	:	6,746	:	:			24	Other sults under the Specific Relief Act.	
4,777	262	4,625	11	234	:	4,280	:	:			25	Suits to declare and estab- lish rights to real pro- perty, including pre- emption, foreclosure, &c.	
631	or o	526		4 5	:	480	:	:			88	Suits to declare and estab- lish personal rights.	
770	ಟ	767	1	91	:	675	:	:			27	Suits for an account.	
42	1	41	4	6	:	31	:	:			88	Suits relating to religious endowments.	
627	18	509	, 61	72	:	432	:	:			g	Suits to set aside judg- ments, contracts or obli- gations on the ground of fraud.	TITLE AND
47	7	\$	4	ట	:	9	:	:			8	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	SD OTHER SUITS.
567	3 0	537	<u>:</u>	9	:	528	:	:			13	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	BUITS
69 0	7	583	1	126	:	156	:	:			22	Suits for partition.	
:	•	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:			æ	Suits relating to shipping.	
. 4	i	7	÷	:	:	7	:	:			2	Suits relating to religion and caste.	
60	;	100	:	2	i	:	:	:		•	æ	Administration suits.	
10	:	10	:	W	:	o	:	:			8	Interpleader suits.	
88		25		10	:	16	:	:			87	Dissolution of partnership.	
261	3	261	261		:		:	:		-, 	8	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindy Wills Act).	
1 00	• ,	465	7	65	:	3 93	:	•	_		89	Other suits not falling under any of the pre' vious heads,	
36,343	2,072	34,271	307	1,405	:	32,559	:	:			\$	Total.	
474,236	11,781	462,454	400	10.064	53,927	398,063	:	:			#	Grand Total.	
			*								t	REMARKS.	

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

II.—REVERTUR COURTS.									-			•		-	***		******	_	****		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	. :	:	:	:			:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	• ;			i	
Other Subordinate Courts	:	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6,030	
District Courts				:		i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	!	:	6,661	,
Total		:		:								:	:	 :	:				1	10,681	
Bevenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungul, the Sonthal Pergunnah, and the Chitagone Hill Tracts		,		•			,	•											·		•
0										:	:	: <u>.</u>	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:	326	888	:	
Total of Revenue Courts									:			<u> </u> :	:	:			:	326	37,6	11,097	
COURTS AT THE PRE- SIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.		•											!			! 					
Presidency Small Cause Courts		•						•										٠			
Courts		6					. '	:	:		:	:	:		<u> </u>		<u>:</u>	:	:	26,811	
		9		•]	er	2	T		2	7	37	:	:	13	-	10	9	37	221	631	
TRACT (3		7	13	81	1		7	1	37	:	:	13		10	9	37	221	27,342	
GRAND TOTAL	. 19,813	206	2,009	4,784	279	861	43	527	54	268	627	:	2	15	 유	38	267	832	36,890	612,674	

B.-JUDICIAL STATEMENTS-continued.

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

		Numbe	r of Suits	INSTITUTE	D IN THE	DIFFERENT	Courts				
VALUE OF SUITS.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Bs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Bs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of Which cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals Village Courts Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals Small Cause Courts District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts Chief Courts of Districts	79,674 8,739 508	200,295 25,651 2,681 7	64,508 10,874 1,650 12	 	5,148 2 46	3,578 182	 427 15	 309 23	 560 19 38	2,34,14,092 32,32,792 2,88,42,261 22,25,701	
Total	89,921	228,634	77,041	57,508	5,196	3,760	442	332	617	5,77,14,836	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,917	5,722 234,356	1,359 78,403	673 68,181	35 5,231	35	1 443	335	36	4,78,093 5,81,92.929	
II. 4 REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts Collector's Court	1,956 1,226	2,280 2,742	455 978	267 596	35 74	13 31			14 14	1,81,424 3,60,449	
Total	3,182	5,022	1,433	863	109	44			28	5,41,873	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Dis- tricts of Ungool, the Sonthal Per- gunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	40	39	2	6					326	1,543	
Total of Revenue Courts	3,225	5,061	1,435	869	109	44			354	5,43,416	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court Superior Courts		11,850	3,052	3,500	493 . 8	320 160	 72	 67	 224	20,81,620 28,2 5,1 18	
Total	7,596	11,850	3,052	3,500	501	480	72	67	224	49,06,738	
GRAND TOTAL	103,659	2,51,267	82,890	62,550	5,841	4,319	515	402	1,231	6,36,43,083	

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of the Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued. in the year 1887.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

	edins.				NUKB	NUMBER OF SUITS	S DISPOSED OF	OF.				10 98	•bn• 0914. 10 98			
CLASS OF COURTS.	lo redu structs	tother	,fai		Without contest.	ontest.		On reference to arbi- tration.	se to arbi-	With contest.	ntest.	olo edt	q sesso i nadi olo edi	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	TRATION IIS.	p
•	una fatoT enstored the	errelatarT ri struct esonivord	Without tr	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant,	Pending at the year.	Number of ing months at months at the year,	Contested.	Uncon- tested.	
1	69	••	4	10	•9	2	80	•	10	п	81	13	**	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. L-CIVIL COURTS.								,								
		:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:				
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	475,396		64.703	62.034		160.472	4.073	895	325	66 780	19 259	72.578	26 814	195		
ef Courts	69,968		9,181	7,016		21,239	388	38	32	7,984	2,774	3,799	63	. 4	272	
Districts Chief Courts of Districts	13,063 603		1,398	1,485	. 643 18	3,551 62	22	33	61	2,285	776	2,855 160	1,363	165	67 126	
Total	549,030		75,319	70.587	32,433	185.324	4.484	786	370	77,218	22,921	79,390	27,324	121	99	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,875		2,869	991	2,324	1.566	243	283	83	2,652	1,317	1,619	191			
Total of Civil Courts	562,905		78,188	71.508	34,757	186,890	4,726	1,266	463	79,870	24,238	81,009	27,515	127	55	
II.—REVENCE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals Chher Subordinate Courts District Courts	12,859		2,553	529 2	868	4,298 9	47	. ~ :	. N	2,348	635	1,677	70%	101	63	
Total	12,897		2,562	183	898	4.307	47	8	2	2,351	635	1,692	702	102	8	
Bevenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Southal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	209	1	15	F	75	350	:			8	12	34	35			
Total of Revenue Courts	13,402	7	2,577	532	922	4,657	47	N	N	2,381	647	1,634	238	102	63	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court Superior Courts	90.023 996		3,552 150	9,539	2,830	6,092	61	490 8	170	4,070	1,210	2,019	686 372	111	301	
Total	31,019		3.702	9,560	2,904	6,232	61	496	170	4.198	1,243	2,453	957	117	19	
GRAND TOTAL	607.326	Ħ	84.467	81,600	38,583	197,779	4,834	1,764	625	86,449	26,128	86,096	28,710	346	137	
						•					•	-	-	-	-	

9.—(Civil.)—Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Corts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887. PART II.-MISCELLANEOUS CASES- (JUDICIAL). B.—Judicial Statement—continued.

COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. The courts Total Courts in the Sheduled Districts Of Ungool, the Southal Pergunnahs, and	,fairt tuoftitW		Wit hout contest,	arte.	.6312	On reference to arbitration.	nce to	With co	- tool tool	Jo (n Snil Ja	nes co	
ief Courts. 3,858 3,868 50,405 50,405 anals. and	, fairt suodstwy		~ •g	.ojrto,	.037.0				Ontess.	98		rji Bi	
ERIOB.	•	. Compromised.	Dwrreed on confe	Decreed ex-pa	og-xo bessimsid	Pitnialg 10%	For detendant.	rot dement plodw ni filinial defent, in whole	Judament for de- fendant.	Pending at the clo year.	Number of cases pen than three month close of the year.	o lo noidanne egarevi estuconu bna bolest	Bryane.
ief Courts 3,404 7,835 and Districts anals, and		10	9		œ	a	10	ıı	13	13	11	21	16
ief Courts 3,404 7,835 7,835 60,405 anabs, and		1 CO F	304	: 1	::								
Total 50,405 Feduled Districts Fergunabs, and	624 624	1,317	88	2,154 288 288	<u>a</u> r		17	10,691	7,980	5,453 294	807	52 36	
Courts in the Sheduled Districts Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and	455 753	191	95	249 3,519	308	-8	0.4	1,117	870 640	1,633	122	88	
Civil Courts in the Sheduled Districts of Ungool, the Southal Pergunnahs, and	7,012	1,707	955	7,210	1,169	09	23	13,744	10,649	7,886	1,266	53	
the Chittagong Hill Tracts 817	316	31	22	98	69	-		135	8	146	89		
Total of Civil Courts 61,222	7,328	1,738	979	7,246	1,228	- 19	23	13,879	10,718	8,032	1,328	63	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.					 	-	-			Ī			,
Unpaid Local Tribunals 276 Listrict Courts 295	79 73	9	16		19	•			33	34		. 89 rð 10 4	
Total	152	24	- 18	34	19	-		238	\$	84	4	94	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungcol, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts 938	145			289	4					0049	. 884		
Total of Bevenue Courts 1,509	297	24	16	323	23			238	04	648	24.42	18	
INT.	6	9	6		1								
Superior Courts		BOT ::	707	80 :: • ::	N :	9 :	r :	545	367	136	19	27	
Total 1,773	317	109	162	108	22	8	1	545	367	136	19	27	•
GRAND TOTAL 54,594	7,942	1,871	1,157	7,677	1,273	57	24	14,662	11,126	8,716	. 1,789	136	

That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

10.—(Civil).—Statsment showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887. B.—Judicial Statements—continued. PART I.—APPRALS FROM DECREES.

	REMARKS.	18								,						Marie Vinada
noito	Objections under se	17		479 674	:	1,053		1,053			:		46	:	976	1,099
0	Average duration	16		2 03	:	200		200	116	:	116		339	259	268	583
TOM.	Of these pending that three months.	15	:	2,196 4,468	:	6,664	52	6,716	10	\$	30		280	1,401	1,69,1	8,437
	Pending.	14		3,379	:	10,751	176	10,927	8	8	100		373	2,040	2,413	13,440
	Кетвидед.	13		617	:	862	88	934	10 83		63		o o	66	107	1,094
TED.	Reversed.	12		2,191 1,129	:	3,320	69	3,389	8	က	93		83	147	175	3,657
CONTESTED	"bediboM	111	:	1,171	:	1,893	31	1,924	•		67		12	51	63	2,036
	.bearthno.	10	* ;	6,828	:	10,765	139	10,904	360	89	366		168	1,749	1,917	13,187
	Romanded.		i	61 26	:	87	7.00	172	ಣ	:	8		–	:	-	176
parte.	Reversed.	œ	:	100	:	177	18	195		:	:		H	:	-	86.
HRARD ex-parte	Modified.	~	:	47	:	88	14	73	-	:	1		:	:	:	73
m	Confirmed.	• 60	• ;	187	:	264	134	398	01	8	18		4	:	4.	418
to a	Inaleb tot besnimsid 100souq ton esiwtedlo	۵		788 652	:	1,440	68	1,469		က	8		65	129	193	1,670
-001	Decisions confirmed, tion 551, C. P. C.	4		19	:	19	157	176	or.		60		:			179
uļ® s:	Transferred to Court of her Provinces.	•	•		:	::		:					:			
elaoq	Total number of appropries	ø		15,369 14,257	:	29,626	934	30,560	654	88	692		629	4,215	4.874	36,126
	CLASS OF COURTS.			A.—CIVIL COURTS. ppellate Courts other than Cof Districts cellate Courts of Districts	Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	Total	Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnaha, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Total of Civil Courts	B.—REVENUE COURTS.	Beyenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	Total of Bevenue Courts	COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Chief Court of Decrees	Province. Appeals from Appellate Decrees	Total	GBAND TOTAL

ecace, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. Notes.—Column 2. Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not defined column of Remarks.

This column so include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of the column of Remarks.

This column so includes appeals pending from one Court to another is the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

PART II.—MISCRIJANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

,	petor	ri 831	00 0 ']	lt o eate		HEARD ex-par	-parte.			CONTESTED.	BD.			9400	-sin	αoi	
CLASS OF COURTS.	d sauro ancenallevaild Aunco stailegg A	Transferred to Com.	Declaions confirmed tion 511, C. P. C.	inaleh 101 hearimaid Besorq Jon esiwredto	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	СопЛттеф.	Modified.	Reversed,	Remanded.	Pending.	or shihned osed to the contract that the contrac	Yerree dintation of m cellancous cases belo Appellato Courts.	Djections under socti for A of 1877,	Rewares.
1	81	ø	•	9	9		o	6	10	11	18	13	7	15	16	21	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.							-			-	-	-					
A.—CIVIL COURTS. District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts Superior Appellate Courts of Districts Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	620 2,136		35	32	21	: .	34 127	4	193	4 4	23.2 400	6 6	100	17	73	္	
					: ;	:	<u> </u> - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	<u> </u> -							:		
Total	2,756		36	176	168	6	161	4	086	19	632	8	489	115	72	80	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergunushs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	98		36	۵	G	-	63	<u> </u>	101	67	4	8	15	00			
Total of Civil Courts	2,852	:	72	181	167	101	163	13	066	53	636	63	25	123	£7	60	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.							<u> </u>	<u> </u> 			1		1				
Collectors' Appellate Courts	108		-	8	, :	က	82	:	45	4	36	:	12	81	79	:	
Total	108		1	81	:	က	8	<u> </u> :	45	4	68		12	22	19		
Berenue Courts in the Scheduled Dis- tricts of Ungool, the Sonthal Pergun- nshs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts					:	<u>'</u>	:	:	"								
Total of Revenue Courts	108		1	8	:	3	187	 :	3;	4	39		12	8	62		
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR. SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								<u> </u>						ŀ			
Chief Court of Appeals from original decrees Province Appeals from appellate	340			15	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	166	4	75	12	109	49	126	:	
decrees	269		,	%	:	:	:	:	105	70	35	58	78	. 04	126	:	
Total	809			35	:	:	:	 :	271	6	69	88	187	76	126		
GRAND TOTAL	3,569	; :	73	218	167	13	165	13	1.306	8	1447	101	703	612	97.6		

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at General.—This close of the total court by a page 18. The close of the court by a page 18. The close of the court by a page 18. The close of the court by a page 18. The close of a page 18. The close of a page 18. The close of the court by a page 18. The close of a page 18. The close of a page 18. The close of the close of the page 18. The page 18. The close of the page 18. The close of the page 18. The

B.—Judicial Statements—continued.
11.—(Civi.).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

B.-Judicial

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

	the the	А	PPLICATIONS 1	DISPOSED OF			pending at the	Ам	OUNT B	EALISED.
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for execution of decree before Courts.	By transfer.	Sociefaction obtained in full	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications per more than three months at close of the year.	W.th the issue of process.		Without the issue of process.
1	2	8	•	5	6	7	8	9		10
COURTS IN THE IN- TERIOR.								Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.										
Unpaid Tribunals Village Courts Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals Small Cause Courts District Courts other than Chief Courts of district	15,066	5.697 300 646	80,623 5,430 3,004	58,327 8,121 2,598	140.960 26,780 5,201	61,792 3,794 3,617	13,732 10 1,587	67.60,759 3,34,692 62.17,614	0 0	10,97,933 0 0 77,141 0 0 7,76,283 0 0
Chief Courts of districts Superior Courts	1,940	189	609	226 	528	388	199	16,38,219	0 0	60,096 0 0
Total	408.830	6,832	89,666	69.272	173,469	69,591	15,528	1,49,51,284	0 0	20,11,453 0 0
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Ungool, the Son- thal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	0.100		2,189	1,210	4,047	1.683	279	91,754	0 0	5,905 0 0
Total of Civil Courts	417,959	6,832	91,865	70,482	177,516	71.274	15,807	1,50,43,038	0 0	20,17,358 0 0
II.—Revenue Courts.				-						
Unpaid Local Tribunals Other Subordinate Courts District Courts	6,713	 47 216	1,779 323	665 266	2,915 296	1,307 133	, 151, 14	1,14,425 42,984		5,366 0 0 136 0 0
Total	7,947	263	2,102	931	3,211	1,440	165	1,57,409	0 0	5,502 0 0
Revenue Courts in the Scheduler Districts of Ungool, the Son thal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		4	353	2	1	80	62	7,635	0 0	
Total of Revenue Courts	8,387	267	2.455	933	3,212	1,520	227	1,65,044	0 0	5.502 0 0
COURTS AT THE PRESI DENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.								0.40.00		,,,
Presidency Small Cause Court Superior Courts	710	840 41	5,307 103	7,746	4,423 76	756 498	469	2,46,065	0 0	2,23,221 0 0
Total	. 19,790	881	5,410	7,748	4,499	1,254	469	2,46,074	0 0	2,23,221 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	. 446,136	7.980	99,720	79,161 .	185,227	74,048	16,503	1,54,54,156	0 0	22,46,081 0 0

^{*} That is the total of the

STATEMENTS—continued.

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

					Number of A	PPLICATIONS.					
neart-	sted.	On which prope	moveable rty	On which	h immoveable	property	On which g	po usession iven	900	7	was n the
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without im- prisonneat,	Was sold.	Was attached, but sub- sequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but sub- sequently released under section 273.	Of movenblen.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition effected,	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
11	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
 1,548 386 96	4,349 908 107	11.227 2,987 258 40	 4,770 1,241 142	 32,968 1,409 183	 741 34 2	21,289 974	 108 27	7,104 306 20	 435 8 37	 63 	7,25 1,54 27

2,041	5,369	14,512	6,164	34,560		22,403	137	7,430	480	74	9,16
	3	867	1,836	· 259	11	609	45	484	2		41
2,041	5,372	15,379	8,000	34,819	788	23,012	182	7,914	482	74	9,57
 24 8	 76 12	307 44	814 76	 151 222	27	 528 189	6 10	 88 31	4	•••••	
32	87	351	890	373	27	717	16	119	4	•••••	
	1	2	4	16		,		2			******
32	88	353	894	389	27	717	16	121	4		
	•										
424 9	345 7	648 2	1,674	17	•••••	36	*****	27 6		••	** ***
433	352	650	1,585	17		36		33	••••		
2,506	5,812	16,382	10,479	35,225	815	23,765	198	8,068	486	74	9,6

entries in columns 3 to 7.

B.-Judicial Statements-continued.

12-(Civil).-Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

	ı	Applicat	ions poi	B A DEC	LARATIO	n op Ire	ofa n ác <u>z</u>	·,	rged dur-	g in the proceed- uring the	ORS' CLA	OF CREDITALING DEALT	INBOLVE	MOUNT O MTS' ASSET D AND DIE
	+-	pro	Gran	nted,		Rejected		the	s discharged section 355.	estate Which ed du			year.	ear.
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Beceiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprison- ment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Maxistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of year.	Number of insolvents d ing the year under sec	Number of insolvents' estates in hands of Receivers in which proceines were finally closed during year.	Admitted,	Satisfied.	Realized during the ye	Distursed during the year,
1	2	3	4	8	6	7	8	9	10	n	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.**				•••					***					
Chief Courts of Districts Superior Courts	724 	195 	55 	131	191	2		150 	174	37	1,59,043	1,68,996	1,52,735	1,65,656
Total	724	195	55	131	191	2		150	174	37	1,59,043			1,65,656

13-(Civil and Criminal).-Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1887.

	ibedi				J	URY TRI	IALS.			SSESSO Trial		
CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED,	e number of junase, and presci	l by jury.	with assessors.	Judge approved	the Ju-	n which dge did prove of erdict.	sons verdict pect to the J	r of per- of the in res- whom udge proved.	which Judge s.	case wi	ber of es in nich ge dil-	
DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors	Cases in which the J of the verdict.	Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under sec- tion 283, C. P. C.	Number of cases in agreed with assessors.	One assessor.	Both assessors.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of districts (or officer specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	2		146				•••		113	29	4	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Jurors	5	48		48	•••	•••			.			All offences, including abet- ment and attempts, falling
Courts of Session	5	339		263	33	43	30	62				under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XXVIII
Assessors (a)	2		1,064						790	103	171	of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the
High Court, Original (Criminal) Juris- Jurors (b) diction.	9	40				•••						districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and the 24- Pergunnahs. Other cases in
Total		427	1,210	311	33	43	30	62	903	132	175	the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.

 ⁽a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.
 (b) Ditto ditto in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

^{*} Specially empowered under section 369, Act X of 1877.
† That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

B.—Judicial Statements—continued.

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887.

JUDICIAL STATE

14—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of European

,	AC BI	VUM B CUSE FOR	ER OI D ANI	PER DBRA AGIST	SONS OUGH BATE	T I.	districts or							PER	8K C8	WHO:	BE CA	ses v	VERE	
	us year.	,	Vithi	THE	YBAR	•	other dist		By D	ISTRIC 1ST	STRICT MAGISTRATES AND 18T CLASS MAGISTRATES.				HBR	Вч	Cour	rs of	Sessi	N.
	e previo	1 (a).	191 (6)	Section	district	_	3	trial.	under	18T CLASS MAGISTRA			itted.	under	columns	under			under	
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE	Remaining at the close of the previous	On complaint, Section 191 Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, Section 1s of the Code.	By Magistrate suo mots, S 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another d or province. (1)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to	Received by transfer Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	To Court of Session.	To High Court.	Transferred by order Section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in co	Received by transfer Section 431B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	8	4	5	ď	7	8	9	10	11	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	111	5	1			6		6		2					6					
Servants, Chapter X	***	3	5	 	•••	7		8		3	2			 	5	"				
Offences affecting the ing life		12	1 2	"ı		1 15 45	:::	1 15 45		 10 2 0	₅	'			1 15 45	:::				
(Theft Extortion Receiving of Stolen prop-		3 3			•••	5 8	:::	5 3	:::		5 8		***		5 8			•••		***
Chapter XVII Chesting Mischief Criminal trespuss		1 5 8 6	1 8	::: :::		\$ 5 8		8 8 9		 ₄ 6	 4 4 2	1 	1 	***	8 8		2 1		::: :::	::: ::: 1
Defamation, Chapter XXI		1				1		1			1				1			•••		***
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII Offences under special and local laws		69	 58			3 127	 	2 127		3 116			'	 	2 127					
Total	1	159	81	1	-	248		212		165	71	2	1		239		-			4

MENTS—continued.

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1887.

)18P	08ED	OF						MBRR CASES		Court for	o applied or com-	the High Court transfer of their												
B	Y HIG Court	эц Г.	Тотл	L F 01	R ALL	Courts.				the High Code.	umber wh	84												
Convicted.	Acquitted. •	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884 for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied under Section 526 of the Code for cases.				BU	BSIDI	ARY T	ABLE	i.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	Su	31	32	33	34				35				1	_	86		8
,.,	***		2	4	6		8	3					() TU	B TOTAL BI	NUMBEE LOWN IN	OP P	ersons		Or		BHOW MN 30.		
			3	Б	7		5	5					Co	lumn	16.	Colun	n n 21.	Colur 21 and		l of	osed by trates.	Dispo by Se Jdg	med of saions ques.	
•••			8	2	8	1	6	5	1			******	tried 451A	,	s (1).	n 451	,	tried (1)	 ,	, se t	d B	1 3	A B	
•••		:::	1 10	₅	1		15	16 15		******		•••••	r who claimed to be mixed Jury, Section the Cede.	so claim,	Number of those in column 35 (1). whose cases were transferred under Section 451B of the Code.	lumber who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, Section 451 (2) of the Coae.	Number who did not so claim,	claimed to be tried Jury, Section 451 (1)	who did not so claim.	Being Emopean British subjects	British sub-	Being European British subjects.	than European British sub	
	•••	•••	20	25	45		38	30					9 %	Bot	Ega Ega Ega	a sign	not	Se	t l	Briti	a d	iriti	Gean	ļ
	•••			8	5 3	•••••	8	5 3	:::	******		*****	ho clain fed Jur Cede.	Number who did not	those i	f Asses Coue.	bo did	tho clad	ho did	opean	Other than Buropean jects.	pren 5	Kuro	
		₁	2	5	2 5		2 5	2 5				*****	the the	[¥ 4	200	f the	¥	Number who by a mixed Ju	a la	Em	then	Bur	d d	
:::		 1	4	4	8	*****	7	ž		******	******	******	Number by a m (1) of th	dan	hose	Number rumber (2) of t	P. A	Number by a mi of the C	Number	aing	ther jects.	, Sign	Other jects.	
.			7	2	9	•••••	6	6				*****	Zoc	ž	N B B	ZHU	1 %	No 8	ž	A	ŏň	A	5.5	
•		•••		1	1	·····	1	1				•••••	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
			2		2		.2	2				•••••				Ì	Ī		İ			•		
•			116	11	127		95	95		•••••		******		296	•••••	#****	•		1	172	17	4		
_	1	1	169	78	241	1	194	194	1							<u> </u>							<u></u>	

B.-Judicial

15 .- General Statement of Deeds registered in the

				-		age, ages are consistent and an ages are ages and ages are ages and ages are ages and ages are ages and ages ages and ages ages and ages ages ages and ages ages ages ages ages ages ages ages	REG	ISTRAT	N SNOIT	l precin	ig immor	EAB	LE PR	OPER	ту, во	O K 1				
							Сом	PULSOR	Y.						O	PTIC	HAL.			
Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Instrument of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transler of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 10s and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 160.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 14, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court,	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court,	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	8	(a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Bengal. Office of the Inspector-General of Registra-		•••		•••••	******			*****	******	Rs. A.									Rs. A.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 10 7 1 2 1 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 23 24	Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly Howrah 24-Pergunnahs Calcutta Nuddea Jessore Khulna Moorshedabad Dinageopore Rajshahye Rungpore Rajshahye Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling Julpigoree Dacca Furreedpore Backergunge Mymensingh Tipperah Chittagong Noakholly Behar,	11 9 5 15 9 5 17 1 10 17 8 6 4 4 5 7 1 1 4 3 8 9 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	232 84 820 262 262 174 76 206 65 65 185 121 101 7 7 21 104 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	1,639 761 704 2,132 1,639 1,251 1,358 1,253 670 683 687 1,755 671 193 2,256 891 2,164 2,061 2,164 1,64	7,863 3,518 3,619 9,674 4,817 2,109 6,374 223 1,456 2,788 21,615 2,096 2,788 298 5,278 1,875 20 7,875 20 3,826 2,835 4,352 8,707 8,893 7,707 4,911	2,102 1,480 734 2,447 1,049 3,776 924 1,049 1,544 1,049 278 1,297 454 2,450 1,105 2,450 2,450 2,450 2,339 2,674 2,240	301 68 140 306 374 226 548 786 1159 126 281 1155 206 11 23 229 81 163 23 229 81 163 238 360 222	1,118 2,826 596 1,594 663 1,224 5,839 3,703 4,641 144 653 162 113 103 2 11 1,234 8,083 8,983 8,487 2,078	3,193 779 1,697 5,968 5,710 12,212 622 3,114 24,905 7,822 1,495 5,038 2,508 2,508 2,508 2,508 2,508 11,650 11,650 12,447 9,480	16,638 9,516 8,051 14,163 8,715 5,692 6,126 31,126 5,579 4,157 7,496 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247	15,020 4 8,357 12 7,672 8 19,203 8 19,203 8 18,209 12 33,012 0 20,913 4 7,537 0 20,413 4 5,774 12 4,470 0 12,513 12 5,702 1 4,020 8 10,114 8 10,114 8 10,114 8 10,114 8 10,114 9 10,114 9		1 3,503° 3,162 1,477 8,430 1,351 1,005 6,201 13 1,481 3,286 1,372 577 924 1,019 1,398 1,772 1,193 258 1,772 1,193 4,134 5,910 3,728	83 55 92 222 110 271 37 118 233 11 13 433 111 13 47 205 127 205 129 470 159	42 96 6 94 88 942 7 31 112 209 42 80 80 1,873 70 31 2 7 8 303 449 449 209 209 756		142 06 61 35 22 1 1 32 2 15 66 30 9 56 3 129 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,771 3,881 1,636 8,782 1,640 1,169 6,449 4,3 1,564 3,583 640 1,084 2,46 2,020 1,132 1,688 21 374 2,459 1,868 21 374 4,589	3,079 4 2,613 12 1,339 0 6,643 12 1,248 4 1,248 4 2,79 1 1,208 4 2,79 1 2,361 12 503 4 908 4 2,24 0 2,20 0 1,403 4 1,128 4 1,128 8 1,128 8 2,544 8 3,501 4 8,996 12
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 33 34 35 36	Paina Gya Shahabad Mozufferpore Durbhunga Saeun Chumparun Monghyr Bhagulpore Purneah Maldah Sonthal Pergunnahs	6 5 7 6 5 8 5 4 4 6	46 49 49 52 48 119 79 87 35 18 89	2,147 1,216 1,348 1,799 1,125 1,114 619 1,154 770 865 351 184	1,050 505 754 2,416 1,312 807 1,627 923 1,182 1,920 1,129	2,313 1,222 3,531 2,436 1,470 3,410 1,606 1,786 1,200 593 627 343	345 191 147 428 201 238 60 189 578 81 31	257 230 95 94 39 108 40 26 23 107 89	2,676 1,503 1,621 4,279 2,803 1,144 847 2,747 5,303 3,560 1,151 1,021	8,834 4,918 7,530 11,504 7,063 6,940 4,938 6,855 9,006 7,234 3,369 1,704	15,643 12 10,192 8 10,670 8 16,713 4 9,101 4 10,265 0 5,799 0 9,171 0 9,869 12 7,242 12 3,134 12 1,763 0		931 430 1,034 2,334 1,093 3,923 2,655 041 1,001 699 483 713	30 8 14 133 43 150 50 70 36 17 1	136 49 22 12 5 13 13 43 6 110 65	 1 1	2 19 1 45 191 43 5 11 12 55 3	 5	979 506 1,072 2,524 1,324 4,128 2,730 1,065 1,044 843 605 1,413	722 12 468 8 806 4 1,929 4 1,325 0 3,142 4 2,051 0 805 0 795 12 701 0 537 8 1,996 4
87 88 89 40	Orissa. Cuttack Angul Pooree Balasore	4 1 8 3	133 26 76	1,095 1 941 418	3,054 1 2,238 1,211	715 418 246	33 105 88	46 16 71	470 399 925	5,546 2 4,136 2,985	5,545 12 10 12 8,797 8 2,820 0	 	543 553 812	21 31 28	 29 20	2 	18 ''11 31	8 .:. 8 4	619 633 404	482 0 476 12 863 12
41 43 43 44	Chota Nagpore, Hazarcobagh Lohardugga Singbhoom Manbhoom Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	3 1 4	11 22 30	219 203 31 260	234 199 46 953	764 390 34 538	45 164 19 37	251 213 12 630	857 1,785 85 1,820	2,380 3,439 927 4,268	3,024 0 3,827 0 344 4 4,033 0		996 478 27 1,954	35 87 11	176 59 21		27 	:: 8	1,122 599 64 1,989	794 0 497 4 52 4 1,499 0
	GRAND TOTAL	301	4,301	50,534	1,14,844	62,621	8,470	71,843	183,187	4,95,599	5,02,235 0	665	81,563	3,471	7,10\$	11	2,804	44	95,464	75,385 12

STATEMENTS—concluded.

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1887-89.

	REGISTRA	FROIT	AFFECTI BOO	NG MOVE	EABLE PR	OPERTY,			than those						ion under		
Total value of immoveable property transferred	Instruments of gift of moveable property: 8 9 (section 123, clause 2 of the Trausfer of 2 2 4 Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movesole property (clause d, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other the conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns and 24, and the total fees paid for registration columns 25 and 29,	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure,
20	21	22	23	21	25	26	27	28	20	30	31	32	33	31	, 35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. 66,357 3
22,35,899 11,48,875 15,93,867 27,22,528 18,46,459 16,46,59 18,56,927 44,32,919 12,22,861 15,61,558 11,49,135 12,45,377 9,06,512 7,87,165 20,26,824 5,62,917 9,46,501 2,93,577 5,14,592 11,91,657 20,27,824 20,44,459 11,91,657 20,14,948 32,26,996 22,03,096 17,24,515	2 3 1 1 1 6 6 10 8 21 21 22 9	101 85 82 142 101 98 247 149 129 193 107 18 40 24 40 41 19 180 89 192 84 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	1,614 411 545 5,487 2,329 1,100 7,953 1,155 4,234 27,511 7,917 441 934 335 755 344 1,761 21 121 22 348 1,762 2,692 2,690	\$13 148 90 491 501 492 2,013 376 951 1,057 506 231 182 327 512 141 999 29 2,656 1,559 2,443 2,244 4,564 4,154	2,203 644 717 4,002 2,934 1,700 10,222 511 5,320 24,763 8,531 730 1,134 609 1,313 519 2,903 54 4,205 519 2,303 54 4,205 60,000 2,600	2,300 12 695 0 769 4 3,098 0 2,722 8 1,966 12 9,822 8 2,353 4 4,966 0 22,833 4 4,966 0 1,090 12 1,176 0 1,090 12 1,176 0 1,699 12 626 8 2,184 12 857 0 5,392 12 9,407 4 3,235 12 3,506 0 6,833 0 6,969 8	3	120 51 70 69 60 145 73 134 179 159 159 159 66 64 77 77 79 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		10 6 9 2 8 6 1 1 1 8 3 5 5 1 3 7 7 2 2 0 7 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 4 4 7 1 4 4 4 7 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	18 1 25 11 13 24 25 25 39 4 11 13 6 6 6 19 5 2 6 19 5 2 6 19 5 19 5 19 5 19 5 19 5 19 5 19 5 19	60 63 65 226 62 47 56 192 292 47 56 193 23 24 25 193 29 193 193 193 193 193 193 194 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	154 41 62 109 103 80 446 643 138 119 81 173 71 173 20 95 89 89 89 89 217 231 253 196 20 94	064 278 285 2910 649 4,036 1,336 1,310 401 243 204 264 264 275 30 1,545 930 1,545 949 1,545 949 1,545 940 1,545 949 1,545 1,555 1	20,040 4 11,870 8 9,980 12 29,830 4 17,029 0 11,035 0 11,035 0 11,042 8 52,715 12 11,247 4 62,361 0 21,698 0 10,670 4 4,191 8 10,670 4 4,191 8 10,521 4 650 8 3,141 12 24,132 8 24,025 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,559 8 40,579 4 27,473 12 480,442 4	9,246 1 0 3,974 2 0 4,413 3 1 10,236 13 6 7,305 15 0 17,034 10 0 22,924 9 0 6,473 1 3 15,239 13 9 6,355 7 10 6,358 8 7 3,621 6 6 2,360 3 0 4,414 2 0 4,117 3 8 7,512 8 6 2,171 3 9 7,112 8 6 2,171 3 9 7,112 8 6 7,123 8 9 7,124 9 0 14,045 6 0 7,855 10 0 7,125 8 6 7,278 0 0	
63,18,988 91,13,554 85,97,659 85,97,659 28,36,715 87,17,261 16,94,751 31,05,485 21,82,108 16,04,297 4,92,020 4,56,578	4 1 1 1 2 2 3	57 43 72 122 127 58 43 150 316 55 24	554 296 244 999 678 601 887 428 876 368 183 741	334 177 209 499 191 278 296 247 559 131 144 309	945 516 525 1,620 1,000 937 1,227 826 1,752 556 354 1,079	1,497 8 1,020 6 791 4 2,250 12 1,359 8 1,253 - 1,692 12 1,125 6 848 6 390 6 1,050 1	2 2 2 1	9 13 30 2 4 4 4 1	1	2 2 2 3 2 6 9 7	20 21 1 4 32	89 16 33 212 89 24 60 47 13 85 35	199 128 96 240 115 135 76 129 85 77 33 106	980 605 581 969 679 629 247 559 559 360 137 97	17,992 0 11,703 0 12,304 0 20,945 4 11,905 12 14,780 8 9,554 12 11,177 0 12,701 12 4,203 4 3,902 0	10,624 13 0 10,876 0 0 5,770 2 6 9,501 4 0 7,234 3 0 7,407 9 0 3,187 15 9 6,821 0 3 4,776 5 2 4,778 15 5 1,447 5 3 1,315 4 10	7,610 16 11,443 0 8,668 6 8,952 8 7,336 8 10,127 1 9,031 9 6,602 1 3,041 3
11,71,046 26 5,96,836 5,98,205	5	13 2 32	373 241 382		517 6 899 521	7 532	1 1 0 8	9:	: :	 		14 "12 6	116 2 90 48	279 113 169	6,910 0 17 12 5,186 12 8,858 4	4,057 3 0 14 12 0 1,379 11 0 1,141 10 0	5,930
10,92,536 7,84,318 65,318	0 8 8 		202 280 12 311	83 15	424 892 27 577	499	4		3		3		28 60 23 45	217 407 27 142	4,296 4 4,831 8 355 8 6,180 79	203 13	3 4,716 3 526
7,98,610			80,877		1,24,913	 1,24,758 1	2 2	-	2 3	323		3,513	6,218	23,770	7,10,442 8	5,479 2 3,11,539 9	

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	9	8		4			5			8	
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	comm	mained a encemen year 188	t of the		ived dur year 186		1.	Total.	
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergun- {	District and Cen- {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,918 20 	35 1 3	1,953 21 3	3,093 692	251 48 75	3,350 740 75	5,011 712 	292 49 78	5,303 761 78
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	10 3		10	241 128		241 128	251 131		251 131
Busseerhat	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	1		1	150 91	6	154 97	151 91	6	155 97
Baraset	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	2 3		2 3	141 121	1	141 122	143 124	"1	143 125
Calcutta	District and Cen- tral Jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,260 13 27	•••	1,260 13 27	1,888 601 429	25 16 19	1,913 617 448	3,148 614 456	25 16 19	3,173 630 475
	European {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	51 1 2		51 1 2	258 • 57 • 38	7	265 57 38	309 68 40	7	316 58 40
Midnapore {	District and Cen-	Convicts Under-trial Civil	859 22 5	16 1 	875 23 5	767 296 43	33 2 0	800 316 43	1,626 318 48	49 21 	1,675 339 48
Tumlook	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	3 6 	"1 …	3 7 	95 105 1	6 4 	101 109 1	98 111 1	6 5 	104 116 1
Ghattal	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	₁	1	2	5 9 47	8 7	67 54	69 48	8	67 56
Contai	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	4 1	••• •••	4	56 107	" 2 2	58 109	60 108	2 2	62 110
Bhagulpore {	Central and District Jail.	Convicts Under-trial Civil	1,116 18 8	35 	1,151 18 8	1,347 293 105	35 11 	1,382 304 105	2,463 311 113	70 11 	2,533 322 113
Banka	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	2 4	•••	2 4	206 147	2 5	208 152	208 151	2 5	210 156
Mudhepoorah	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	3 1		3	98 103	6 6	104 109	101 104	6 6	107 110
Boopool	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	1	•••	"1	130 119	2 3	132 122	130 120	2 3	132 123
Buxar	Central Jail	Convicts	933		983	996		996	1,929	•••	1,929
Iazaribagh	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	229 3 1	5	234 9 1	419 191 12	34 19 	453 210 12	648 194 13	39 19 	687 213 13
diridi `		Convicts Under-trial	3 4		3 4	178 191	5 12	183 203	181 195	5 12	186 207
Rajshahyo {	District and Cen-	Convicts Under-trial Civil	613	30 1	643 5 1	84 207 35	43 14	926 221 • 35	1,497 211 36	72 15 ''ı	1,569 226 36
Nattore		Convicts Under-trial	1	3	1	158 166	9 10	162 176	154 167	12 10	166 17
Nowgong		Convicts Under-trial	7 3	1	7 4	157 119		160 119	164 122	3	167 123

Prisons.

8 U M M A R Y.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	10		1	9			8			7	
whole jail.	average of the	Total daily	each class.	ge number of	Daily avera	d of the	ng at the en year 1837.	Remaini	a causes,	ged from all	Dischar
Total.	F.	м.	Total.	F.	м.	Total,	F.	м.	Total.	P.	M.
1,676·33	31.52	1,544 81	1,539·68 34·92 1·73	28·46 1·33 1·73	1,511·22 33·59	1,475 32 2	35 3 2	1.410 29	3,828 729 76	257 46 76	3,571 683
1 69	••••	7:68	4·33 } 3·36 }	•••••	4 3 ² 3 · 36	23	•••••	23 2	228 129	******	228 129
5.73	0.26	4:96	2·44 } 2·78 }	0·14 0·12	2·30 2·66	2	1	1	153 97	3 6	150 91
5.73		5.73	2·69 } 3 04 }	*****	2·69 3·04	6	•••••	6	137 122	1	137 · 121
1,172-90	1.18	1,171.72	1,129 71 23·99 19·20	0:21 0:96 0:01	1,129 50 23:03 19:19	1,129 27 29	6	1,129 21 29	2,044 603 446	25 10 19	2,019 593 427
38·12		38·12	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 31.79 \\ 2.12 \\ 1.21 \end{array} \right\}$	******	34·79 2·12 1·21	26 4 2		26 4 2	290 54 38	7	283 54 33
595·40	9·18	586-22	577·25 15·64 2·51	8·33 0·85	568·92 11·79 2·51	643 8 2	5 1	638 7 2	1.032 331 46	44 20	989 311 46
7.71	0.26	7:45	2·40 5·25 0·06	0·13 0·13	2·27 5·12 0·06	3	•••••	3	104 113 1	8 5	98 108 1
2.69	0.17	2.52	1·13 } 1·56 }	0.08 0.08	1.05 1.47	2		2	6 5 56	8 8	57 4 8
5.60	0.07	5.23	1·48 } 4·12 }	0.01 0.01	1·42 4·11	2. 6	•••••	2 6	60 104	2 2	58 102
939.60	14.59	925·01	918·84) 14·40 } 6·36 }	13 96 0.63	904·88 13·77 6 ·36	1,020 18 12	18 2	1,002 16 12	1,513 30 4 101	52 9 	1,461 295 101
9:70	0.35	9:35	3·58 } 6·12 }	0·01 0·34	3·57 5·78	8 4	2	3 2	207 152	2 3	205 149
6:33	0.21	6·12	1·82 } 4·51 }	0·07 0·14	1·75 4·37	1 4		1 4	106 10 6	6	100 100
7.04	0.02	6·99	1·62 5·42}	 0 05	1·62 5·37	7		7	132 116	2 3	130 113
869:34	*****	869:34	869.34	*****	869:34	929	•••••	929	1,000	•••••	1,000
146-91	6:97	139:84	137·50 7·91 1·40	5 [.] 84 1 [.] 13	131.66 6.78 1.40	141 5 1	9	132 5 1	546 208 12	30 19	516 189 12
10.41	0.84	9.77	2·49 7·92}	0:07 0:67	2·42 7·35	5 9	1	4 9	181 198	· 4	177 186
657:93	22:26	635 [.] 67	646·36 8·75 2·82	22 [.] 04 0 [.] 22	624·32 8·53 2·82	700 5 1	18	682 5	869 •221 35	54 15	815 206 35
9·49	0 27	9.22	3·06 6·43	0·14 0·13	2·92 6·30	11 2	******	11 2	155 17 5	12 10	143 16 5
10 23	0.03	10 20	2·98 } 7·25 }	0·02 0·01	2·96 7·24	1 3	•••••	1 3	166 120	3 1	163 119

,C.-

GENERAL

1		8		3			4			5				
Stations.	, <u></u>	Place of confinen	nent.	Class of prison	ers.	comm	mained a encemen year 188	t of the		ived dur year 188		· ·	Total,	
,						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	, м.	F.	Total.
Dacca	{	District and (Cen-{	Convicts Under-trial Civil State prisone	···	835 15 21 1	7 	842 15 21 1	1,623 97 145	27 13 1	1,650 110 146	2,458 112 166 1	34 13 1	3,492 125 167 1
Manickg unge		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	4 3	1	5 3	102 73	2 3	104 76	106 76	3 3	179 79
Moonsheegunge		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	21 3		21 3	189 110	5 5	19 4 115	210 113	5 5	215 118
Burdwan ,		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	70 10 2	9 1 	79 11 2	532 180 35	39 26 1	571 206 36	602 190 37	48 27 1	650 217 38
Cutwa		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1 5	2 1	3 6	126 40	8 12	134 52	127 45	10 13	137 58
Raneegunge .	••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2 5	***	2 5	103 95	7 9	110 101	105 100	7 9	112 10 9
Culna		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		5 5 	₁	5 6 	54 40 1	7 4 	61 44 1	59 45 1	7 5 	66 50 1
Hooghly		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	268 17 12	9 2 	277 19 12	799 271 131	24 17 3	823 288 134	1,067 288 143	33 19 3	1,100 307 146
Jehanabad		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••				108 41	9 2	1]7 46	112 44	9 2	121 46
Serampore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	6 8 	·	6 3 	252 191 1	14 7 	266 198 1	258 194 1	14 7 	272 201 1
Howrah		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2 6	•••	2 6	512 387	31 24	543 411	514 393	31 24	545 417
Oolooberiah		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		2 4	•••	2 4	118 86	8	123 89	120 90	8	128 93
Moorshedabad		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	114 1 1	11 	125 1 1	416 124 28	. 25 	441 132 28	530 125 29	36 8:	566 133 29
Kandi		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••		•••		103 54	6 7	109 61	103 54	6 7	109 61
Jungypore		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	4	•••	4	147 110	6 E	. 153 115	147 114	6 5	153 119
Dinagepore	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	103 12 2	 	106 12 2	508 528 73	22 87 3	530 5 65 7 6	611 540 75	25 37 3	636 577 78
Thakurgaon		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		•••	•••		41 116	1 2	42 118	41 116	1 2	42 118
Gya		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	311 22 10	9 2 	320 24 10	904 623 66	35 39 	939 662 66	1,215 645 76	44 41 "	1,259 686 76
Nowada		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1		1	237 188	7	239 195	237 189	2 7	239 196
Jehanabad	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••			1 3	213 197	8 7	221 204	213 200	9 7	222 207

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	10			9	***************************************	.	8			7	
whole jail.	average of the	Total daily s	ich class.	go number of ea	Daily average	i of the	ng at the encyear 1887.	Remainir	• causes.	red from all	Discharg
Total.	r.	м.	Total.	F.	М.	Total.	F.	м.	Total.	F.	м.
803:1	5 ·89	797:29	778:74 11:84 12:46 0:14	5·16 0·70 0·03	773·58 11·14 12·43 0·14	971 3 14	3 1 	968 2 14	1,521 122 153 1	31 12 1	1,490 110 152 1
4.90	0.08	4.82	2·24 } 2·66 }	0·01 0·07	2·23 2·59	3		3	106 79	3 3	103 76
7:6	0.17	7.50	3·65 } 4·02 }	0·03 0·14	3·62 3·88	1 2		1 2	214 116	5	209 111
78 [.] 5	7:05	71.61	67·06 9·11 2·39	5·90 1·05 0·10	61·16 8·06 2·29	182 5 2	8	174 5 2	468 212 36	40 27 1	428 185 35
4.3	0.28	3.74	2·03 } 2·30 }	0·09 0·50	1·94 1·80	1 2	1	1	136 56	10 12	126 41
6.6	0.65	6.00	1·92 } 4·73 }	0·17 0·48	1·75 4·25	1 5	3	"1 5	111 104	7 9	104 95
2 ·9	0.10	2 88	1·09 1·79 0·10	0·08 0·02	1.01 1.77 0.10	5 2	•••••	5 2	61 48 1	7 5	54 43 1
181.5	6 ·16	175.37	157·97) 13·98 } 9·58 }	5.05 1.01 0.10	152 92 12 97 9 48	120 7 11	5	115 7 11	980 300 13 5	28 19 3	952 281 132
2.8	0.11	2.75	1:39 }	0 08 0.03	1·31 1·44	4	*****	4	117 45	9 2	108 43
8.1	0.27	7:30	3·37 4·79 0·01	0·10 0·17	3·27 4·62 0·01		1	5 7	266 194 1	13 7	253 187 1
13.6	0 67	12 87	5·26 } 8·28 }	0·20 0·47	5·06 7·81	4 5	•••••	4 5	541 412	31 24	510 388
6.2	0.12	6.09	1·21 } 5·00 }	0·10 0·02	1·11 4·98	5 2	*****	5 2	123 91	8 3	115 88
94.8	6.95	87:87	87.98 5.54 1.30	6·63 0·32	81·35 5·22 1·80	· 89	5 	84 4 1	77 129 28	31 8	446 121 28
3.	6.12	3.07	1·05 } 2·14 }	0·05 0·07	1.00 2.07	₂	•••••	2	109 59	6 7	103 52
4.7	0.09	4:67	1·69 } 3 ·07 }	0·05 0·04	1·64 3·03	4 2	*****	. 4 2	149 117	6 5	143 112
1424	4·2 8	137:77	$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 21 \\ 27 \cdot 27 \\ 3 \cdot 57 \end{array} $	2·96 1·29 0·03	108·25 25·98 3·54	153 23 5	8 1 	145 22 5	483 554 73	17 36 3	466 518 70
110	0.03	11:05	1·90 }	0·0 2 0·01	1·88 9·17	6 15	,,,,,	6 15	36 103	1 2	35 101
254:	9.70	244.55	219·07 29·00 6·18	7 81 1.89	211:26 27:11 6:18	341 34 13	10 2	331 32 13	918 652 63	34 39	884 613 63
10:	0.35	10.03	4·02 } 6·36 }	0·04 0·31	3·98 6 05	1 14	•••••	1 14	238 182	.7	236 175
. 12:1	0.45	12.07	3·63 } 8·89 }	0·21 0·24	3·42 8·65	17 4	******	17 4	205 203	9	196 196

C.—

GENERAL

<u> </u>		1	S 4 5				 -							
1		8		3			4			5			6	
STATIONS.		Place of confiner	nent.	Class of priso	ners.	comm	mnined at encement year 1887	t of the		ived duri year 158		•	Total.	
						м.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Arungabad		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2 9	,	2 9	136 152	5 7	141 159	138 161	5 7	143 168
Bankoora	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	157 11 3	6 2 	163 13 3	217 113 19	10 7 1	227 120 20	374 124 22	16 9 1	390 133 23
Bishenpore		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1		1	86 84	7 9	93 93	87 85	7 9	91 94
Beerbhoom	**	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	110 11 2	6 1 	116 12 2	658 169 17	35 16 	693 185 17	768 180 19	41 17 	809 197 19
Rampore Hat	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	7 28	•••	7 28	204 211	15 14	219 225	211 239	15 14	226 253
Nuddea	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	136 10 	7 1 	143 11 	679 158 32	51 24 	630 182 32	715 168 32	58 25	773 193 32
Meherpore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	4 2 	 	7 2 	117 166 5	10 7 	127 173 6	121 168 5	13 7 	134 175 5
Kooshtea		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	₅	1	1 5	250 154	17 16	267 170	250 159	18 16	268 17 5
Chooadanga		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1		" 1	130 95	6	136 101	1 3 0 96	6 6	136 102
Ranaghat	••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	4 10	!••	4 10	123 105	11 12	134 117	127 115	11 12	138 127
Jessore	 .	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	187 4 4	7 	191 4 4	562 212 42	6 5 	568 217 42	749 216 46	13 5 	762 221 46
Narail	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	13 1	•••	13 1	124 53		124 63	137 54	•••	137 54
Jhenidah	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	2		2	79 5 9	··· ₁	79 6 0	79 61	··· ₁	79 • 62
Magoorah		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		7 5		7 5	101 46	3 2	104 48	108 5 1	3 2	111 58
Bongong		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		2		2	99 80	2	99 82	101 80	2	101 82
Rungpore	40.	District Jail	-{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	***	203 11 17	8 1	211 12 17	610 309 163	23 15 3	693 324 166	818 320 180	31 16 3	844 336 183
Gaibanda	٠	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		4		4	153 153	4 5	157 158	167 157	4 5	161 162
Nilphamaree		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		5	1	5 3	182 187	7	183 194	137 190	7	138 197
Kurigson		Ditto "	{	Convicts Under-trial		7 3	1	7 4	126 174	6 11	132 185	133 177	В 12	139 189
Bogra	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	:::	58 5 6	5	63 5 6	318 266 64	11 15 1	329 281 65	376- 271 70	16 15 1	392 286 71

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY-continued. confined in the Jails and Substitiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	7			8			9			10	
Discharg	ed from all	causes,		ig at the en year 1857.	d of the	Daily averag	ge number of e	ach class.	Total daily	werage of the	whole jail,
м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	м,	F.	Total.
132 157	4 7	136 164	6 4	1	7 4	2·65 5·73	0·06 9·15	2:71 5:88	8:38	0.21	8:1
335 123 22	13 8 1	318 131 23	39 1	3 1	42 2	75·72 8·86 1·17	2·67 0·86 0·01	78·39 9·72 1·18	85.75	3.54	89:
85 83	7 9	92 92	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1·37 3·66	0.07 0.38	1.44 }	5.03	0.45	5.
689 165 17	35 15	724 180 17	79 15 2	6 2	85 17 2	95·91 8·71 1·52	3 93 1·20	99.84 9.91 1.52	106.14	5.13	111:
208 225	15 13	223 238	3 14	1	3 15	2·82 8·31·	0·15 0·25	2·97 8·56}	11.13	0.40	11.
551 153 31	45 25	596 178 31	164 15 1	13	177 15 1	101·37 9·75 2 90	8·46 0·75	109:83 10:50 2:90	114.02	9.21	123 [.]
121 167 5	13 7	134 174 5	1		1	1.75 3.39 0.09	0·21 0·12	1.96) 3.61 0.09)	5.23	0.33	5.
249 159	16 16	265 175	1	2	3	4·20 7·69	0·24 0·74	4·44 } 8·43 }	11.89	0.38	12
128 93	6	134 99	2 3	•••••	2 3	1·18 2·48	0.03 0.03	${1\cdot 21 \atop 2\cdot 51}$	3.66	0.00	3
126 110	10 12	136 12 2	• 4	1	2 5	2·12 5·08	0:08 0:08	2·2·) 5·68}	7.20	0.68	7
637 212 44	8 5	645 217 41	112 4 2	5 	117 4 2	138·40 17·63 2·36	4:99 0:52	$\left. \begin{array}{c} 143.39 \\ 18.15 \\ 2.36 \end{array} \right\}$	158:39	5.21	163
124 54		124 54	13	•••••		1·60 2·77	•••••	1·60 } 2·77 }	4 37	•••••	4
78 61	1	78 62	1	•••••	1	0.90 1.68	******	0·90 1·68}	2.58	*****	2
105 51	2 2	107 53	3	1	4	2·15 2·28	0·05	2·50 } 2·31 }	4:73	0.08	4
99 78	2	99 80	2 2	*****	2 2	1·08 2·33	 0·10	1·08 } 2·43 }	3.41	0.10	
559 303 166	19 16 3	578 319 169	•254 17 14	 	266 17 14	186·32 15·09 11·87	5·42 0·78 0·39	191·74 15·87 12·26	213.28	6·59	219
150 153	4. 5	154 158	7 4		7 4	5·40 6·17	0·10 0·21	5·50 } 6·38 }	11.67	0.31	11
135 189	1 7	136 196	2 1	*****	2	2·63 6·60	0.27	2 63 } 6 87 }	9.23	0.27	•
129 169	6 12	135 181	4 8	•••••	8	2·75 6·26	0·15 0·39	2:90 } 6:65 }	9.01	0.67	9
346 267 64	11 15 · 1	357 282 65	30 4 6	5	35 4 6	54·34 16·00 3·83	2·26 0·61 0·01	56.60 15.61 3.84	73·17	2 :88	76

0.-

GENERAL

1		2		8			4			5			6	
STATIONS.		Place of confinen	iont.	Class of prison	ers.	comm	mained at encement year 1887	t of the	, Roce	ived duri year 188	ng the (Total.	
						M.	r.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
Furreedpore	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	217 12 2	 	219 12 2	873 307 48	6 8 2	879 315 50	1,090 319 50	8 8 2	1,098 ° 327 62
Goalundo	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1 1	•••	1	71 98	2 3	73 101	72 99	2 3	74 102
Madarcepore	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		25 8	•••	25 8	39 3 157	2	393 159	418 165	2	418 167
Backergunge	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	••• •••	187 14 17	 	191 14 17	1,054 482 157	11 9 6	1,06 5 491 163	1,241 496 174	15 9 6	1,256 505 180
Perozepore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		10 2	•••	10 2	261 16 5	3	264 168	271 167	3	274 170
Patooakhally	.,	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 2	•••	1 2	206 153	4 2	210 155	207 155	4 2	211 157
Bhola		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		43 1	 	43 1	119 68	•••	119 68	162 69	•••	1 62 69
Mymensingh	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	: ::	234 20 16	7 2 1	241 22 17	1,129 441 144	27 9 4	1,156 450 148	1,363 461 160	84 11 5	1,397 472 165
Attia	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		27 	•••	27 	209 120	5 4	214 124	236 120	5	241 124
Jamalpore	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		11 1	•••	11 1	178 154	3 8	181 162	189 155	3 8	192 163
Kishoregunge		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	34 4		34 4	239 135	10 14	249 149	273 139	10 14	283 153
Netrokona	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•	8 4	1	8 5	284 113	, 6 5	290 118	292 117	6 6	298 123
Chittagong	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		83 9 10	₁	85 9 11	471 294 32	11 6 1	482 300 33	554 303 42	13 6 2	567 309 44
Cox's Bazar	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1	•••	"1	69 58	3 1	72 59	6 9 5 9	3 1	72 60
Noakholly	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		68 6 25		69 6 25	403 201 126	8 3 1	411 204 127	471 207 151	9 3 1	486 210 152
Fenny		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		7	•••	7	100 78	1 2	101 80	100 85	1 2	101 87
Patna c.		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil		169 17 6	9 1 1	178 18 7	756 389 86	36 18 1	792 407 87	925 406 92	45 19 2	970 425 94
Barrh	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{			7	•••	7	128 132	2	132 134	129 139	2	133 141
Behar	•••	Ditto '	{	Convicts Under-trial		7 3		7 3	264 248	4 5	268 253	271 251	5	275 256
Shahabad	•••	District Jail	{	O' 11		127 16 4	13 2 	140 18 4	554 388 57	54 30 	608 418 67	681 404 61	67 32 	748 436 61

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	10			9			8			7	
whole jail.	average of the	Total daily	ouch class.	ge number of	Daily avers	nd of the	ng at the er year 1887.	Remaini	• • Chuses.	ged from all	Dischar
Total.	F.	м.	Total.	F.	м.	Total.	, F.	M.	Total.	F,	M.
193:80	2 80	191.00	164·78 26·18 2·84	2·17 0·62 0·01	162·61 25·56 2·83	192 21 4		189 21 4	906 306 48	5 8 2	901 298 46
4·8 0	0.10	470	0.64 4.16	0·01 0·09	0.63 4.07	2 3	•••••	2 3	72 99	2 3	70 96
16.76	0.11	16.64	8·75 } 8·00 }	 0·11	8·75 7·89	19 6	•••••	19 6	399 161	2	399 159
269 ·58	3.18	266.40	$\begin{bmatrix} 223.08 \\ 33.89 \\ 12.61 \end{bmatrix}$	2·15 0·62 0 41	220·93 33·27 12·20	260 16 15	1 1	259 15 15	996 489 165	14 8 6	982 481 159
14:11	0.01	14·10	6·68 7·43 }	0 01	6·67 7·43	5 4		5 4	269 166	3	266 163
8.97	0.17	8.80	3.86 5.11	0·04 0·1 3	3·82 4·98	3 ()	•••••	3 6	208 151	4 2	204 149
15:14		15 14	13:46 1:68		13·46 1·68	1 2	•••••	1 2	161 67		161 67
2 53 ·18	6:08	247.10	$\begin{bmatrix} 216.67 \\ 25.30 \\ 11.21 \end{bmatrix}$	5·09 0·77 0·22	211:58 24:53 10:99	186 18 12	6 1 	180 17 12	1,211 454 153	28 10 • 5	1,183 444 148
16:03	0.18	15·85	12·86 }	0:0 2 0:16	12·84 3·01	24 2	•••••	24	217 122	5 4	212 118
12.52	0.16	12:36	6:30 6:22}	0·04 0·12	• 6·26 6·10	2 2		2 2	190 161	3 8	187 153
20:38	1.09	19:29	14·77 } 5·61 }	0·40 0·69	14·37 4·92	30 1	•••••• •••••	30 1	253 162	10 14	243 138
11.70	0.58	11.47	6·92 4·83	0·25 0·25	6·89 4·58	14 2	1	13 2	284 121	5 6	279 115
8 8 ·53	2·51	86 02	70·92 14·63 2·98	1·87 0·59 0·0 5	69:05 14:04 2:93	76 12 5	2 	74 12 5	491 297 39	11 6 8	480 291 37
2:24	0.03	2.21	1·10 } 1·14 }	0·0 2 0·0 1	1·08 1·13				72 60	3	69 59
72 ·27	0.78	71:49	54·37 9·52 8·38	0·57 0·14 0·07	53·80 9·38 8·31	71 12 6	*** ***	71 12 • 6	409 198 146	9 3 1	400 195 145
6.95	0.03	6.92	1·86 } 5·09 }	0·01 0·02	1·85 5 07	•••••			101 81	1 2	100 85
152 ·68	7·16	145.52	125·18 19·37 8·13	6:31 0:79 0:06	118·87 18 58 8 07	126 31 10	10 2 1	116 29 9	844 394 84	35 17 1	809 377 83
6.24	0.08	6.46	2·23 } 4·31 }	0·04 0·04	2·19 4·27	17		1 7	132 134	4 2	128 132
11.61	0.14	11:47	3·77 7·81}	0·07 0·07	3·70 7·77	9	1	8	275 247	• 4	271 243
1 35 ·20	11:30	123:90	113·49 18·07 3·64	10·43 0·87	103·06 17·20 3·64	145 26 6	12 2	133 24 6	603 410 55	55 30	548 380 55

C.—

GENERAL

		2	===	3		4			5			6	
STATIONS.		Place of confineme	nt.	Class of prisoners.	comme	nained at ncement car 1887	of the	Recei	ved durii ear 1887	ng the		Total.	
					М.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sasscram		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 5	•••	1 5	200 292	12 17	212 309	201 29 7	12 17	213 314
Buxar		Ditto	{	Convicts		•••	5 9	146 209	9 14	155 223	151 218	9 14	160 232
Bhubooah		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		1	7	157 180	12 15	169 195	164 . 182	12 16	176 198
Mozufferpore		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	9	23 1 	190 10 8	664 309 46	53 32 	717 341 46	831 318 54	76 33 	907 351 54
Hajeepore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1	1 4	117 131	17 19	134 153	118 137	17 20	135 157
Seetamurhee	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	10	1	13	292 119,	8 6	240 125	232 131	8 7	240 138
Sarun	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	8	13 2 	193 10 5	782 399 48	47 29	829 428 48	962 407 53	60 31 	1,022 438 53
Sewan	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		•••	11 8	262 231	8 17	270 248	273 239	8 17	281 256
Gopalgunge	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial				205 138	11 11	216 149	206 138	11 11	217 149
Chumparun		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil State prisoner	13	10 2 	208 15 3	494 316 69	31 22 	525 338 69 1	692 329 72 1	41 24 	733 353 72 1
Bettiah	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1	5	300 267	13 7	313 274	304 272	14 8	318 280
Monghyr	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	12	11 	170 12 9	998 640 135	60 36 2	1,058 676 137	1,157 652 144	71 36 2	1,228 688 146
Jamooee	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	. 7	•••	9 7	302 273 1	15 	306 288 1	311 280 1	15 '''	315 295 1
Begooserai	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 30		10	169 141	14 15	183 159	170 154	14 15	184 169
Purneah	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	$\cdot \mid 24$	7 5 	87 29 8	498 293 37	13 10	511 303 37	578 317 45	20 15 	598 332 45
Kissengunge	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 10		1 12	250 326	7 12	257 338	251 338	7 12	258 350
Arrareah	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	. 3		19 3 	104 136 2	1 5 	105 141 2	123 139 2	 5 	124 144 2
Cuttack	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	. 13	11 2 	218 15 4	746 349 48	25 12 	771 ·361 48	953 362 52	36 14 	989 376 52
Jajpore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	1 0		3	85 51	5 2	40 53	35 54 c	5 2	40 56
Kendrapara	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	1			92 82	4	96 83	92 82	1	96 8 3

PRISONS—continued.

8 U M M A R Y-continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

····	7			8	,		9			10	
Dischar	ged from al	°e l causes,	Remain	ing at the e year 1887.	nd of the	Daily avors	age number of	each class.	Total daily	average of the	whole jail.
М.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	м.	r.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
195 288	12 15	207 303	6 9	2	6 11	5·21 8·18	0.36 0.36	6·57 } 8·54 }	13:39	0.72	14:11
147 215	9 14	156 229	3	•••••	4 3	0·26 8·06	0 06 0 29	0·32 } 8·35 }	8.32	0 35	8.67
157 182	12 16	169 198	7		7	3·69 5 ·51	0·21 0 50	3·90)	9.20	0.71	9.91
680 299 48	49 29	729 328 48	151 19 6	27 4	178 23 6	153·71 16-29 3·53	15·24 1·44	168·95 17 73 3 53	173.63	16 68	190.31
1 ¹ 2 136	17 19	129 155	6	1	6 2	1·80 5·50	0·25 0 4·4	2 05 } 5·94 }	7.30	0.69	7.99
229 130	8 7	237 137	3	*****	3 1	2·73 4·14	0·12 0·16	2·85 } 4·30 }	6 87	0.28	7·15
753 404 47	48 29	801 433 47	209 3 6	12 2	221 5 6	150·91 18·09 8·05	10-53 1-58	161·44 19 67 3·05}	172:05	12·11	184 16
273 231	8 17	281 248	8	•••••	8	4·42 7·23	0·14 0·49	4·56 7·72}	11.65	0.63	12.28
205 138	31 11	216 149	1	•••••	1	2·70 4·17	0·13 0·24	2·83 } 4·41 }	6.87	0.37	7:24
568 324 64 1	32 23 	600 317 64 1	124 5 • • 8	9 1 	133 6 8	113·82 10·48 5·44 0·03	5·42 0·80	119·24 11·28 5·44 0·03	129.77	6.23	136.99
301 254	14 7	315 261	3 18	1	3 19	4·00 8·56	0 04 0 23	4·04 } 8·79 }	12 [.] 56	0.27	12.83
962 621 130	5 8 3 6 2	1,020 657 132	195 31 14	13	208 31 14	167:26 24:10 10:70	11:01 1:60 0.01	178·27 25·70 10·71	202.06	12 [.] 62	214.68
290 263	4 15	294 278 1	21 17	4+4+00 4+4 9+4+0	21 17	5·95 18·23 0·03	0.04 1.10	5·99 19·33 0·03	24·21	1.14	2 5·35
162 153	13 15	175 168	8 1	1	9 1	2·68 6·56	0·23 0·53	2·91 } 7·09 }	9.24	0.76	10.00
505 307 87	17 15	522 322 31	73 10 8	3	76 10 8	92·63 10·90 2·57	3·40 0·33	$ \begin{array}{c} 96.03 \\ 11.23 \\ 2.57 \end{array} $	106·10	3.73	109 83
240 321	7 12	247 336	11 14	*****	11 14	8·12 12·79	0·21 0·59	8·33 } 13·38 }	20.91	0.80	21.71
105 128 2	1 5	106 133 2	18 11	****** ******	18 11	9·03 6·25 0·15	0·01 0·15	9 04 6 40 0 15	15.43	0.70	15.59
7!8 348 46	29 13	747 681 46	235 14 6	7 1 	242 15 6	155 ³ 4 21 ⁵ 5 8 ⁴ 2	4·58 0·88	159·92 22·43 3·42	180:31	5 · 4 6	185.77
35 50	5 2	40 52	4	v	4	0·22 (1·06	0·01 0·04	0.23 }	1.27	0 05	1.32
90 82	4	94 83	2	•••••	2	0·81 1·27	0·04 0·06	0.85	2.08	0.10	· 2·18

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1		2		8			<u>-</u>			5			6		₹
STATIONS.		Place of confine	ment.	Class of priso	ners.	comu	emained nenceme year 18	nt of the	Rec	eived dur year 18		 0'	Total.	у э «Мий	•
						M.	Y.	Total	м.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	- ا.
Ungool	•••	Subsidiary Jail	·	Convicts Under-trial		5 4		5 4	130 239		136 257	135 243	6 18	141 261	
Khond Mehal	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	4		4	42 40	3 2	45 42	46 40	3 2	49	
Maldah	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	55 32 5	3	58 32 5	285 232 63	10 16 2	295 248 65	340 264 68	13 16 2	353 280 70)
Pubna	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	83 13	6	89 13	343 157 30	14 14 	357 171 30	426 170 30	20 14 	446 184 30	,
Serajgunge	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	13 4		13 4	173 277	7 14	180 291	186 281	7 14	193 296	
Darjeeling	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	88 11 	3 1	91 12 	223 135 12	36 14	259 149 12	311 146 12	39 15 	350 161 12	١
Silligoree	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	4		4	77 58 1	3 5 	80 63 1	77 62 1	3 5 	80 67 1	
Kursoong	•••	Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	1 1		1 1	65 59	14 11	79 70	66 6Q	14 11	80 71	
Julpigoree	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	69 7 3	 	74 7 3	276 270 37	9 9 	285 279 37	345 277 40	14 9 	359 286 40	
Alipore	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••		, ,	***	65 79 3	1 2 	66 81 3	65 79 3	1 2 	66 81 3	
Tipperah	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	105 4 8	4	109 4 8	629 284 84	7 6 	636 290 84	734 288 92	11 6 	745 294 92	
Brahmunbariah	•••	Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial	•••	25 		25 	379 140	6 9	385 149	404 140	6 9	410 149	
Chandpore		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial			•••		122 62	2 1	124 63	127 62	2 1	129 63	
Durbhung a	•••	District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	132 7 2	8 1 	140 8 2	495 229 28	28 20 	523 249 28	627 236 30	36 21 	663 257 30	
Madhoobunee		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial		1 5	•••	1 5	223 228	6 4	229 232	224 233	6 4	230 237	
Tajpore		Ditto	{	Convicts Under-trial		11 7	•••	11 7	176 174	12 11	188 185	187 181	12 11	19 9 19 2	
Pooree		District Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	68 5 5 5	 	70 5 5	317 225 30	15 12 	332 237 30	385 230 35	17 12 	402 242 35	
Khordah		Subsidiary Jail	{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	 	•••		179 148 1	3	183 151 1	182 148 1	3	186 151 1	
Balasore		District Jail		Convicts Under-trial Civil	•••	66 7 1	6 1 	72 8 1	210 183 2	16 14	226 202 2	270 195 3	22 15 	298 210 8	

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

		7					125	D			10	-
	Dischar	ged from al	°• l causes,	Remair	ing at the e year 1887.		Daily avera	ige number of	each class.	Total daily :	everage of the	whole jail.
	М.	F.	Total,	M.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.
•	114 237	6 18	120 255	21 6		21 6	6:44 10:52	0·10 0·38	6 54 } 10 90 }	16.96	0.48	17:44
	45 40	3 2	48 42	1	•••••	1	2:43 0:93	0·05 0·03	2:48 } 0:96 }	3:36	0.08	3.44
	283 257 66	11 16 2	294 273 68	57 7 2	2	59 7 2	44·22 13·53 3·90	2·93 0·31 0·51	47:15 13:84 4:41	61.65	3.75	65:40
	367 159 29	16 14	383 173 29	59 11 1	4	63 11 1	64·95 11·43 1·63	3·57 0·31	68·52 11·74 1·63	78:01	3:88	81 89
	175 260	7 14	182 274	11 21	•••••	11 21	5 [.] 72 11 [.] 67	0·20 0·23	5:92 } 11 90 }	17:39	0.43	17.82
	243 146 10	94 15	277 161 10	₂	.	73 2	77·11 7·69 0·49	4·62 0·17	81 73 7·86 0·19	85:29	4.79	, 90 • 08
	77 60 1	3 4	80 64 1	2	1	3	1:78 2:68 0:01	0:05 0:0 9 	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.83 \\ 2.77 \\ 0.01 \end{bmatrix}$	4:47	0.14	4.61
	65 6 0	14 11	79 71	1	•••••	1	1·25 1·39	0·14 0·0 7	1·39 1·46}	2.64	0.51	2 85
	318 239 36	12 9 	330 248 36	27 38 4	2 	29 38 4	55·99 13·32 3·89	2:71 0:57	58·70 13·89 3 89	73 20	3.28	76:48
	65 75 3	1 2	66 77 3	4		4	0·67 3·16 0·27	0·10	0.67 3.26 0.27	4.10	0.10	4:20
	686 279 83	⁷ 6	693 285 83	48 9 9	4 	52 9 9	76 [.] 95 12 [.] 60 6 [.] 61	1·24 0·23	78·19 12·83 6·61	96·16	1.47	97:63
	388 136	6 9	394 145	16 4		16 4	13·19 5·25	0·12 0·23	13·31 } 5·48 }	18:44	0.35	18:79
	125 60	2	127 61	2 2		2 2	5·26 2·22	0.01	5·27 2·22	7.48	0.01	7:49
•	502 230 28	25 20	527 250 28	125 6 2	11 1	136 7 2	105·45 9·89 2·63	6·82 1·47	$\begin{bmatrix} 112.27 \\ 11.36 \\ 2.63 \end{bmatrix}$	117.97	8 29	126•26
	222 232	6 4	228 236	• 2 1	•••••	2	2·63 6·37	0·03 0·12	2.66 6.49	9.00	0.12	9 15
	186 180	12 10	198 190	1 1	1	1 2	2·45 5·12	0·12 0·27	2·57 5·39}	7.57	0 39	7:96
	352 223 33	14 12	366 235 33	33 7 2	3 	36 7 2	48·15 4·95 2·39	1·49 0 34	49·64 5·29 2 39	<i>55</i> ·49	1.83	&7 [.] 32
	175 148 1	• 3 	179 151 1	7 	•••••	7	2·90 5·27 0·01	0.08 0.05	2·98 5 32 0·01	8·18	0.13	8.31
	247 185 8	18°	265 199 3	29 10	, 4 1	33 11	36·31 6·77 0·13	2·19 0· 3 5	37·50 7·12 0·13	42.21	2.54	44 75

C.—

GENERAL

1	8	8		4			5			6	
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	comme	ained at ncement car 1887	of the		ved durit ear 1887		,	Total.	
			м.	F.	Total.	М.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuddruck	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	5 1	•••	5 1	75 83	3	78 84	80 84	3 1	83 85
Lohardugga	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	159 21 5	2 1 	161 22 5	570 584 25	25 34 1	595 618 26	729 605 30	27 35 1	756 640 31
Palamow	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	13 2 1	""1	13 3 1	136 161 3	9 12	145 173 3	149 163 4	9 13 	158 176 4
Singbhoom	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	52 12 	 	57 12 	211 236 3	15 23 	226 259 3	263 248 3	20 23 	282 271 3
Manbhoom	Ditto{	Convicts Under-trial Civil	84 11 2	 	88 11 2	400 395 38	18 17	418 412 38	484 406 40	22 17 	506 423 40
Govindpore	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	3 2	***	3 2	102 80	4 2	106 82	105 82	4 2	109 84
Khoolna	District Jail {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	35 2 4	3 	38 2 4	261 120 46	3 2 	264 122 46	296 122 50	6 2 	302 124 50
Satkhira	Subsidiary Jail {	Convicts Under-trial	4	•••	4	140 93	1	141 93	140 97	1	141 97
Bagirhat	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	11 3	•••	11 3	151 194	5 4	156 198	162 197	5 4	167 201
Nya Doomka, Son- thal Perguunahs.	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	9 13		9 13	272 306	12 20	284 326	281 319	12 20	293 339
Godda	Ditto {	Convicts Under-trial	2 5	•••	2 5	86 81	2	88 81	88 86	2	90 86
	Total of Jails {	Convicts Under-trial Civil State prisoners	12,603 515 276 1	372 34 6		31,020 13,250 2,908 1	1,319 755 127	32,339 14,005 3,035	13,765	1,691 789 133	45,314 14,554 3,317 2
		Total	13,395	412	13,807	47,179	2,201	49,380	60,574	2,613	63,187
	Total of Subsidiary {	Convicts Under-trial Civil	478 319 1	12 12		13,514 11,6 57 19		14,030 12,235 19		528 590	14,520 12,566 20
		Total	798	24	822	25,190	1,094	26,284	25,988	1,118	27,106
	Grand Total {	Convicts Under-trial Civil State prisoners	13,081 834 277 1	384 46 6		44,534 24,907 2,927 1		46,859 26,240 3,054	25,741	2,219 1,379 133 	59,834 27,120 3,337 2
		Total	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	10			9			8			7	
ie whole jail.	vaverage of th	Total daily	of each class,	age number o	Daily aver	end of the	ning at the e year 1887.	Remair	•• all causes.	urged from s	Disch
Total.	P.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	м.	Total.	r.	м.
4.59	0.04	4:55	1·61 } ·2·98 }	0°01 0°03	1 60 2.95	1 13		1 13	82 72	3	79 71
141 23	4.03	137 21	111·25 28·45 1·53	2·62 1·38 0·02	108.63 27.07 1.51	158 25 2	3 1	155 25 2	598 615 29	24 34 1	574 581 28
19:20	1.01	18·19	12.87 6.03 0.30	0.60 0.41	12·27 5·62 0·30	12 3		12 3	146 173 4	9 13	137 160 4
57 ·5 6	2.63	54.93	49·12 8·06 0·38	2·32 0·31	46.80 7.75 0.38	44 2	2 1	42 1	239 269 3	18 22	221 247 3
89.93	4·12	85.81	72·90 14·25 2·78	3·58 0·54	69·32 13·71 2·78	51 5 6	4	47 5 6	455 418 34	18 17	437 401 34
5 ·0 2	0.51	4:81	2·62 } 2·40 }	0·08 0·08	2·54 2·21	1 10	•••••	1 10	108 74	4 2	104 72
39:14	1.76	31.38	23.65 7.34 2.15	1.66 0.10	21.99 7.24 2.15	16 14 2		16 14 2	286 110 48	6 2	280 108 48
8.53	0.01	8.52	3·25 } 5·28 }	0.01	3·24 5·28	3		3 3	138 94	1	137 94
12.44	0.18	12.26	3·26 } 9·18 }	0·0 5 0·13	3·21 9·05	6 20		6 20	161 181	5 4	156 177
18·15	0.78	17:37	4 10 } 14 05 }	0·14 0 64	3·96 13·41	1 25		1 25	292 314	12 20	280 294
5· 37	0.01	5.36	1·54 } 3 83 }	0.01	1·53 3·83	3	•• •••	1 3	89 83	2	87 83
11,481.98	291 58	11,190 40	10,599·25) 681·26 (202·30 (0·17)	254.60 9 3.21 3.77	10,343.65 648.05 198.53 0 17	11,505 596 258	317 37 3 	11,188 559 255	33,809 13,958 3,059 2	1,374 752 130	\$2,435 13,206 2,929 2
			11,481.98	291.58	11,190.40	12,359	357	12,002	50,828	2,256	48,572
768 ·38	24:64	743·74	310·04 457·31 1·03	7·43 17·21	802·61 440·10 1·03	445 406	10 11	35 395	14,075 12,160 20	518 579	13,557 11,581 20
			768:38	24 64	743:74	851	21	830	26,255	1,097	25,158
12,250·36	316 22	11,934·14	10,908:29 1,138:57 203:33 0:17	262·03 50·42 3·77	10,646·26 1,088·15 199·56 0·17	11,950 1,002 258	827 48 3	16,623 954 255	47,884 26,118 3,079 2	1,892 1,331 130	45,992 24,787 2,949 2
			12,250.36	316:22	11,984·14	13,210	378	12,832	77,083	3,353	73,730

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. I-(Judicial)-(For convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	JAILS.	B.	For transpor.	tation beyond seas, &c.	ř.	7
	OTHER .	Ø	For tr	tation seas	X.	510
7	RED TO				F.	455
	TRANSPERRED TO OTHER JAILS.	₩.	E	sentence.	W.	14,943
	4				Total.	£9,834
ဗ			GRAND TOTAL.		Ä.	2,219
			Ğ		M.	67,616
			SPOR-	jails ie the noe.	P.	99
		B.	IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPOR- TATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.	From jails outside the province.	M.	738
		H	LANSIT F	From jails in the province.	F.	14
	ER.		IN THE	From the pr	M.	767
NO.	BY TRANSPER.			From jails outside the province.	F.	:
			<u></u>		ж.	28
	RECEIVED		BNIBNC	sidiary listrict 1 the nce.	F.	336
	æ	A.	To UNDERGO SENTENCE.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.	Ä.	9,233
			10	in the	à.	140
				From jails in the province.	ĸ	6,679
			Imprisoned during the present year. Total.		4.	1,664
•					M.	28,662 1,280 41,743 1,664
					ď.	1,280
69		· O+ h · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Imprisoned the presen		K.	28,662
			at the the year.		¥.	384
ø4 			Remained at the close of the previous year.		Ж.	13,081
						i
						Total

STATEMENT No. I—(Judicial)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

	4				80							6	10	-	, 11		18		13	14			15	
	RELEAS	IKD DUR	RRIEASED DURING THE YEAR.	AB.	M	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.	ED DU	RING T	HR YEA	æį														
	Ψ.		B.		် ပ				ū.						ı									
							BY	ORDER (P GOVE	BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.	Trans	Transported	Transferred to	5 0	Kacape	Escaped. Executed.	ecuted.	Died.	귝	Remaining at the	g at the present	Daily a	Daily average number.	ber.
	On appeal,	'a	On expiry of	,4 64	Under remission	nission	,	a.		ð.	Deyor		Asylan	ä						769	·.:	4		
,	•	·				•	On acc sicki	On account of sickness.	On oth	On other grounds.		•						·				•		
	K.	p.;	K.	P.	M.	F.	• M.	F.	Ġ.	K.	М.	.A	M.	F.	М.	P. M.	Pi.	. X	F.	M.	F.	М.	PÅ	Total.
Total	1,874	29	20,374 954	954	1,008	6	27		1 6,133	351	722	75	x	F	: 9	30	:	357	}	6 11,623	327	10,646.26		262.03 10,908.29

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. II-(Judicial)-(For convicts only).

• Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

				Ę		۱۳.	3
		ų		Above 60 years.		K.	847
						p.;	336
•		j.		40 to 60 years.		K.	6,360
60	AGE.			years.		à	870
		e,		16 to 40 years.		ĸ.	21,192
				years.		7.	83
		4		Under 16 years.		M.	263
						F.	39
		ᆆ		All other		M.	626
		•		nd Jaim.		P.	21
		Ö.		Buddhists and Jaire. All other classes.		,	147
						œ.	830
		·.		Hindus and Sikhs.		M.	16,344
Ø	RELIGION.			adans.		£i	368
•	RELI	B.		Mubammadans.		Ķ	11,185
		***************************************			8	p.	12
				ย	Natives	ķ	89
		•	TANS.		ans.	F	∞
		Α.	CHRISTIANS.		Eurasians.	¥.	7 6
					Mans.	ъ; ,	83
				a.	Europeans.	M.	008
п			!	e .		•	Ťotal

STATEMENT No. II-(Judicial)-(For convicts only)-concluded.

					Total.	29,942
v a			TOTAL.		ß.	1,280
					¥.	28,662
-			K.	Prostitutes.		136
		LES.	r,	Widows.		676
		FEMALES.	ï	Unmarried.		8
			н.	Married.		£43
	TON.		G.	Miscallaneous persons not classed otherwise.		5,436
4	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.		ě	Persons employed in mechanical arts, uanu- factures, and engineering	operations, &c., &c.	632
	PREV		Ħ	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.		963
		MALES.	Ģ	Persons engared in agriculture and with	snimals.	17,188
			Ö	Persons in service or performing personal	offices.	2,509
			B,	Professional persons.	,	753
			Α.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or cher local	authorities.	1,191
				<u>-</u>		:
						Total

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. III—(Judicial)—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

-											0 3												၈	
								NEX	BERS ACC	EDING :	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGIH OF SENIENCE,	H OP SE	NIENCE.											
	Φ.		B.		°.		D.		B.		F.	_	G.		н.			ı						
			Above one month	month	Above three								,			Sen	lenced to	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.	rtation				TOTAL.	
	Nct exceeding one month.		and not exceed- ing three months.		months and not exceeding six months.	nd not A	Above six months and not exceed- ing one year.		Above one year and not exceed- ing two years.		Above two years and not exceed- ing five years.		Above five years and not exceed- ing ten years.		Exceeding ten years.	ue	4		B.	Sentenced to death.	ed to			
												 -				F	For life.	For	For a term.					
	M.	9.	ж.	ij.	M.	F.	zi	P.	ж.	-	M.	Р.	M. F.	. W.	B	K.	F.	M.	Pi	M.	D.	ĸ.	à.	Total
Total of admis-	11,134	660	6,418	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970	21	246	4	:	87	∞	79	:	9	4	28,662	1,280	29,942
Total remaining on the 31st December 1887	438		17 1,052	69	1,724	462	2,029	75	2,185	37 2	2,285	42	1,366	17 112		323		9 103	:	9	က	11,623	327	11,960

STATEMENT No. IV .- - (Judicial) -- (For convicts only.)

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887 who had been previously convicted.

1		99						8						•							
			•			NO3	IBER PRE	NUMBER PERVIOUSLY CONVICTED.	ONVICTED	٠						JUVE (SECTION	WILE PRIS	OWERS UN	JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 TEARS OF AGE (SECTIOR 369 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).	KARS OF A	IGE ODE).
•	Numbe	Number admitted during the year.	l during	A.		В.		Ċ.			Ď.		Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.	ent. of colu olumn 2.	OS nan		4			B,	
•				Once.		Twice.	·	More than twice.	twice.		Total,				!	Number admitted during the year.	dmitted d	uring	Numb	Number previously convicted.	Alsi
•	, K	P.	Total.	j j	e.	ż	<u>5.</u>	M.	F.	м.	Đ.	Total.	K.	<u>-</u>	Total.	į,	4.	Total.	j	P.	Total.
Total	28,662	1,280	1,280 29,942 2,511	2,511	49	199	16	313	15	3,375	97	97 3,472 11.77		7.58 11.60	11.60	263	33	296	8	1	21
											-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	_		_

STATEMENT No. V—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).

1887-88.]

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	WHO BECAPED	Ď.	Above seven Remaining por- years. tion of life.	62			
	USEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR,	ပံ	Above seven years.				
9 8	TION OF SENTE DURING TH	ĸ	Above one year and under seven years.	8			
•	USEXPIBED PO	Α.	Under one year.	88			
	ED.	ರ	Total.	106			
10	REMAINED UNCAPTURED.	HED UNCAPTUR	HED UNCAPTUI	MED UNCAPTUI	B.	Of the year.	9
		Α.	Of previous years.	66			
	RE-CAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.	Ċ.	Total,	14			
•		• B.	Of those who scaped during the year.	_ L			
	RE-CAPTUR	Α.	Of those who of those who escaped in pre-escaped during vious years.	7			
	FBAB.	ပ	Totai.	13			
•	BSCAPED DURING THE YEAR.	ď.	From outside the jail.	69			
	,	Α.	From inside the jail.	111			
Ø	Bemaining	uncaptured on the 31st Decem- ber 1896 of	those who cescaped during the previous ten years.	108			
۰,			•	Total			

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI-(Judicial).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

-	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.				0.76	
•	Ratio of column 50 to column 5.				328-41	
		C, .edmeenteinu			latoT	35,824 328-41
			-dai		a:	435
			6	Other punish- ments.	 	32,660
			ď.	-delauq len-	Corpo	266
	FLICTED	6 13		con- t with i diet.	ъ.	က
•	PUBISHMENTS INTLICTED.	B. By Jail officers.	· ·	Solitary finement reduced	ĸ.	248
	CRISING	By		d diet.	P.	89
	P4		ь.	Reduced diet.	M.	501
				con-	. A	4
			a. Solitary con- finement.	Solitary	K.	1,655
					2.	:
		By eriminal courts.		Ķ	4	
		•			Total.; M.	35,824
	Total offences.		F.	650		
	BREACHES OF JAIL RUIES.	Total			Ä	16,274
		ences rrison inc.		F.	276 35,274 650 35,824	
4		Other offences against prison discipline.			K.	262 12.876
		Offence re to wor	relating	relating ork.		282
				ž	46 3,321 13 19,031	
		or or or or or or or or or or or or or o		F.	13	
	Smoking or having posses- sion of forbid- den articles.			K	3,321	
92	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				o.j	:
	e a g			Ä		
				D.	262.03	
94		Average number of convicts.		я	10,646.26 262.03	
					:	
-						Total.

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. VII-(Judicial)-(For convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the Convicus imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year 1887.

	, <u>m</u>	, ਚ	1	
	W W B	to real write	<u>a</u>	:
	JAIL-	A Able	×	<u> </u>
œ	T TEE	and write and write a little.	P	:
	IOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WHEN THEY JAIL-	Abl and a state of the state of	P. M. F. M.	:
	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL-	nable tead and	M. P	:
		r gad	F.	:
	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENIBERD JAIL-	Able to read Able to read and write and write and write write.	ja ja	:
	CMN 6.	read A	ß.	:
7	IN COLI	ble tore	<u>K</u>	:
	HOSE I		6.	:
	OF I	Unable to read and write.	Ä	:
		uring who inder n in	E.	:
9	Yumber	released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	*	:
			F.	:
10		Daily average number under instruction.	ki Ki	:
			ř.	262.03
4		Daily average number of convicts.	ĸ	10,646.26
	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE-	Able to read Able to read or write a little.	s.	4
			M.	13 1,021
			E.	13
က			ĸ.	2,879
		to read	Þi	1,263
	r _O	Unable to read or write.	M.	28,662 1,280 24,762 1,263 2,879
	Number imprisoned during the year.		P.	1,280
93			M.	28,662
				:
1				:
				ם
ı			1	Total

STATEMENT No. VIII-(Judicial)-(For convicts only).

Showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

]	4
	9	uctions or other	e.	
		Number of reductions or other punishments.	K.	1,364
		loyed as prison	ř.	11*
	20	Total number employed as prison officers.	Ę	1,532*
		column 3 to	F.	0.81
	4	4 Batio per cent. of column 3 to	M.	4:34
		aployed as prison	,	2:12
'n	g·	Average number employed as prison officers.	ĸ.	462.58
			æ,	, 262.03
	•	Average number of convicts.	M.	10,646.26
				:
	1	•		Total

Voreseers 1,532 11
NOIE.—Convict Warders have been excluded from this statement.

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. X .- (Financial.)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

	٠	Total cost per head of average strength.			Rs. A. P. 72 0 11	
	80	Grand total ex- penditure.			Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Bs. Rs. A. P. 96,855 7 14 6 8,82,749 72 0 11	
	2	CONTINGENCES.	ä	Cost per head of average streugth.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 2 15 0 66 10 6 44,272 8 10 9 96,855 7 14 6	
		CONTIN	A	Total cost.	, –	
	9	CLOTHISG.		B. Cost per bead of average average strength, inc civil.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 36,008 2 15 0 66 10 6 44,272 3 10 9
		CLOT	4	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	
		GES.	o.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Rs. A. P. 66 10 6	
	29	HOSPITAL CHARGES.	B. B. Cost per	Cost per head of average strength,	Rs. A. P. 2 15 0	
			Α.	Total cost,		
		ISHMENT.	B. B. Cost per head of strength	Rs. A. P. 37 9 11		
	,	ESTABL	Α.	Total cost.	Rs. 4,60,884	
)#8.		B.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Bs. A. P. 20 6 0	
	63	RATIONS.	Α.	Total cost.	03.33 12,250·19 2,44,730 20 6 0 4,60,884 37 9 11	
		EBS.		.ГазоТ	12,250·19	
	2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PR SOBERS.		Civil.	03.33		
		O ROKBE		Under-trial.	1,138-57	
		AVER		Convicts.	10,908·29 1,188·67	
	•				• ;	
	ι		,	•	• Total	

Note.-As the jails were gnarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police gnards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI-(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three proceding years.

	rage .	1887.	Bs. A.
7	Total cost per head of average attength.	1886.	Rs. a. 2 14 2 15 3 15 4 10 4 1 3 10 6 15 6 12 6 14 7 14 65 0 67 14 67 14 72 0
		1855.	Rs. A. 67 14
	*** **** * 1 ************	1884.	Bs. 4. 65 0
	er bead th.	1887.	Rs. A.
	encies p	1886.	Rs. A
9	Cost of continuencies per head of average strength,	1885.	Rs. 4
	Cost of	1584.	Bs. A. 6 15
	ead of	1884. 1886. 1887. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887.	Rs ▲ 3 10
	Cost of clothing per head of average strength,	1566.	Rs. 4.
10	of clothir average	1586.	Rs. 4.
		1884.	Bs. 4.
	Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.	1886. 1887.	Rs. A. 2 15
		1856.	Rs. 4.
•		1885.	
	Cost of 1	1884.	Rs. A.
		1857. 1854. 1855.	3s. 4.
	nt per he ength,		S. A.]
*	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.	1885. 1896.	2 3 3
			A. R.
		1884	. Rs.
	Cost of ration per head of average strength.	1887.	Rs. 4 20 5
81		1896.	Rs. 4.
		1885.	Rs. 4.
'		1884.	Rs. 4. Rs
			i
1			Total

C-Prisons-continued.

STATEMENT No. XII-(Financial).

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

Total						
<u>:</u>						_
126.58	Average number not sen	tenced	l to lai	our.		
10,698-30 527-75	Average number under working days.	r sent	820 6 0	of labo	our on	
527.75	Average number sick.					-
796-34	Average number convale	scent	and in	firm.		
434.22	On unremunerative labo	ur.		,		
591.97	Prison officers.		В.		-	
591.97 1,132.00 677.92	Prison servants.		ç	LA KO		
677-92	Gardening.		þ.	ON PRISON DUTIES.	AVERAG	
09 98f	jails, e.g., wheat grid				AVERAGE NUMBE	
105.51	Jail repairs.			₽		
105-51 706-77	Under Superintendent.	Ģ.	Addit		YED ON	
297.04	Under Public Works Department.	Ħ.	Additions and alterations.	OM JAIL I	EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.	
7.58	Under Superintendent.	r	New	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.	G DAYS.	
6.63	Under Public Works Department.	J.	New jails.			
4,926.29	Manufactures.	Ħ				
:	Public works.			F.		
2.75	Number of prisoners hire private individuals, or d the Public Works Depart	Sumber of prisoners hired out to mu private individuals, or departments the Public Works Department.			ities, than	7
5.53	Prison officers.			TH.	RATIO	
10.58	Prison servants.			THESE EMPLOYED	PER CEN	œ
46.03	On manufactures (6 K).			YED YED	T. 03	

Showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

STATEMENT No. XIII-(Financial).

	Total			_
	10,698:30		Average number sentenced to labour.	
	4,925-29		Average number employed on jail manufactures.	u
	456 7	* Bs. 4.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1887.	•
	6,72,363 9	Rs. A.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1887.	61
	6,72,820 0	Rs. A	Total,	6
	9,72,310 0	Rs. A.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account,	7
	380 8	Rs. A.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1887.	œ
	9,72,690 8	Bs. A.	Total.	v
	2,99,870 8	Bs. ▲.	Cash earnings, being total of column β less total of column 6.	10
	28 0	Rs. A.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	=
_	60 14	Rs. A.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 5.	15

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XIV-(Financial).

Showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

		The state of the s	6 6	inch and farming and and	•	
1	89	•	4	10	9	1
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earning per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	R. A.
Total	8,82,749 0	72 0	2.99,876-8	24 7	5,82,878 8	6 74
		_				

STATEMENT No. XV-Fital.

1007 Showing the sickness and mortality among the Prisoners of ALL classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the

Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to the jails devoted and civil price of the jails devoted to the jails devoted
Average daily strength. Maximum population on any or M. F. Total. M. F. T 11,933.97 316.22 12,250.19 18,618 965
Average daily strength. M. F. Totel. 11,933.97 316.22 12,250.19
Average daily strength. M. F. Totel. 11,933.97 316.22 12,250.19
Average d. M.
Average d. M.
м.
Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but arclusive of hospital and observation cells. M. F. Total.
Number of persons that cen l dated in the parts of the jato convicts, under-trial prisoners, respectively, but hospital and observation M. F. P.
Number of per dated in the to convict prisonen, res hospital a

STATEMENT No. XV-Vital-concluded.

	-			n all		32.7																		
		B. Of deaths from all causes, both in and out		Eaths from				25.2 32.7																
			1 1 1	Of des	Total A	1,628·6 1,4212 43·9 48·0 44·0 1·7 8·1 1·7 81·2 22·1 31·0 82·9 26·2 32·7																		
			ł	- Light	31.0																			
		Ä	ď	Of deaths from other causes.	A	22.1																		
		TRENG		S S	×	31.2																		
	п	BATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGIH,		bolera	F. Total M.	1.1																		
		B OF AV	ပံ	s from c	Bi,	3:1																		
		IB MILL		Of deaths from cholers.	K	1.7																		
		ATIO PE			Total.	0.7																		
		A	B.	Of daily average number sick.	P.	0.87																		
				Of dan	M. P. Total M.	6.84																		
					Total.	212																		
				bospita	l L																			
			4	sions into	P.	1,628																		
				Of admissions into hospital,	M.	1,416.7																		
			olera.		Total.	12																		
	10		from ch		F. Total.																			
			Deaths from cholers.		Ä	8																		
			Deaths from bowel- complaints.		F. Total.	4 159																		
	a		s from } mplain			4																		
					ķ	62 155																		
		Deaths from fever.		Total. M. P. Total. M.	79																			
	œ		hs from	œ.	-																			
			Deaths			A D		ĸ	19															
		eatha f of		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			of the		of the			arths of					eaths of					of the		401 61
	2		and out hospital		P.	80																		
		į			ĸ.	393																		
-				··'	_																			
					٠	Total																		
	'				# 3	•																		

C.—Pribons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XVI-(Vital.)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	411LB	Dysentery and diarrhosa.	A. D. A. D.	1.6 429.3 12.6
	RATIO OF APMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH PROM-	ė.	Ġ	1.6
	DEAT	Cholera.	4	3.8
•	GE STR	ttent tinued er.	A. D.	1.5
	P AVERA	Remittent and continued fever.	A	18.7
	3.4TIO 01		D.	1 542.6 2.5 18.7 1.5 3.8
		Intermittent fever.	D. A.	542.6
		s and	Ġ.	-
	K.	Ucers and boils.	Α.	1 525
		di⊗.	D.	7
	ra	Jaundice.	Α.	38
		ntery id bose.	ď	39 4,683 138
	ı	Dysentery and diarrhose.	4	4,683
		atory ses.	ď	33
		Respiratory discases.	4	24 577
		s snd rral ity.	à	24
	<i>.</i>	Ansemia and general debility.	¥	559
50			ď	22 559
	14	Scrofuls and phthisis pulmonalis.	4	35
		. .	Ģ	9 (1) 42 18
	Ŗ	Cholers.	Ą	(1) 42
	Ď.	Other fevers.	Ä	8
			4	33
	ပ်	Remittent and contin- ued fever.	Ö.	5 17
			*	8
	œ.	Intermit- tent fever.	A. D. A. D. A. D. A.	5,919 28 205 17 39
			-	6,9
	Α.	Small-pox.	A.	
1				Total

N.B.—The figures in brackets denote cases of choleraic diarrhora, which are included with cholera.

A.—Admissions.

D.—Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII-(Fital.)

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Pi.	23.3
		Ratio ol per m average	¥	33.1
			ъ.	ဖ
•	TOTAL.	Desths.	K K	353
		umber.	p.i	257.05
		Average number.	K.	10,653·19 257·05 3£3
		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	p <u>.</u>	:
	OVER 60.	Ratio of per m average	ĸ.	61:3
12	E 60.	Deaths.	M. P.	:
	OVB	ద్		25
		Average number.	à.	2.93
			k k	487.07
		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	ъ.	116 1 46.4 19.4 487.07 5.92 25
		Ratio c per n average	j j	46.4
	.09	į	pi,	
•	40 TO 6	40 TO 60. Deaths.	K.	116
		er.	2	51.52
	6	Average number.	K.	5 27.9 25.8 2,554.71 51.52
		Ratio of deaths per mile of average number.	ts;	25.8
		Ratio c per 1 average	ĸ	57.9
	9	.	ъ.	10
••	16 TO 40.	Deaths.	×	213
		Aversge number.	a.	193 ะัธ
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, K	7,575.61 193.56 212
		f deaths iille of number.		:
	BARS.	UNDER 16 TEARS. Batio of deaths per mille of average number.	x	:
69	E 16 Y	eaths.	K.	<u>:</u>
	MEDEL	, Ā		-
		Average number.	F.	- 2 36
		A na ,	i k	36.8(
-				Total 35.80 5.96

C.—Prisons—continued.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(Fital.)

Showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887 according to length of time passed in Jail.

	, E.S.	Ratio of deaths per mille	16.3
	ABOVE 7 YEARS.	Desths.	4
	AB OT	Атегаве питрег.	259.79
	FROM S TO 7 YEARS,	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	14.0
9		Dogips.	14
		лефтип одалога.	993.13
		Matio of deaths per millo of average number.	23.4
10	FROM 2 TO S YEARS.	у витве у	25
		Атегьво питрег,	1,066.46
		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	35.6
•	TO 2 YEARS.	Deaths.	94
	PROM 1	Аустаке пишрег.	1,571-49
•	TH8. •	ellier requestive per mille of average mumber.	87.3
န	0 12 MON	Деагра.	. 8
	FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.	А четаде пипібет.	2,172.62
	JAIL.	Estion of destha per mille of a second of	36-9
•	CONTHS IN	Desths.	179
•	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.	.19dmun øzer∋vA	4,846.75
		•	:
1			:
		`.s.	Total

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	Remaining on the Sist December 1987.	M. P. Total.	964 48 1,002
=	uining ecemb	P.	3
	Remi	j.	964
10	7	D,	N
ř.	Died.	Ķ	\$
	Kacaped.	Pi.	:
	A	P. K.	•
	혛	Pi.	112
80	Transferred.	ĸ.	1,908 112
	Convicted and sentenced.	Total.	12,508
2	s pus	pi	629
	Convicted	M. F. Total.	11,849
		Total.	11,548
9	Released.	pi	899
		M.	10,990
	her.	Total.	46 24,907 1,333 25,741 1,379 27,120 1,088·15 60 42 1,138 67 10,990 668 11,648 11,849 669 12,508
10	Daily average number.	p.	0 42 1
	ly aven		ق ســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
	D. D.	M.	1,088-1
		Total.	27,120
•	Total.	ei	1,379
	<u>.</u>	X	25,741
	received to year.	F.	1,333
6 3	Number remaining at the close of pre- vious year.	יג	24,907
	at the pre-	Pi.	46
8 4	Numb maining close of vious	j,	83
-			Total

C.—Paisons—continued.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

	6 4	•	•	10	8		60	Ø.	10	11	18	13	14	. 15	16	17	81
		N	MBER OF PRI	SOMERS WHO	COULD BE	ACCONTACDA	NUMBER OF PRISOMERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE SIST DE	SIST DECEME	IER 1887 IN	THE PART	CEMBER 1887 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOIED IG-	L DEVOTED	Jo J		Surerficial	Special	The state of the s
Въвсегругом ор Ассомио- Валюя.	Hoe	Hospital.	Observal	Observation cells.	Civil pr	Civil prisoners.	Under-trials.	trials.	Eurol	Europeans.	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			are per prisoner within	INGS DE	INGS DURING THE TRAR—
	H.	pi	k k	64	ĸ	Bi	×	F.	M.	a;	convicts.	convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total,	wall, in square yarda,	By Jail Depart- ment.	By Public Works De-
Cells Barracks with separate	36	a	69 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 1	:	4		242	9	L	:	m	26	878	1,371		Rs.	B3.
tion. Ditto without	928 943	22	916		238 261	က	748 702	19 34	20 31	9	212 221	645 482	7.550 8,698	10.290	Ç.	6	
Total	1,896	8	8		493	က	1,692	93	68	9	436	1,124	17,126	23,053	10 801	21,024	1,88,393
Total average popula- tion	\$6.608	9-16	53.97		197 37	211	2 11 1,093.82	19.66	3 48	0-32	170-83	290.38	9,599.16	12,250 19			

STATEMENT B.—(For convicts only.)

Showing the condition of the Convicts dischanged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

			Total.	6,461	_
	TRIGHT.	D.	Outro Strike	202	
9	NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.	ပ	From 1 to 5fbs From 5 to 10fbs	756	
	NUXBER	Ŕ	From 1 to 5the	2,890	
		A.	Up to 1B.	2,613	
1			Total.	16,844	
	WEIGHT.	D.	Over 10fbs.	1,166	
+	NUMBER WAS HAD GAINED WEIGHT.	ပံ	From 5 to 10ths.	2,807	
	NUMBER	Ä,	From 1 to 5lbs. From 5 to 10lbs.	7,693	
		Α.	Up to 116.	5,178	
		had neither lost	10,120		
•		discharged during the		33,426	
1		•	•	Total	•

STATEMENT C. Showing working of the Mark system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

					-,	
	B		Exceeding 10 years.	262	:	262
			Ditto 10 years.	236	:	236
	THE CONVICTS ESTREED		Ditto 9 years.		:	129
	8		Ditto 8 years.	192	:	192
		Î	Ditto 7 years.	194	:	194
	AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY	Sentenced to-	Ditto Organs.	133	:	133
	(SBION GA	ž	Ditto 5 years.	120	:	120
	OKATA .		Ditto Gera.	26	:	85
	ERAGI		Not exceeding 8 years.	63	:	63
i i	AV		Two years ex-	1.4	:	47
			Exceeding 10 years.	393	:	393
	RLEASED		Ditto 10 years.	378	:	378
	ANY CONVICT RELEASED		Ditto 9 years.	197	:	197
	ANY CO		Ditto 8 years.	345	:	345
	DAYS GAINED BY URING THE YEAR.	d to-	Ditto 7 years.	367	:	367
•	M DAYS GA DURING IN	Sentenced to-	Ditto 6 years.	200	:	200
	ă ^A		Ditto 6 years,	225	:	225
	M REMIS		Ditto 4 years.	145	:	145
	MAXIMUM REMISSION		Not exceeding 3 years.	118	!	118
			Two years ex- actly.	102	i	102
			Exceeding 10 years,	4	:	4
	WEO		Ditto 10 years.	13	i	13
	YEAR STEM.		Ditto 9 years.	ಣ	:	ಣ
	THE RK SY	•	Ditto 8 years.	10	:	9
	URING IB MA	ı	Ditto 7 years.	48	:	84
•	SED D	ced to	Ditto 6 years.	21	:	21
	S RELEA	Sentenced to-	Ditto & years.	91	:	16
	SER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM		Ditto 4 years.	8	:	8
	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.		Not exceeding 8 years,	237	:	237
	NG	1	Two years ex-	200	:	200
84	ont the ont tob ot belie	y Inq un ou	Number release year who car mark system, gain remission	9	:	•
1				Total of Jails	Add for Subsidi- ary Jaffs	GRAND TOTAL

SHATEMENT D. Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1887.

						1						
					Total	5,817	2,020	2,337	3,159	12,616	3,993	276'62
		TOTAL.			8	110	205	174	42	681	168	1,280
					ķ	5,707	1,815	2,163	3,117	12,035	3,825	28,662
	-		7.4 417		œ.	:	4	:	:	i	:	14
	7		Sentenced to death.		K	:	8	:	ŧ	:	:	3
		pg -	m	term.	ь;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Sentenced to transportation beyond		For a term.	ĸ	၈	21	22	:	00	:	120
Ţ		tenced to	٧	For life.	ъ.	:	∞	:	;	:	:	∞
KEDIK		Sen		For	×	:	78	63	:	6	:	87
F BXC	H		Exceeding 10 years.		R.	:	:	:	!	:	:	<u> </u> :
CB NO.	_				¥	:	H	-	:	:	:	03
BTEN			reed-		œ.	:	81	:	:	61	:	4
UNDER 81	O		and not exceed- ing 10 years.		ĸ.	12	118	45	:	20	-	246
R 1887			eed.		Þ.	1	9	10	H	~	-	13
DURING THE YEAR 1887 UNDER SENIENCE NOT EXCERDING-	Ē4	o de de	and not exceed- ing 5 years.		ĸ.	152	182	171	80	428	53	026
TRING					12	:	14	0	;	22	;	45
CONVICTS ADMITTED D	Ħ	A bore 1 a	and not exceed- ing 2 years.		W.	267	190	319	61	984	83	1,894
CT8 AJ				,	p;	89	17	17	69	85 7.0	4	78
CONVI	α	Above 6 months	and not exceed- ing 1 year.		ķ	555	180	368	125	1,243	681	3,152
		nthe	ь. Б.		e;	77	27	35	89	8	12	186
	၁	Above 3 months	and not exceed- ing 6 months.		Ķ	885	305	499	560	1,906	019	4,465
		onth	ceed.	_	F.	8. 55	42	46	7	119	35	284
	В	Above 1 month	and not exceed- ing 3 months.		M.	1,735	385	446	677	2,856	619	6,618
					ъ.	47	35	63	30	310	116	650
	4	(One month.		M.	2,108	315	290	1,986	4,533	1,902	11.134
		NAMES OF OFFICES.				Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety,	Serious offences against the person.	Serion soffences against the person and property, or	against property alones Minor offences against the person.	Minor offences against the property.	Other offences	Total
	,					Ħ	99	œ,	4	9	ė	

D.—Police.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1887, including the Railway Police.

		The second secon			* Section 1 - Section 2 - Sect	Sanctione	D STERN	ати ор Ро	LICH FOI	RCB.				
	10 M.	Name of District,	nty and Assistant		of District, ater Police, Imperia		, Town, olly or in ial reven	or Municipa part from ues.	l and	Total	Police,	tonmen or Munic Water paid who	h of Can- t, Town, sipal and Police, olly from han Im- or Pro- evenues.	
PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	,	Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards,	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Bs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Отсегя.	Men.	Total cost.
1	3	3	4	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	13	14	15
		Western Districts.												Rs.
	Burdwan.	Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore		1 1 1 3 2 1	4 2 2 6 3	83 54 45 142 102		490 292 220 800 661 556	 4	88 57 48 151 107	490 292 220 804 661 556		•••	95,933 58,275 47,809 1,42,896 1,15,229 97,350
		Total		9	22	491		3,019	. 4	522	3,023			5,57,492
		Central Districts.							,					
	Presidency	Nuddea Jessore Khulna		4 2 2 1 1	6 4 5 3 4	169 84 75 63 110		1,026 601 422 302 663	76 14 41	179 90 82 67 115	1,102 601 436 343 663			1,99,300 1,03,789 89,136 66,861 1,16,246
		Total		10	22	501		3,014	131	533	3,145			5,75,332
BENGAL	Rajshahye.	Rajshahye Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling		2 1 2 1 2 1 1	3 3 4 2 2 3 2	60 63 72 40 57 39 44	•••	344 354 380 204 292 203 226	•••	65 67 78 43 61 43 47	344 354 380 204 292 203 226			73,490 74,387 82,832 45,461 64,953 60,997 56,147
		Total		10	19	375		2,003		404	2,003	•••		4,58,267
		Eastern Districts												
	Daces.	Furreedpore Backergunge		2 1 2 3	5 4 4 6	80 67 89 88		547 319 450 451	14 26 7	87 72 95 97	561 345 450 458			1,07,162 69,425 1,16,679 1,11,893
		Total		8	19	324		1,767	47	351	1,814		'	4,05,159
	Chitta- gong.	Noakholly		1 1 1	3 3	69 44 43		392 255 275		73 48 47	392 255 275	•••	 	78,713 52,627 62,295
				3	9	156		922		168	922			1,93,635
		Total for Bengal		40	91	1,847		10,725	182	1,978	10,907		<u> </u>	21,89,885
BEHAR.	Patna.	Gya Shahabad Mozufferpore Durbhunga Sarun		3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 4 4 3 3 3 3 2	121 103 85 66 68 77 56	 8 	1,086 607 502 401 370 457 269		131° 109 91 70 62 81 59	1,086 607 510 401 370 457 269		•••	1,71,699 1,15,401 96,239 75,540 69,458 79,868 58,260
		Total		11	26	566	8	3,692		603	3,700			6,66,460

D.—Police—continued.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1887, including the Railway Police—concluded.

						SANCTION	ED STREM	orn of P	DLIC R P ol	RCE.			=::#/:=	Section State States
	MOR.	Name of District.	uty and Assistant-	Strength W	of District, (ster Police, Imperis	Cantonment paid for wh I or Province	, Town, or olly or in tial revent	r Municipa part from nes.	and	Total	Police,	tonmen or Munic Water paid who other to perial or	h of Can- t, Town, ripal and Police, olly from han Im- Provin- venues.	
Province.	COMMISSIÔNER'S DIVISION.	•	Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Snbordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and npwa:ds.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Re. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	u	12	13	14	15
									1					Rs.
.BRHAB concid.	Bhagulpore	Dl. a milmana	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	2 1 1 1 1	3 4 5 4 2	60 67 77 54 37		424 392 447 332 222	•••	65 72 83 59 40	424 392 447 332 222		,	85,719 79,995 84,676 64,649 45,096
		Total		6	18	295		1,817		319	1,817			3,60,135
		Total for Behar		17	44	861	8	5,509		922	5,517			10,26,595
ORISSA.	Orissa	Pooree Balasore		2 1 1 1	4 2 3 2	97 75 83 22	 	502 348 345 139	3 26 	103 74 87 25	505 348 411 139			99,683 61,055 74,969 25,603
		m.u.1		5	11	277		1,374	29	293	1,403			2,61,310
		South-West Frontie	er											•
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore.	Agency. Hazaribagh Lohardugga Palamow Singbhoom Manbhoom		1 1 1 1 2	3 2• 1 1 2	87 56 31 24 56	14 10	416 253 128 135 232		91 59 33 26 60	430 253 128 135 242			82,052 55,321 31,032 25,550 55,498
		Total		6	9	254	24	1,164		269	1,188	\		2,49,453
		Total of Districts		68	155	3,239	32	18,772	211	3,462	19,015			37,27,213
	•	Government Railw Police, E. I. Railw including Nall State Railway Tirhoot State Railw	way, nati 		5	59		187		65	187			79,903
		Police, including NW. Railway			1	17		48	•••	18	48			15,212
		Eastern Bengal R way Police Dacca Special Rese	rve		5 1	65 9		184 100		61 10	184 100			64,589 14,268
		Doomka Special	Re-		1	9		100		10	100	1		13,668
•		Bhagulpore Spe Reserve Inspector-General				6		50		6	50	•		6,344
		Reserve Special Sub-Inspect of drugging cases	etor		3	2		30		3 2	30			6,300 2,400
		Office of the Inspector General of Pol Lower Provinces	lice. I	4						4				1,17 842
		Total		6	16	-		699	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	178	699	_		3,19.926
		GRAND TOTAL		6 68	171	3,395	32	19,471	211	3,640	19,714	- 		40,47,169

2

Of towns.

846 625 507 507

22222

12 | 23 14

इ । इ

432

2

410 496 809 879

22222

D.—Police—continued.

Ä OF THE WHOLE PORCE (OFFICERS AND MRN) To population. to 2,036 to 3,412 to 4,147 to 2,910 to 2,095 to 3,474 to 3,869 to 3,122 to 3,079 to 1,841 1 to 1.773 to 2,817 1 to 2,831 Of district ex-clusive of towns. 9 to 2,412 to 2,993 to 2,975 to 2,644 to 1,322 to 1,267 to 2,403 to 3,758 to 2,640 to 1,676 1 to 1.014 2,060 1 to 2,091 Of the whole district. 17 15 2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1887. <u>ಭ</u> **2** 2222 2222 22233 3 of towns. 97 ద్ది **−**50 − 50 47 PROPORTION Of district ex-fowns. 2 To area. **ខ្**ខំខ្ទំ \$ \$ 22222 Ç 3.9 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 بې ش r Of the whole district, 7 1 to **33333** \$\$\$\$\$ 1 2 2 1,391,823 1,041,752 794,428 2,517,802 1,012,768 1,618,420 1,655,721 1,939,375 1,079,948 7,393,954 7,520,254 635.381 2 Population of whole district. 2,697 2,621 1,756 5,082 1,223 13,856 2,097 2,755 2,925 2,077 2,144 11,998 Area of whole district in square miles. 2 සි : : စ္တ : **:::::** I Ξ In Cantonments. 1,096 574 238 55 48 227 327 On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duly, 2 1,995 203 204 204 381 2,058 247 828 838 840 840 a 'uow DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE. Total. 45 138 138 138 138 446 41 42 42 102 102 830 2 Officers, œ Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to pri-soners and treasure, or in reserve. 86 82 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 38 9 . Men. In district. 88228 ଷ 4 5 5 5 E E 146 omcers. **6**62 1,268 156 Men. On station duties. 285 32 28234 301 Officers. including : : ::::: Western Districts. Central Districts. NAME OF DISTRICT. 24-Pergunnahs Nuddea Jessore Khulna Moorshedabad Total Total Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly Howrah, i COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION. Presidency Burdwan PROVINCE.

1001-00.]				•				
844 6,300 317 826 806 610	803		428 726 657 747	949	351 341 733	474	403	464 475 475 478 778 1,387 646
222222	1 to		1111 122 122	1 to	111 122	3	3	3333333
11 to 3,962 11 to 3,694 11 to 4,621 11 to 4,384 11 to 4,352 11 to 6,394 11 to 2,214	1 to 3,512		1 to 4,969 1 to 4,290 1 to 3,839 1 to 6,673	1 to 4,922	1 to 2.824 1 to 2.832 1 to 5,335	1 to 3,560	1 to 3,418	1 to 2,879 1 to 3,718 1 to 4,226 1 to 7,321 1 to 8,034 1 to 6,034 1 to 6,714
11 to 3.720 11 to 3.187 11 to 4.600 11 to 2.985 11 to 3.737 11 to 6.33 11 to 2.138	1 to 3,226		1 to 3.276 1 to 3.922 1 to 3 500 1 to 5,528	1 to 4.033	1 to 2,440 1 to 2,708 1 to 4,733	1 to 3,194	1 to 2,710	1 to 1,447 1 to 2,975 1 to 2,975 1 to 6,498 1 to 6,110 1 to 4,246 1 to 5.264 1 to 3,509
6 to 1 6 to 1 6 to 1 10 to 1 14 to 1 4 to 1	1 to 1		34 to 1 2 to 1 1 to 1 2 to 1	4 to 1	12 to 1 7 to 1 2 to 1	5 to 1	4 to 1	10 to 10 to
1 to 10 8 1 to 6-6 1 to 6-9 1 to 6-9 1 to 6-8 1 to 5-8 1 to 11-1	1 to 8.0		1 to 6.8 1 to 6.0 1 to 7.4 1 to 13.7	1 to 86	1 to 6.5 1 to 6.6 1 to 8.8	1 to 6.9	1 to 6.6	155 40 156 87 156 99 156 88 156 116 15 7:1 15 8:6
1 to 10-1 1 to 5-6 1 to 7-6 1 to 6-2 1 to 50 1 to 10-6	1 to 7.2		1 to 4.3 1 to 6.4 1 to 6.7 1 to 11.3	1 to 69	1 to 6.5 1 to 6.4 1 to 7.7	1 to 6.1	1 to 5.0	110 1.7 150 6.6 110 7.2 110 6.4 110 7.7 110 10.7 150 10.7
1,514,346 1.338,638 2,097,964 734,358 1,311,728 166,179 681,562	7,733,775		2,116,350 1,631,734 1,900,889 3,061,966	8,700,939	1,132,341 820,772 1,619,338	3,472,461	34,821,373	1,756,856 2,124,682 1,964,909 2,582,060 2,633,447 2,280,382 1,721,608
4,118 2,361 3,486 1,498 1,234 2,884	17,428	,	2,797 2,267 3:649 6,287	15,000	2.567 1,641 2,491	6,699	64,980*	2,079 4,712 4,365 3.003 3.335 2.622 3,531
:::::::			::::	:	: : :	:	38	3 : : : : : 3
28 29 32 38 13	263		95 th 36 ge	438	72 16 42	129	3,068	676 179 183 189 144 176 84 176
916 292 364 175 238 171 214	1,760		330 305 397 367	1,399	324 241 236	801	8,013	412 489 366 273 238 293 293 2,246
65 33 33 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	374	•	5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	320	& 4.4	167	1,726	83 83 61 68 61 68 61
126 108 152 79 88 81	714		142 132 143 167	F89	119 96 106	321	3,105	221 155 111 122 88 88 963
17 17 26 14 12 16 19	130		72 72 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 8	102	23 17 13	53	674	38 38 38 18 18 20 20 170
190 184 202 202 96 140 90	1,046		188 173 264 200	815	206 146 130	480	4,908	191 267 200 162 162 171 171 150 1,293
3448388	244		64 44 64 68	218	* 888	104	1,162	88 86 86 86 86 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
	:	ricts.		:	: : :	:	::	:::::::
Dinagepore Rajshahye Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling	Total	Eastern Districts.	Dacca Furreedpore Backergunge Mymensingh	Total	Chittagong. Noakholly Tipperah	Total	Total for Bengal	Patna Gya Shahabad Mozufferpore Durbhunga Sarun Chumparun
						-		:
Rajshahye			Dacca		Chittagong			Patna
<u>.</u>			_	-				i
BRNGAL .								Ввилв

5,976 * Add Sunderbuns Total

D.—Police—continued.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1887—concluded.

						1		L-1	·
8).			Of towns.	19	1 to 626 1 to 684 1 to 476 1 to 973 1 to 603	1 to 610	1 to 639	1 to 828 1 to 394 1 to 675	1 to 668
CERS AND MEN).		To population.	Of district, ex- clusive of towns.	18	1 to 5,451 1 to 5,330 1 to 4,242 1 to 4,194 1 to 3,040	1 to 4,642	1 to 4,907	1 to 3,299 1 to 2,347 1 to 1,976 1 to 980	1 to 2,417
WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS		-	Of the whole district.	17	1 to 4,044 1 to 4,246 1 to 3,494 1 to 4,020 1 to 2,711	1 to 3,786	1 to 3,601	1 to 2,957 1 to 2,090 1 to 1,398 1 to 980	1 to 2,241
THE WHOLE			Of towns.	16	14 to 1 10 to 1 1 to 1 4 to 1 8 to 1	3 to 1	4 to 1	5 to 1 18 to 1 9 to 1	6 to 1
PROPORTION OF		To area.	Of district, ex- clusive of towns.	15	1 to 11:3 1 to 11:9 1 to 11:4 1 to 14:7 1 to 8:2	1 to 11·8	1 to 9.8	1 to 6 9 1 to 6 6 1 to 4 3 1 to 9 6	1 to 6.4
PR			Of the whole district.	14	1 to 80 1 to 92 1 to 93 1 to 133	1 to 9.6	1 to 6.8	1 to 5.9 1 to 5.8 1 to 4.1 1 to 9.6	1 to 57
		hole district.	w to noisaluqoq	13	1,969.774 1,966.158 1,848.687 1,568.093 710,448	8,063,160	23,127,104	1,795.065 888.487 945.280 160,862	3,789,694
•	səlim	oraupa ni doirta	ib əlonw 10 gərA	18	3,921 4,268 4,956 5,456 1,891	20,492	44,139	3,633 2,473 2,066 1,590	9,762
		•	staemaotaso a I	n	: : : :	:	4	o. : : :	6
	anoq.	nicipal, or Har	On Town, Mun duty.	10	142 108 106 21 34	410	1,921	75 56 30 :	161
CB.		a].	Men.	6	292 290 348 313 190	1,433	3,679	429 297 383 139	1,248
OF FOR		Total.	отоетв.	00	53 76 87 37	287	-778	. 66 77 78 77 77	273
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.	rict.	over s and es, or o pri- and . or in	меп.	-	120 126 123 153 82	\$ 09	1,557	134 92 135 69	420
DIST	In district.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or exort to pri- soners and treasure, or in reserve.	Officers.	9	17 28 11	98	266	8 8 8	8
		tion 35.	Men.	10	172 164 225 160 108	829	2,122	295 205 248 80	828
		On station duties.	опротв.	•	88248	201	522	63 65 16	183
!					rgunahs	Total	Behar	::::	Total
		Name of District.		•	Monghyr Bhagulpore Purneah Sonthal Pergunnahs Maldah	H	Total for Behar	Cuttack Pooree Balasore Gurjhats	Ħ
-		COMMISSIONE, S DIVISION.		94	Bhagulpore			Orissa	
		PROVINCE. C			Ввнав-соисід. Е	(Orissa	

		1 to 782	1 to 858	100 00 1	2 3	7 10 000		:		:		:	:	:	;	:	:				1 40 580	3	
	1 to 2.253	1 to 3.895 1 to 2.945	1 to 2.907	} \$	3 \$	3				:			:	:	:	•	•		-		1 to 3.511		
		1 to 3,615 1 to 3,030	1 to 2,818 1 to 3,527	1 40 9 019	3 \$	3				:			:		:	:	:				1 to 2,833		
	11 to 1	5 to 1	7 to 1 1 to 1	8 to 1	4 to 1	:					:		:	:	:	:	:	,	` :		4 to 1		
_		22	1 to 24:3 1 to 14:9	1 to 20.0		- 1	•		(:	:			•	:		•	•	:		1 to 8.0	7) (1	
	1 to 13-4	1 to 26 5	1 to 23.3	1 to 18·5	1 to 6.5			•		:	:			•			į		:		1 to 6.2	***************************************	
	1,104,742	484.822	1,058,228	4,225,989	65,964,160			:		:	:	,		:	:	:	:		:		65,964,160		
	7.021	4.241	4,147	26,966	145,847		•	:	•	:	:			:	:	:	:		:		1,45,847	(c)5,976	151,823
	63 16	· :	::	1	86			•		:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	,	Sunder-	:
	* 8	:	- 83	86	5,248			•		:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	5,248	, g	TOTAL
	386 228	22.2	218	1,088	14,028			187		2	184	100	2	3	00	ଛ	:		:	669	14,727		GRAND T
	87	22.2	69	258	3,035			79	9	2	8	10	2	3	۵	က	64	**************************************	:	172	3,207		
-	130	7 86	20	904	5,483			\$9	•	:	8	100	2	3 9	3	_ක	:		:	370	5,858	P.Parladelayeraye	
	19	8 9	8	78	866			92		:	90	10	2	}	A	က	Ø		:	48	1,046		
	256 158	25 8	184	682	8,540			133		\$	148	:		:	:	:	:		:	329	8,869		
	\$ 3	40	33	180	2,037			64	9	8	29	:		:	:	:	:		:	124	2,161	•	
South-West	Hazaribagh Lohardugga	Sing bhoom	Manbhoom	Total	Total of Districts	:	Government Kailway Police, E. I. Rail- way, including Nalhati State Rail-	Tirhoot State Rail.	ing B. NW. Rail-	Eastern Bengal Rail-	way Police Dacca Special	9 4	0	Bhagulpore Special	Inspector-General's	Special Sub-Inspec-	cases Office of the Inspec.	tor-General of Police, Lower Pro-		Total	GRAND TOTAL		
	Chots Nag.		•						,							-						ı	
	-ĕ-																						1

PORE.

D.—Police—continued.

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during 1887.

GP 100 TE. Scholingsbergering und gegennen in A und den gegennen und					VIL	LAGE AND T	own Poli	CE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF R	RGULAR POLICE.	_
Province.	Commissions Division.	R'8	Name of Distr	RICT.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emolu- ments of each man	By whom paid.	Total annual co	ost.
			Western Distr	icts.					Rs. A.	. Р,
		(Burdwan	•••	11,367	26.5	18	By chakran land and	2,04,666 9	0
			Bankoora	•••	7,574	22.5	36.9	punchayets. By punchayets, ryots chakran and jaigin lands.	2,80,172 0	0
			Beerbhoom	***	7,357	26 6	32.5			11
	Burdwan		Midnapore	•••	9,599	44.3	19.8	By Khas Mehal chowkidars are paid by Government, chowkidars under Regulation XX are paid by the villagers, Act VI chowkidars are paid by the punchayets under assessment, and the Paike and Sirdars, &c., are		0
			Hooghly	•••	4,777	45.2	29.1	villagers, and union	1,39,487 0	0
		l	Howrah	••	1,407	648	34.2	punchayets. Paid in cash by punchayets, from tenants and chakran lands.	48,183 0	0
			Total	•••	42,081	33 3	26.2	-	11,02,599 13 1	11
			Central Distri	icts.				•		
•		ſ	24-Pergunnahs Nuddes		3,325	67:7		By village punchayets Ditto ditto	1,72,621 4	0
,	Presidency	}	Jossore Khulna		3,419 3,962 1,967	101·9 67·2 78·2	46·3 41·7 46	Ditto ditto By punchayets and	1,58,461 0 1,65,251 0	0
			Moorshedabad		3,943	638	33.4	villagers. By village punchayets and rent-free land.	90,601 11 1,31,997 0	
Brngal			Total		16,616	72.5	43.2	and rent-free land.	7,18,931 15	ß
		ſ	Dinagepore		3,581	75·3	48.6	By punchayets and villagers	1,74,391 6	0
	n. 1 1		Rajshahye Rungpore		3,202 4,630	70·3 70	38·9 40	By punchayets By villagers	1,24.815 0 (1,85,571 0 (0
	Rajshahye	···{	Bogra Pubna		1,807 2,177	56·1 91 8	52·9 48·3	Ditto	95 751 0 (1.05,346 15 (0
			Darjeeling		1,190	6,869.5	72 55 6	By punchayets and vil-	288 0 (Ŏ.
		1	Julpigoree Total		16,591	81 75	45 3	lagers.	7,52,338' 5 (_
			Eastern Distric	ŀ						_
			Dacca		3,613	83.5	43.9	By punchayets and vil-	1,58,971 3 (D
	Dacca .		Furreedpore		3,056	72.2	38·1	lagers. By villagers	1,16,555 0 0	0
	Ì		Backergunge Mymensingh		4, 656 6 .116	48·8 67	47·2 48	Ditto Ditto	2,20,143 0 0 2,93,568 0 0	
		\	Total		17,441	66.2	45.2		7 89.287 3 0)
		l	Chittagong		2,108	101.2	48	By villagers and teaplanters.	4,01,088 0 0)
l	Chittagong .		Noakholly Tipperah		1,993 2,682	45·6 66·9	89·5 41·7	By punchayets By punchayets and	78,820 9 2 1,11,854 0 0	
			Total		6,781	79.5	43 ,	zemindars.	2,91,762 9 2	-
	l		Total for Bengal		99,510	55.3	36.7		36,54,869 14 7	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

D.—Police—continued.

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during 1887—concluded.

			VILL.	GE AND TO	WN Police	NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REG	ULAR POLICE.	٠
Province.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emolu- ments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual co	:061,
•							Rs. A.	. P.
		Patna	3,192	76.9	30 8	By villagers and zemin-	98 359 1	0
	•	Gya	6,363	53.8	24.3	By ryots and zemindars		-
] [Shahabad Mozufferpore	5.377 4,498	54 78·6	22 9 31	By zemindars and ryots By punchayets, villagers,	1,23,292 1 1,39,494 0	0
	Patna		,,,,,			zemindars and by jaigir lands.	2,01,11	•
		Durbhunga	4,167	82· 4	35	By punchayets and maliks.	1,46,094 0	0
		Sarun	5,120	69.3	22 4	By villagers and zomin-	1,15,059 0	0
Венав Т	l	Chumparun	2,305	124-1	. 32 6	By zemindars and ryots	75,193 6	0
DEHAB 5		Total	31,022	71 5	27.4		8.52,213 7	0
i								
		Monghyr Bhagulpore	3 660 3,628	74 3 87·4	29·8 29·9	By zemindars and ryots By ryots, zemindars and	1,09,424 0 1,08,560 0	0
ļ	Bhagulpore			-, -		jaigir land.		
(Purneah Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,168 3,940	58 3 63·1	34·3 13	By residents By zemindars and ryots) (
	[Maldah	1,636	77.2	45 2	By ryots	73,968 0	U
		Total	18,032	70.5	28.8		5,20,673 0	C
		Total for Behar	49,054	71	27.9		13,72,886 7	C
	,	Cuttack	5.747	56.8	18 2	By jaigir land and	1,04,634 7	9
	•	D		66.9	12.3	villagers.		
Orissa	Orissa {	Pooree	2,045			By jaigirs, villagers and	25,272 0	•
		Balasore	2,796	58.8	15 9	By jaigir land and villagers.	44,697 0	
	• 1	Gurjhats	374	47.4	12.8	By jaigirs and villagers	4.816 0) (
		Total	10,962	69 7	16.3		1,79,419 7	
•		South-West Frontier Agency.						
•		Hazaribagh	3,280	67.1	22.9		75,126 9) (
0 V	Objects N	Lohardugga	2,517	81.9	27.5	and partly by lands. By villagers and zemindars in cash.	69,248 10) (
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	Palamow	1,207	67.9		By elakadars	16,243 9	
•		Singbhoom				By villagers	10,957 0	
		Manbhoom	3 503	50.7	16.7	By service lands and villagers.	58,786 U	, '
		Total	11,061	66.7	20.8	•	2,80,360 13	
		GRAND TOTAL	170,587	60 9	31.8		54,37,537 10) (

D.—Police—continued.

4.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general management of the Force during the year 1887, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Total sanctioned stre	noth-				Total.	Other offences-					Total.
Inspectors	ng.n-				170	Inspectors	•••	•••	***	•••	
Sub-Inspectors			•••	•••	924	Sub-Inspectors			•••	•••	9
Head-constables		•••	•••	•••	2,464	Head-constables			•••	•••	16
Mon	•••			•••	(a) 19,516	Men	***	··· e	***	•••	239
Armament of the for		•••			` ' '			•		•••	200
Number provide	d with f	irc-arms	•••		3,470		H	ewards.			
y amber province	with s	words only	or sword	ls and							
"		ns	•••		1,923	Number of Police re-	warded d	uring the <u>j</u>	rear—		
,,	with b	atons only	•••		173,000	By promotion	***	•••	•••		8
•		•				By money	***	E	•••	•••	1,72
	\boldsymbol{P}	unishments.	,							• '	•
Dismissed—							E^{a}	lucation.			
Inspectors	•••	***	***					_			
Sub-Inspectors		***	•••	•••	12	Number of Police w	ho can re	ad and wri	te		
Head-constables	•••	***	•••	•••	34	Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	***	169
Men	•••		***		552	Sub-Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	•••	91
Fined, degraded or su	ispend e d	l by their o	wn depart:	mental		Head-constables	••	•••	•••		1,860
officers—						Men		•••		•••	4,78
Inspectors	•••	***	***	•••	10	Number of Police u	nder inst	ruction dur	ing the ye	ar—	
Sub-Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	***	525	Inspectors	•••	***	•••	***	••••
Head-constables	•••	•••	•••		1,160	Sub-Inspectors	***	•••	•••	-1.	
Men	•••	***	•••	•••	2,844	Head-constables	•••	***	• et	•••	33
	3.5					Men	•••	***	•••	•••	516
Punished judicially b		istrate—				37 1 15.4 1 1	,				
Under Police Act-	-				l	Number enlisted dur	ing the y	car		•••	3,138
Inspectors	•••	•••	***	***		,, of one year'	s service	and under	10 years	***	11.550
Sub-Inspectors	•••	***	•••	•••	5	,, ,, 10 years	service	and upwar	ds	•••	8,878
Head-constables	•••	•••	• • •	•••	8	Number who have le		vice durin	g the year-	-	
Men	001 04	, T'''		•••	200	On pension	* • •	***	•••	•••	327
Under sections 330,	331, 340	s, Indian P	enal Coile		1	,, gratuity	ithant a		••• ! ! !	•••	30
Inspectors	***	***	***	•••		By resignation w	unout pe	ension or g	ratuity		1,256
	***	•••	•	•••	1	", GISMISSEL			. 1	***	598
Head-constables	•••	•••	•••	•••		" discharge oth			PDOA6	***	242
Men	 12. 70	 .1 (0)	***	•••	2	,, descriion ,, death	•••	•••	•••	•••	90
Under section 9 of t					Ì	Dorgontogo in bessite	l dunina	the ween t	 . total at	,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	538
Inspectors	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••••	Percentage in hospita	i during	the year to	o total st	rengun	P 1.0
Sub-Inspectors	•••	***	•••	•••	1	Demontage of Jesth		the weet	••• •• •••••• •••	,,, 	54 ·3
Head-constables	•••	•••	•••	100	1 17	Percentage of death		the year t	o total sti	rongth	0.0
Men	•••	***	***	***	17	of force	•••	•••	•••	•••	2·3

(a) Exclusive of 208 Water Police constables distributed thus: Midnspore 4, 24 Pergunnahs 76, Daces 14, Khulna 41, Furreedpore 26, Mymensingh 7, and Balssore 26.

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1887, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	I	RACE. Europeans.			Total.	Hindus—		,				Total.
District or Assistant Military or coven Uncovenanted Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and u Below Rs. 100 Constables	anted civ pwards 	Superinten il Eurasians.	dents—	•••	3 64 17 2 7	Rajputs Goorkhas Sikhs High caste Sudra Low ditto Hindus of all other c	19	***	•••	٠.		750 242 27 30 1,090 64 374 12
District or Assistant Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and a Below Rs. 100 Constables		Superinten Natives.	 	•••	10 14 1	Mahomedans .	·]	Men. 	***		***	76 5,525
District or Assistant Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and u Below Rs. 100 Constables	ipwards 	Superinten ON OR O	•••	•••	137 3,310 19,199	Rajputs . Goorkhas	••		•••	()		3,293 4,003 137 31 2,378 779 43 2,704
Christians Mahomedans	•••		•••	•••	144 835	Other religions	••	•••	es and me	n	•••	290 22,767

D.—Police—continued.

6.—Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1887, in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Population.	Number of cognizable	Number of persons convicted in cogni- zable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cog- nitable cases.	Total number of per- sons convicted in cognizable und non- coenizable cases
·. [Burdwan {	Bankura Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly	1,391,828 1,041,752 794,428 2,517,802 1,012,768 635,381	2 909 3 1,450 3,068 4 2,835	571	1,181 275 562 1,555 1,354 1,566	2,562 849 1,384 3,195 2,855 4,396
	Presidency	Total 24 Pergunnahs Nuddea Jessore Khoolna Moorshedabad	1,618,420 1,655,721 1,939,875 1,079,948	4,422 3,044 2,122 1,468	8,748 3,220 1,988 852 524	2,397 1,333 1,377 717	5,617 3,821 2,229 1,241
Bengal	Rajshahye {	Total Dinagepore Rajshahye Rungpore Bogra	7,520,254 1,614,346 1,338,638 2,097,964	13,119	1,204 7,788 1,318 851 869 675	1,017 6,841 830 669 573 310	2,221 14,629 2,148 1,523 1,442 885
		Pubna	1,311,728 155,179 581,562 7,733,775 2,116,350	1,807 1,828 1,330 13,573 2,017	772 1,610 459 	790 408 280 3,860 1,397	1,562 2,018 739 10,317 2,794
	Dacca } Chittagong {	Furreedpore Backergungo Mymensingh Total Chittagong Noakholly	1,900,889 3,051,966 8,700,939 1,132,341	1,753 2,236 4,997 11,003	1,162 1,301 1,662 5,522 825	1,263 857 1,846 5,363	2,425 2,158 3,538 10,885
•	Omtoagong {	Total Total Gya Gya	1,519,338 3,472,451 1,756,858	739 1,874 4,319 6,380 3,722 2,874	1,392 2,819 4,377 1,443 1,491	7·1 1,327 2,750 1,452 1,338 986	1,383 2,7.3 5,569 5,829 2,781 2,477
Венав {	Patna {	Mozufferpore	2,582,060 2,633,447 2,280,382 1,721,608	3,119 3,130 3,085 2,332 24,642	2,251 1,502 1,791 891	760 2,006 1,650 368 8,560	3,011 3,808 3,441 1,262
,	" .	Monghyr	1,969,774 1,966,158 1,848,687 1,568,093 710,448 8,063,160	3,777 2,020 2,743 2,606 1,338	1,462 879 820 1,388 909 5,458	1,152 821 519 1,345 396	2,614 1,700 1,339 2,733 1,305
)B1884	Orissa }	Cuttack Pooree Balasore Gurjhats	1,795,065 888,487 945,280 160,862	2,665 2,148 1,009 369	1,961 1,591 446 376	1,065 429 381 129	3,026 2,020 827 505
CHOTA NAGPOBE	Chota Nagpore }	Hazaribagh Lohardugga Singbhoom Manbhoom	3,789,691 1,104,742 1,609,244 463,775 1,058,228	6,191 1,229 2,039 543 1,325	4,374 621 1,187 350 852	2,004 349 546 131 453	970 1,733 481 1,305
	•	Total GRAND TOTAL	4,225,989 65,964,160	5,136	3,010 68,225	1,479	99,808

D.-

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

4.53									.	
Serial number.	LAW I'NDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Poice, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre-	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1{	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence, &c Total	2 				2 2		50	
	CLASS I.—Offences	against the State, Public Tranquillity. Safety and Justice.			ı	•				
2 3 4 5	231 to 263, 467 and 471. 212 to 216 224 to 226	Offences relating to army and navy Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes Harbouring an offender Other offences against public justice	193 19 482		2 2 2 12 61	24 213	113 19 417 2,017	70 7 325 1,279	92·5 95·2 85· 79·1	61·9 36·8 77 9 63·4
6 7	143 to 153, 157, 158. 140, 170, 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or soldier	2,471			, 2'	37	33	86.3	89.1
		Total	3,149	7	77	246	2,603	1,714	80 8	65.8
	CLASS II.—Ser	ious offences against the Person.								•
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	302, 303, 396 { 307	Murder by thugs , dacoits , robbers Other murders Attempts at murder Culpable homicide Unnatural offences Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1 12 13 247 56 255 188 63		9 3 10 7	1 2 61 3 36 6 3 10	2 9 1 0 177 36 193 101 87 66	4 1 65 17 112 26 15	200 100 100 95:3 96:6 98:1 86:6 92: '	44·4 10· 36·7 47·2 58· 25·7 40·5
18	305, 306, 309	of birth Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	396	*****	1	10	330	271	97:7	82·1
20 21 22	329, 331, 333 325, 326, 336 328 327, 330, 332	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant Grievous hurt Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring	796 31	5	 16	1 51 3	2 672 17	1 468 . 6	50 86 3 93 5	50· 68·1 35·2
23 24 25	324 363 to 369 346 to 348	public servant	1,221 267	31 1	22 6	1 65 21	21 871 188	9 352 61	66·6 75·7 63·	42·8 40·4 32·4
26	372, 373	extortion Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	139		 	10	81 12	20 2	69 5 77·2	24 6 16 6

Police—continued.

during 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

SES.													P	ersons,	
Inve	stigated by	police.	Numb	er of cases in 12 to 14.	columns	in convic-	in convic-	gistrate to	Cases	disposed of section 247,), P. C.			appeare	r arrested or d on other ss during o year.	-
	tion tion	fter	a	1 8	0	nding	nding	y Ma	a	ь	7.00			100	
19	By order of Magistrate on com- plaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate Police refused to inquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or dis- charge.	Pending at close of year before Maristrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in tion to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in tion to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magis- trate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magus trate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
19	13	14		15		16	17	18		184	19	20	21	22	23
													1	1	
1	181 111			1		•••	***	""	"	******	******	""			
•••••	*****					/**	""	""	""		******	""			
			•••••			 '''	···	···			******		1	<u>-</u>	
1		.,,		1											
116 20 415 1,815	 9 5 187	 3	 67 7 282 1,087	37 11 69 653	 5 12 256	53.6 35. 67.1 54.2	64·4 38·8 80·3 66·2	 6 3 17 222			7 6 37 1,019	 1	 134 18 608 9,232	22 2 2 131 1,823	 1 7 12,0
32	6	•••••	29	• 4	4	76.3	87:8				4			8	7
3,398	207	3	1,472	674	277	56.4	68.2	248	9	8	1,073	1	10,050	1,986	13,11
2 12 13 239 56 251 154 57	 5 1 9 15			 1 5 9 108 18 78 61 20	 72 11 45 9	33:3 7:6 26:6 28: 43: 14.7 24:1	44·4 10· 37·5 47· 58·9 29· 41·1	 23 10 38 67 10			3 98 3 66 6 6	1	10 26 17 436 49 456 134 44	 2 12 2 2 15 21 6	 1 2 1 54 5 53 16 6
83		***	63	10	5	63 [.] 8	84.1	3			14		71	2	8
385	3		264	57	9	68.	82.2	12			12		354	11	37
664	1 37	•••••	 423	1 174	 60	60:3	 70·8	 39	•••	, ₁	1 101	 	1,035•	1 229	1,30
27	2		6	11	3	20.6	35·2	5			5		22	••••	2
19 907 131	5 28 89	6 2	8 308 54	7 406 66	6 64 12	33·3 32·7 31·3	53·3 43·1 45·	5 51 51	 8 	7	1 80 61	 4	47 1,053 26b	20 243 114	1,3 4
71	25	2	17	82	12	17 3	34.6	29			15	•••	115	45]
										1		1	19	3	

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICE PURISHABLE.	Description of Crimm.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Maristrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending is conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases: nding in conviction to cases decided.
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CLASS II.—	Serious offences against the son—concluded.						·		
27 28	371 363, 354, 358, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit	1				*****		100.	*****
29	304A, 338	theft or wrongfully confine Rash or negligent act causing death	1,139	14	17	,60	871	453	78 [.]	52·
		or grievous hurt	65			9	-61	31	97.	50.8
		Total	5 037	51	95	333	3,767	1,958	82.6	52·1
30	Property 395, 397, 898	rious offences against Person and or against Property only. Dacoity	139		6	16	65	24	95 :8	36.9
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2				4		50·	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means in dwelling-house on the highway	21 30		4	2	5 13	3 7	95·2 100·	60° 53·8
33	392, 393	Robbery between sunset and sunrise other robberies	38 123		3 6	3 5	13 50	7 30	87·8 89·9	53.8 60··
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	937	4	27	3 0	415	207	87.3	49.8
35 36	428, 429 454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal Lurking house-trespass or house- breaking with intent to commit an	666	4	24	27	412	256	84.6	62.1
37	449 to 452	offence, or having made preparation for hurt	21,241	1,251	662	134	1,941	1,236	92:7	, 63.6
88	412, 413	ation for hurt	273	8	4	10	186	126	93.2	67:7
39	311, 400, 401	or habitually	1		•••••		1	1	100·	100
	111	robbers, and thieves	2			2	4	2	100	50.
	•	Total	23,473	1,262	736	229	3,105	1,899	92.3	61.1
	CLASS IV.—Min	or offences against the Person.		•			,		(
40	311 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,716	89	66	91	1,593	446	50.4	27:9
41	336, 337	170 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	49	.,	1		38	1 28	80·	73.6
42	374	Compulsory labour	5		•••••	·		2	50.	40
		Total	2,770	, 89	67	91	1,636	476	61.1	29.

Police—continued.

during 188	7, eaclusire	of cases in	Calcutta—continued.
------------	--------------	-------------	---------------------

Cases.													Person	18.	
Inve	stigated by	Polico.	Number	of cases in c	columna 12	in convic-	in convic-	gistrate to red.	Cases under C	disposed of section 247, P. C.			proces	arrested or d on other s during year,	
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on com- plaint or of his own motion, in which no previous inform- ation was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or dis-	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Ses-	Percentage of Police cases ending in tion to cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in tion to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magis- c-trate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magis- irate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.
	<u> </u>	¦	<u> </u>		Per	i	<u> </u>	i -	1 \$ 8	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1
12	18	14		15		16	17	18		184	19	20	21	23	28
1	*****			491411				1					100 111	101	••••
856	45	1	385	, 316	41	42.6	54.9	142	1	3	102		1,371	333	1,806
60	4	1	31	29	5	47.6	51.6	6		•••••	9		68	7	84
4,001	224		1,788	-1,418	358	42.1	55.7	492	9	12	570		5,592	1,065	7,232
		•													. •
133	6	******	24	40	15	17.2	37.5	30		·····•	112	•••	411	27	550
 19	""" 1	*****	3	2	₁	• 15·	90.	2		•••••	*****			 6	 19
3 3	 1	1	7	6· 5	3	20·5 19·4	53·8 58·3	9			3	•••	27 22	4	30 27
109	7	• •••••	29	15	6	25.	65 9	46	•••	******	7	•••	80	16	103
773	69		173 242	169 119	35 24	20 [.] 5 41 [.] 4	50·5	187 41	1	3	72 48		620 580	216 83	908
558	• 25	1	242	119	24	491.49	07	41	.••	3	40	***	000	03	711
19,937	316	69	1,221	678	170	60.	64.2	875		2	157		3,156	120	3,433
248	11		124	51	9	47.8	70.8	40			24		304	31	359
1	•••••		1	•••	••····	100	•••			•••••			7		. 7
2		•••••	2	2		100	60				10		11		21
21,849	. 436	71	1,833	1,087	265	8.1	62.7	1,239	1	5	434		5,23	503	6,168
	•		•												
1,169	235		285	589	66	20.2	32.6	341	54	114	142		1,852	1,200	3,194
42 1		A	26	8	• 1 	57·7 	76.4				*****	.,.	54 1	12 4	66 5
1,212	238	•••••	311	598	67	21.4	34.2	343	55	114	142		1,907	1,216	3,265

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

_										
Serial number,	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Maxistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 167, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous yest.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases derided.
1	2	3	4	5	в	7	8	9	10	11
	1				! 		<u></u> _		<u>.</u>]	
43 41 45 46 47 48	CLASS V.—2: 453, 456 379 to 382 406 to 408 411, 414 447, 448 461, 462	Inor offences against Property. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Theft { of cattle ordinary	856 1,825 25,523 1 384 1,792 8,288 33	57 3 1,083 3 1 78	8 27 655 33 30 82	38 722 58 61 222	398 1,170 11,884 809 1,713 5,204 12	240 823 7,393 282 1,315 2,019 11	89·9 96·3 79·3 40·5 97·1 32·1 100	60·3 70·3 62·2 34·8 76·7 38·7 91·6
		Total	39,701	1,225	836	1,121	21,190	12,083	70.	67·
49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	295 to 297 Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874. Cognizable offences under the Acts specificd.	Offences against religion Vagrancy and bad character Offences against Gambling Act Excise Laws Opium Act Railway Laws Salt and Custom Laws Arms Act	25 1,573 111 3,216 355 257 400 1,224	 1	 6 2 1 1 4 6	1 110 2 25 11 4 2 18	23 1,480 109 3,160 342 213 396 1,202	12 1,020 92 2,852 265 194 376 1,097	68 82 4 96 3 78 1 68 8 97 6 99 2 80 8	52·1 68·9 84·4 90·2 77·4 91· 94·6 91·2
58	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws. Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Public and local nuisances	19,196 1,480		9	174 10	19,204 1,434	17,627	98·3 , 95·7	91.7
		Total	27,837	2	34	357	27,563	24,856	93.8	90·1
	(GRAND TOTAL	101,969	2,586	1,845	2,377	59,856	42,986	82·	71.8

Police—continued.

during 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

Cases.													Parson	18.	
Inves	tigated by l	Police.	Number	of cases in 12 to 14.	columns	ending in convic-	ng in con-	Magistrate curred.	under o	lispessed of section 247, al Proce- Code.			Number of appeared process the	rrested or on other during year.	
	om- tion	after	a	b	0	ding	ending	by 000	a	В	ar.			, <u>d</u>	
Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate a Police refused to aquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year b-fore Maxistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases et	Percentage of Police cases viction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Maristrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not ap, peared before a Magis-	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police,	Appearing under order of Magis- trate,	Total of columns 19 to 22,
19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	25	(26	27
762 1,662 19,533 483 1,711	13 121 1,148 89 59	2 1 89 2	234 808 6,541 195 1,308	149 334 2,628 131 354	16 53 609 21 58	30·1 45·2 31·4 33·9 73·8	61· 70 7 71 3 59 8 78 7	63 173 2,796 125 86	 26 5	 54 23 8	21 52 1,074 60 114	7 1 10	467 1,807 14,601 467 2,820	37 116 5,040 613 131	525 1,975 20,723 1,141 3,075
2,409 34 26,594	1,702	101	1,033	4,545	810	38·4 32·3 35·6	52·1 91·6	323 4 3,570	351 382	776 861	1,680	18	3,532 15 23,709	10,959	8,912 16 36,366
15 1,042	2 260	•	10 836	5 376	1 73	53:8 64:2	66·6 68·9	3			1 48	•••	48 742	15 867	64 1,647
107 2,494 241 245 392 850	17 4 7 9 145	4	2,256 183 1×9 374 890	17 187 47 17 20 80	1 24 5 3 3 26	83°1 89°7 74°6 75° 93°2 89°4	83:9 92:3 79:5 91:7 94:9 91:7	1 32 20 9 .1 4	₂ 2		16 26 13 7 1	 	439 2,768 273 273 415 1,061	19 828 117 14 3 251	473 3,613 403 294 419 1,331
18,831	56	••••	17,399	1,409	65	92.1	92 [.] 5	12	2	3	175		20,484	407	21,066
1,396	30	*****	1,278	104	7	88.	92:4	2		•••••	86	•••	2,135	113	2,334
25,613	630	4	23,504	2,262	208	89.8	91:2	84	6	3	391	1	28,628	2,624	31,644
81,668	8,337	191	39,038	10,585	1,985	45.8	78·6	5,976	462	1,003	4,290	25	75,118	18,354	97,787

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

							,			PRESONS
		Abetment of offence not committed, &c	without being for trial,	ught before a	ed in Police ght before a d by Police.	fore a Magis-	charged a	ed or dis- fter appear- re a Magis- ate.	(including ordered security	convicted g persons to give for good luct).
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred brought before a Magistrate	Released without being brought before Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before trate for trial.	By Megistrate.	By Sessions or High Court,	By Magistrate,	By Sessions or High Coart.
Seria1			24	25	36	27	28	29	80	31
1	117	mitted, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence, &c	•••			2	1	1	****	
	CLASS I.— Offence quillity	s against the State, Public Tran- y, Safety and Justice.								
2 3 4 5	231 to 263, 467 and 471. 212 to 216 224 to 226 143 to 153, 157, 158	Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes Harbouring an offender Other offences against public justice Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or	"1 … 10	 10 2 182	 7:4 :3 1:9	774 11,842	59 11 257 4,044	8 3 118	 65 9 492 6,213 46	 18 3 187
		Total	11	195	1.9	12,863	4,380	129	6,825	208
	Class II.—Seri	ous offences against the Person.							•	
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	307 304, 308 376 377	Murder , dacoits , robbers , poison Other murders Attempts at murder Culpable homicide Rape Unnatural offences Exposure of infants or conceal-	3 	 4 4 1 36 2 34 13 2	40. 15 3 5 8 8·2 4 7·4 9·7 4·5	6 25 18 506 52 504 148 50	6 12 107 11 93 75 17	 6 9 5 171 11 117 27 11	 1 2 1	 8 1 88 18 207 31 16
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of,			2.5	87 365	22 79	2	30 270	28
19 20 21	329, 331, 333 325, 326, 335 328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant Grievous hurt Administering stupefying drugs		 26	2·5 4·5	2 1,334 25	447	1 28 2	 620	1 89 9
22	327, 330, 332	to cause hurt				67	20	, 6	15	7
23 24 25	324 363 to 369 346 to 348	Hurt by dangerous weapon Kidnapping or abduction Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose		9	1	1,340 424	791 223	6 65	4C5 71	6 38
6	372, 373	of extortion Selling, letting, or unlawfully	•••	1	.8	154	113	3	38	
		obtaining a minor for prosti- tution				22	16	2	3	

Police—continued.

during 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

continued.								<u> </u>			Profesty.		
columns 30 e Police.	ed in Police	ed in Police	died trans-	Num	ber pendi	ng at end o	f year.	property was	property was	property was			F recovered
Number of persons shown in columns and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentare of persons convicted in cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., diferred, admitted as approvers, commencement of trial.	Before ance b Magi	appear- efore a strate,	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which p	Number of cases in which precovered.	Percentage of cases in which proceed to cases in which plost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property to value of property lost.
32	83	5 8 34	35	86	87	38	<u>වි</u> 3 9	10 40	41	42 42	43	44	·
32	33	"	"	"	"	00		70	"	1			45
											Rs.	Rs.	
•••••	•••••	•••••					•••			••••	*****	•••••	
•••••	******	•••••				******	•••	 •••••	•••••	·····	•••••	•••••	•••••
													•••••
					<u> </u>								
	****		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••••	400000				
73	54.4	55·7	1	,	•••	7	2	•••••					
8	44.4	36.3		•••	•••	2	***	*****	******	******	*****	*****	··•···•
406 5,425	66·7 58 7	63·4 54·4		5	36	19 1,244	 16	*****	*****	•••••	*****	*****	, ,
40	68.9	65.5				. 7	···				*****		
5,952	59·2	54.9	24	6	36	1,279	18	•…••	•••••		.,,,,,		
 8 1 86 18 203 31 15	30.7 5.8 19.9 36.7 44.5 23.1 34.	32° 6 2 17°6 36° 41°5 24°4 32°6	 27 1 2 1	:: :: :: :: :: ::	 1 	 35 35 34 31	 78 7 49	1 10 	4	40	 13 1,220 	541	443
56	78.8	65.8	•	•••	•••	1	4				•••••	•••••	••••••
264	74.5	74.6	7	•••	•••	8	•••	******	******	******	•••••	•••••	111 11
611	 59·	55.6	 12	•••	4	 136	₂	•••••	,,,,,,	,,		 	
9	40.9	36.		1		. 1	2	•••••	•••••		•…•••		
13 383 96	38·2 86·3 36·2	38·2 95· 31·4	₆	••• •••	1 2 1	18 96 21	₆			•••••	 	****** ****** ******	
90	26.	23.6		· •	"	20	•••	••••		•••••	***.**	•••••	••••••
8	15:7	15.7		•••		.1		•••••			•••••		

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

											Persons
				ithout being	ght before a	d in Police	fore a Magis-	charged ance bef	ited or dis- after appea ore a Magis trate.	r- (includi ordere securit	convicted ng persons ed to give y for good duct).
Serial number,	LAW UNDER WH PUNISHABLE.		Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released i cases without being brought Naristrate to nersons smeeted by	Number actually brought before trate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrato.	By Sessions or High Court,
Serial				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	81
27 28 29	CLASS II.—, 371 353, 354, 356, 304A, 338	•••	or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	35	2.5		841	1	828	
			Total	9		38	_	2,925	-	-	-
	Prope	Seri rty d	ous offences against Person and or against Property only.					10.5	150		
3 0 31	395, 397, 398 399, 402		Dacoity Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	34	8.2	508	107	170	*****	95
32 33	374, 397, 398 392, 393		Robbery with or stupefying drugs by other means on the highway between sunset and	•••	*2	 15·3 7·4	17 28	 11 15	******	 4 8	
	002, 000	"	sunrise Other robberies	1	2	2.5	26 101	11 43		9	1 5
34	270, 281, 282, 4 to 433, 435 440.	to	Scrious mischief and cognate offences	•••	41	6.6	865	497	51	337	23
35 36			Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal Lurking house-trespass or house- breaking with intent to commit	•••	40	6.8	671	274	******	358	1
37	449 to 452		an offence, or having made pre- paration for hurt House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having	8	281	8.9	3,137	1,253	60	1,525	95
8	412, 413	1	made preparation for hurt Receiving stolen property by	•••	10	3.2	346	125	3	196	3
9	311, 400, 401	1	dacoity or habitually Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves				7 21	1 2	2 6	•••••	13
	e e		Total	11	412	7:8	5,727	2,249	292	2,482	241
	Class IV.—	Mine	or offences against the Person.		ι						
0			Wrongful restraint and confine-		46	2.4	3,148	2 ,126		844	6
1	3 36, 3 37		ment Rash act causing hurt or ondangering life		2	3.7.	,	2,126		41	
2	374	0	Compulsory labour			•••	64 5	3	•••••	2	
			Total		. 48	25	3,217	2,150	•••••	887	6

Police-continued.

during 1887, exclusive of cases in Calculta—continued.

continued	l.								. 20. 77 N F.272	Pro	PERTY.	•	
wn in columns 30 ip by the Police.	onvicted in Police	onvicted in Police	e.g., died, trans-	Nuu Before ance	appear-	ling at end	of year.	which property was	which property was	in which property was in which property was	ď		roperty recovered
Number of persons shown in columns and 51 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, t ferred, admitted as approvers, &c., comnencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail,	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in w	Number of cases in wi	Percentage of cases in w recovered to cases in w lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
82	33	34	85	36	27	38	39	40	31	43	43	44	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
*** 11			•••	•••	 	•••••			• • • • •			******	*****
685	49.9	48 [.] 2			5	94						•••••	•••••
31	45.5	41.8	2	•		3	1						••••
2,549	45.5	43.2	60	1	14	475	165	11	4	36 3	1,233	541	43.8
94	228	19·5	12		6	56	68	99	47	47:4	36,334	3,688	10.1.
		•											}
 4 9	30·7 33·3	36·3 32·1	 1 	•••		1 4	•••	14 20	 5 7	35·7 35·	3,005 1,862	547 445	11 5 23 8
9 ° 45	40 9 56 2	40•9 52·9		•••	· 	5 7	1	26 71	10 21	38 4 29 5	1,411 3,690	182 300	12 8 8·1
27 0	43.5	41.6	1	1	1	38	8	1	1	100	482	482	100
-83 0	56 8	56 ·3		•••		38	 .	6	6	100	100	100	100
1,599	50.6	52 ·9	13	2	5	163	28	12,510	2,521	20.1	5,00,839	52,128	10.4
189	62·1	69 8			3	19		30	19	63.3	609	327	63 [.] 6
4	57·1	67·1		•••				1	1	100	35	7	2 0·
13	118·1	61.9			•••	•••••							·····
2,566	49.	49.1	27	3	15	331	105	12,778	2,638	20.6	5,48,367	58,206	10.6
•						•							
•													
680	31.3	30.3	5		"	167	***	******		•••••	••••	•••••	
	703	73 [.]	··· •	•		2	•••				•••••		
618	32.4	31.4	5			169		••••	••••	******	•••••	*****	*** ***

D. -

7 - Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

			- 1000000				4 - wangs out		P	ERSONS-
		•	without being for trial.	ght before a	ed in Police before a Ma- r Police.	ore a Magis-	charged af	d or dis- ter appear- e a Magis- tte.	Finally co (including ordered security i	to give for good
Serial number,	LAW UNDER WHICH FUNISHABLE.	Pescription of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred w brought before a Magistrate f	Released without being brought before Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Markistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before trate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
Seri			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	CLASS V.—Min	nor offences against Property.								
43 44 45 46 47 48	453, 456 379 to 382 406 to 408 411, 414 447, 448 461, 462	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking Theft { of cattle ordinary Criminal breach of trust Receiving stolen property Criminal or house-trespass Breaking closed receptacle	 7 6 13 2	13 91 1,017 35 68 107 2	2·7 5· 6·9 7·4 2· 3· 13·3	510 1,876 19,654 1,095 3,000 8,800	220 718 8,230 702 898 5,314	1 7 34 9 23	257 1,049 9,972 319 1,900 3,275	7 34 134 7 47 2
		Total	30	1,323	5.2	34,949	16,083	74	16,785	231
	CLASS VI.—Ot	her offences not specified above.								
49 6 0	295 to 297 Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Offences against religion Vagrancy and bad character	•••	 	•••	64 1,647	25 511	•••••	37 1,028	
51 52 53 54 55 56 56 57	Cognizable offences under the Act specified. 269, 277, 279, 280	Offences against Gambling Act Excise Laws Opium Act Railway Laws Salt and Custom Laws Arms Act	 4 1	8 19 3 7 1	1·8 ·6 1· 2·5 ·2 ·09	465 3,589 400 287 418 1,326	98 487 105 37 27 152	1	364 3,067 288 243 388 1,148	
	283, 285, 286, 289 291 to 294, sec- tion 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal	Public and local nuisances	17	16	.07	21,026	1,823	······	19,145	
58	or local laws. Other special and local laws cogniz- able by Police.) 	•••	15	.7	2,318	312		1,995	
		Total	22	70	•2	31,540	3,577	1	27,703	
		GBAND TOTAL	83	2,261	3.	95,293	31,365	972	67,025	1,238

Police—continued.

during 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

conclude	·d.										PROPERTY.		•
Persons shown in columns 30 were sent up by the Police.	privicted in Police	nvicted in Police for trial.	e.g., died, trans- rovers, &c., after	Nu	mber pen	ding at end	of year,	which property was	ch property was	which property was		red.	operty recovered
Number of persons show and 31 who were sent up	Percentage of persons convicted in	Percentage of persons convicted cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, ferred, admitted as approvers, &c., commented of trial,	In custody of Police.	kistrate.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in whi	Number of cases in which recovered.	Percentage of cases in which recovered to cases in which lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property heat.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	41	45
											Rs.	Rs.	
253 1,054 8.703 221 1,896 1,779	58·3 59·6 47·3	53.6 59.8 60.1 48.6 66. 48.9 85.7	13 38	 9 2 	2 4 35 3 4 3	23 53 1,218 51 102 201	22 28 4 22 	17 1.588 18,136 520 1,669	10 1,127 8,697 159 1,568	58 8 70 9 47 4 30 5 93 9	35,570 3,91,297	33 24,726 1,40,869 10,902 39,993 	38 8 69 5 36 27 7 60 9
13,918	58 7	58.7	72	13	51	1,648	56	21,950	11,472	52.2	5,33,148	2,17,011	40.7
31 489	64·5 65·9	64·5 62·6	 15			2 93	···	•••••				******	•••••
352 2,386 208 230 387 927	80·1 86·5 76·1 84·2 93·2 87 3	78.9 86.6 74.2 84.2 93.4 86.6	 3 3 1 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	"1 "" "" ""	3 32 7 5 3 25					•••••		······································
18,754	91-6	91·3	3		7	55		•••••		•••••		••••••	*****
1,923	• 90·	87 2	1		1	10		•	*****	····••	,		••••
25,687	89.7	89.2	24		12	235							
1,290	68.2	67·1	212	22	128	4,137	344	34,739	14,114	40.6	10,82,748	2,75,768	25.4

:

ക

9

Φ,

11

34

27

ଷ୍ଟ

18

8

37

65.8

Total

113

died,

persons care.

sconded. persons

REMARKS.

18

8 persons died, &c. 2 persons dicd. a 324 129 11 163 ಣ 11 : : : To enolo ta laint at close of 9 8 93 By High or Sessions Court, 91 : : : : : : : Convicted-247 6,970 6,373 138 932 0 888 : 2 By Magistrato. 4 4 8 119 8 : : By High or Sousloms Court, : : # Acquitted. PERSONS 112 3,632 2,107 106 1,185 8 40 1 the Police during the year 1887, exclusive of cases in Calcutta. 13 By Magistrato. ន្ត 33 557 183 23 261 35 : : : : 2 Discharged after appearance 77 11,703 327 3 Actually appeared before the court, including pend-ing from hat year, : 1 7,736 271 2,605 11,532 330 88 27 : Иптьет of ретеопа вкаілаї Троснав івзиед. 2 6,118 221 2,284 8 800 8,177 ଷ୍ଟ 97 Number of cases in which process issued. 34 34 59 20 539 18 Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry. 8,706 18 130 14 167 : Total of columns band 6. 3,156 2,058 34 998 -63 Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion. : : : ,, 9 -Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by 3.332 222 1,432 6,550 38 Instituted by complaint task the year. : 3,947.6 301.4 1,752.4 242.2 63. 2.8 26.5 187.8 ò 6,665 Average institutions of five preceding years. Offences against public justice...
Offences by public servants
False evidence, false complaints
and claims and fraudulent Offences against the State
Harbouring deserters by master deeds, and disposition of property.
Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
Offences relating to weights and or fraudulently using commit . : Abetment of offence not commitassembly, Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person. CLASS I. - Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c. measures. Making or using false DESCRIPTION OF CRIME. Abetting commission of by public, &c.
Concealing design to Total unlawful 60 ship. marks. Rioting. affray. 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228 161 to 169, 217 to 223 193 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424. : ; : : : LAW UNDER WHICH PURISHABLE. 8 149, 154 to 156, to 130, 505 09 : to 316 482 to 489 465 to 477 264 to 267 118, 119 161 193 t 421 t 312 370 121 137

40

6

-00 a 2

Serial number.

D.—Police— continued.

_	T noweon died		4 persons died.	က	and absconded.	•	-	caped.	caped.	2 Dersons es-	caped.	and escaped.		6 persons died	and transfor- red	l person died.		and transfer- red.			5 persons died.	15 persons died	red. 36 persons died. escaped, and transferred.
	8	3	•	230	674	;	49	2 -	3 8	126	207		:	100	9.9	22	126	-	19		327	623	1,871
			:	•	.87		7		12	-	17		: :	16		: : :	: ; :		:		*	8	202
	132		8,880 41	3,009	12,022		238	66	20	1,413	2,000		28	188	79	393 746	2,354	431	164	308	15,698	20,308	41,434
	:			6 :	10		4	-	60	:	111		: :	28	ع	::	::	:	:	-	ಣ	£	189
	594		9,768	2,592	12,398		271	167	62	2,055	2,555		22.2	824	171	422 79	1,284	3	169	228	4,679	7,939	26,829
	142		3,398		4,528		137	63	11	533	744		:	467	82	194	240	88	15	96	1,038	2,242	8,221
	809		34 22,49× 56		29,706		869	642	169	4,129	6,538		17	1,629	369	1,032	4,005	\$ 69	353	183	21,756	31,192	78,781
	692		38,395 40	9,879	48,361		824	524	164	5,552	7,064		18	2,336	462	1,381	3,821	735	426	720	24,400	31,97	102,647
	467		23 32,584 46	7,417	40,070		899	386	1,46	4,476	6,678		10	2,003	369	1,167 491	1,068	362	213	747	19,670	28,136	80,575
	99		1,255	888	2,163		82	158	21	321	585		1	76	é <u>(</u>	3 7 6	741	C,S	128	:	863	2,276	5,636
	926		31 46,245 53	10,764	67,093		1,406	660	191	7.147	9.404		14	3,819	643	685	1,718	553	341	876	22,601	33,088	109,264
	:		28	46	73		•11	•	22	3 25	98		::	ಣ	н,	* K3	409		62	:	6,042	6,539	8,835
	926		31 46,219 52	10,718	67,020		1,395	649	169	7,126	9,338		48	3,816	642	662	1,309	552	289	876	17,669	27,619	100,419
•	1,206.2		48.284.4 68.6	9,686.4	66,080.6		1,681.4	819.	188.6	7,165 6	9,854.6		20.4 78 8	3,802	855 8	4.499	2.6 1,615.6	622.3	2 285 2	663.4	20,356.2	32,361.6	106,234.5
Serious offeness against Property.	Extortion	Minor offences against the Person.		Voluntarily causing hurt	Total	CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.	Cheating			Mischief (simple)	Total	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.	Offences against religion Criminal breach of contract of service.	Offences relating to marriage	Defamation	, sə	Keeping a lottery office Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	Public nuisances		Maintenance of wives and children.	Other special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	• Total	GRAND TOTAL
CZASS III.—Seru		CLASS IV Mino	14 846 16 852, 365, 368 16 334	17 323	•	CLASS V Mino	18 417 to 420	19 403, 404	604 02	21 426, 427, 434		CLASS VI.—Othe	29 298 23 490 to 492	24 493 to 498		7 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	28 -291A 29 Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	30 Offences under Chap- ter X. C. P. C.		32 Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.			

D.-

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

=						Ca	SES.						==
			e pre-	during	under Code.	in pre- enquiry	Investi	gated by	Police.	★ hich	rate to		
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five ceding years.	Reported to have been committed the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in vious years, and brought under eduring the year.	By Police one motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4.4	5	8	7	8	9	9 a	10	10 a
1	115 117 118,119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence.									 		
		Total		•••			-,,,			<i>"</i> .			
	CLASS I.—Offen tranquillit	ces against the State, public y, safety, and justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	*****	*****	•••					•••		•••	
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes,	16	29			29			19		•••	
4 ' 5	,212, 216 224 to 226	Harbouring an offender Other offences against public justice.	 22	18			ӕ7			13		•••	
6 7	143 to 153, 157, 158 140, 170, 171	Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or soldier.	13 3	15 2			11 2			7	•••	100	
		Total	. 54	64			59			40		•••	
	CLASS II.—Serio	us offences against the person.											1
8		by thugs by dacoits							•••			•••	
10 } 11 12	302, 303, 396	by robbers										•••	
12		Other murders	8	4		""	4	1			3	***	
13	307	Attempts at murder	5	5			5			1		2	
14 15	304, 308 376	Culpable homicide Rape	5 9	4 2		:::	2	:::		2		41.	
16	377	Unnatural offences	6	4			4			2	•••	2	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or con- cealment of birth.	2			"			***		•••	•••	
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at and abetment of suicide.	24	19			19		•••	11	***	1	•••
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the pur- pose of extorting property or confession.			•••			•••			•••	***	
20 21	325, 326, 335, 328	Grievous hurt Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	62			60 2	•••		33	2	3	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	3	1"			1			1	··•	***	•••
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	59	76			67			38	٠ 2	•••	
24 25	363 to 369 346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction Wrongful confinement and	22	18			13	1		4	•••	•••	
		restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.			"			***	"	<u>.</u> ""		***	"
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	2		•••	2	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••

Police—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887.

•	***************************************					anterior of the state of the st	Persons											ROPBRTY.	
,	Number a appeared process the	on other		transferred before trial.	brought before a	before a	Acquidischar	tted or ged after arance a Magis- ate.	victed ing p ordered secur	ly con- (includ- ersons i to give ity for onduct),	lied, transferred,	Bei bein	imber end fore g put trist,	pending of year.	at	property was	property was	AUFBATT.	, ż
***************************************	By Police,	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferre	Released without being by Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared Magnetrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., di	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which stolen.	Number of cases in which recovered.	Amount of propety stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18	8 6	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																		Rs.	Rs.
			*****	•••								· 						.,,	*****
	*****		••••		,	•••••													•••••
		•••••	*****			******		•••				•••				•••		••••	•••••
ľ						6.5	J												
						•••••													*****
	34		34		4	30	8		18	2				 2				******	
			•																•
	17	•••••	17		•••	17			14					•••		•••	•••	•••••	******
	51 2	14	65 2		4.	65 2	30 1		34 1		1							****** 2	•••••
-	104	14	118			114													
ŀ	,		•		4	114	42		67		1								
	 8 6 6 3 5		6 8 6 3 7			 6 8 6 3 7	 1 2 3	 5 2 		 1 2 2	 1 3 			 	 3 1 1 	 1 			
			pg. 111			•••••			•									•••••	*****
	73 2 1 83 31	• 10 7	82 2 1 93 38	•		82 2 1 93 38	42 1 49 29	 1	32 1 40 3	7 1 		:: :: ::		 4 1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	 		• 14	
	8	*****	3			3	8		•••					***	::			 .	•••••

D.-

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

		1				Car	BES.						
			e dra	daring	under code.	in pre- enquiry	In	vestigate Police.	ed by	which	rate to		
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during five ceding years.	Reported to have been committed of the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in vious years and brought under en during the year.	By Police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	I a	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	94	10	10a
	CLASS II.—Se	rious offences against the son-concluded.											
27 28	371 363, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or	84	80			69	•••	•••	50	"1		
29	304a, 338	wrongfully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	16			,16	•••		9			
		Total	311	296			268	1		152	6	8	
	CLASS III.—Serio	us offences against person and against property only.											
30° 31	395, 397, 398 399, 402	Dacoity Preparation and assembly for dacoity.			***		•••	•••					
32	394, 697, 398	Robbery by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means			***		(" (••• •••				
33	392, 393 {	Robbery in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	1	***		1			1	•••	***	
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Other robberies Serious mischief and cognate offences.	. 5	43	***		41	 	•••	40	"1	***	::\ :\
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	222	295	•••		295	•••	***	121	6	1	***
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or hav- ing made preparation for hurt.	25	2 0	•••		20		•••	13	•••		
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	·····			 .		••				•••	
		Total	255	363			361			178	7	1	
	CLASS IV Mino	r offences against the person.		1							c		
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	59	3 9			16	2	٠	12	,	•••	
39	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	24	34			25		•••	24	'		
40	374	Compulsory labour	•••••	•••••	•••				•••				
		Total	*****		/	**	***	***	•••	***	**	•••	***

Police—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—continued.

					Perso	×8.			TO THE STATE OF TH			***************************************				·	PROPERTY.	
appeared process	arrested or l on other l during year.	•	d before trial.	brought before a	appeared before a	Acquit discharg appea befo Magis	ranc o Fo a	persons	luding ordered security of con-	died, transferred, of trial.	Bein/	of of fore g put rial.	ending at	end	n property was	h property was		- pa
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being b	Number who actually app Magistrate.	By Magistrate,	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate,	By Sessions or High Court,	Otherwise disposed of e.g., d	In custody of Police,	On bail.	Under trial before Msgistrate,	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which stolen.	Number of cases in which recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	130	14	15	16	17	aı	.8 ô	19	20	21	22	23	21	25	26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
 87	8	 95		 2	 93	32		61	•••						***	•••	` 	******
18	•••••	18			18	9		9	•••	<i></i>							*****	
343	31	382		6	376	174	8	157	17	5			10	5	2	1	91	14
				•												 1	1	
10 4 2	• 1	10 43			10 43	6 2	"1	3 4 0				•••					69	64
191 19	•	192	1	12	179 19	30	5	124	13				7		242	153	21,481	8,869
•10	•••••		.••	•••					''	•••	•••	•	***		•••	•••	*****	
					•••••								**					
263	1	265	1	12	252	41	6	181	14				7		246	155	21,551	8,934
	•				-		•									•		
22	.,23	45			45	30	***	15			100						*** ***	
53	12	65	***		65	12	***	52	***				1		•••	•••	•••••	
*****	*****					,						:				•••	•••••	******
******															<u> </u>		1.3	

D.—

7a .- Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

	The second secon) i inicioa		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1	
							sks.					.	 .
			five pre-	l daring	o under	in previ- enquiry	In	vestigated Police.		in which	istrate to		
Serial number,	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	Average number reported during f	Reported to have been committed the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed ious years, and brought under during the year.	By Police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire,	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 iconviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by 4ransfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	43	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	CLASS VMino	r offences against Property.											
41	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20	70			70			2			
42	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	22 2,473	22 2,307			22 2,232	61	•••	18 1,041	90	 14	
43	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	435	345			243	25	•••	121	12	5	
44 45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property Criminal or house-trespass Breaking closed receptacle	93 251 1	70 225 1			70 82	17	•••	45 86	6	1	•••
46	461, 462	(Total	3.378	3,113			2,761	105		1,350	108		
		10tal	3.310				2,701	100	•••	1,500	108	24	
	CLASS VIOthe	r offences not specified above.									 		
47	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	••••						•••				
48	Chapter VIII, C. T.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	*****					•••	'			
49 60	295 to 297	Offences against religion Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	 111	3 124			1 124		•••	1 118	••• •••	•••	
51 52	Cognizable of-	Excise Laws Railway Laws	247 186	156 177 5			154 177	A. 	· ••• •••	139 175		₁	
53 54	the Act.	Salt and Custom Laws. Stage Carriage Act	10 1,403	1,934			1,613	···	•••	1,687			
55 56	269, 270, 277, 279 to	Stamp Act	73 611	88 2,646			3 2,266	8	•••	38 2,553	ا 1	•••	,
•	283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section	Total	2,644	5,133			4,343	3	•••	4,716	- 8		
	34 of Act V of 1861, and any												-
	other municipal or local laws.												
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 and Amend-												
	ment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—			,									
67	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers	4	6			6		•••	5			
68	Section 31	Unlawful detention of women and children.	4	5	'			"	***			•••	
59	Section 32	Lurking with intent to com- mit any criminal act.	25	31	•••		31		***	18			
60 61	Section 33 (Taking liquor into the Fort, &c. Ditto or drugs into Jail	*****	•••••	•••								
62	Section 34 Section 35	Keeping unlicensed boarding- house, &c.	8	33			•••		•••	29	•••		
63 64	Section 40 Section 42	Breach of police license Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	9	.		•••			'				
65	Sections 66, 68, 68 <i>a</i> , 69, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the	5,510	9,744		•••	9,722		***	8,954		•••	•••
66	Section 81	Possessing suspicious pro-	215	214			214		•••	٠,			
67	•••••	Other offences under Police Act.	125	33		49 1	25		•••	24			
1	1						l						

Police-continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—continued.

						Person	18,					-				I	PROPERTY.	Agina mininterra paga ana ang
appeared	arrested or l on other s during year.	•	d before trial.	brought, before a	appeared before a	Acquidischargappea appea befo Magis	rance re a	Finally e ed (inc persons e to give s for goo duc	luding ordered ecurity d con-	died, transferred, of trial.	Bef being	of	ending at	end	ch property was	which property was	_	red.
By Police.	By order of Magistrate,	Total,	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial,	Released without being by Magistrate,	Number who actually app Magistrate,	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., &c., after commencement	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which stolen.	Number of cases in whi	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	13	130	14	15	16	17	a 18	B b	19	20	21	23	23	24		26	27
																	Rs.	Rs.
2		2	•••		2			2	•••			•••	•••	***			 490	400
23 1,669	82	23 1,765		164	23 1,601	413	 5	20 1,125	 23	 15	•••	•••	 19 2	ï	22 2,187	'	1,10,219	490 58,727
216 164	85	306 168		1 4	292 168	136 58 190	1	152 104 133	5	1		••• ••						******
125 1	205	331 1			331			1										.,
2,275	407	2,706		178	2,528	842	7	1,601	28	16			30	1	2,209	1,333	1,10,709	59,217
,		100100			1.4100								•••					••••
,,,,,,,		•																.·y
1		1 43 1			1 431	31		1 400	•••								•••••	•••••
431 214	2	216		•	216	24		192	•••								•••	*****
239 5	*** ;**	240 5			240 . 5	2		237 5	•••				1		:::			•. •••
1,839	150	1,9 89			1,989	85 14		1,904 41	•••				,					••····
3,811	53 4,710	56 4,2 82		13	56 4, 269	57	**1	4,212	•••			·						
6,543	676	7,22 0		13	7,207	213		6,992					2					
	•	,																
•																		
<u>.</u>																		
5		5		•	5			5	•••	•••							******	*****
*****	2	2			2	2			•••		•••	***	"	***	""		******	*****
34		.34		6	28	7	".	21	•••	•••	***		· ··		•••	•		•
		*****				 3	•	70	•••							•••		•••••
*****	• 73	73		•••	73	3		6									111111	
*****	9	99	•••		99	•••											•••••	
13,006	30	13,036		671	12,365	82		12,283			•••				•••		******	•••••
214	•••••	214		214					•••				"	""	""	"		*****
108	22	130			130	50	"	80	""	""	""	***	•••	""	""	""		•••••

D.-

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

							CAS	18 .	-	-			
			ve pre-	during	under e Code.	in pre- enquiry	In	vestigate Police.	d by	which	ate to		
Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed i vious years and brought under eduring the year.	By Police suo motu.	By order of the Maristrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	8	Sa	1	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	100
	CLASS VI.—Oth	er offences not specified above —concluded.											
68	Act II (B.C.) of 1886 and Amend- ment Act II (B.C.) of 1886— Sections 5, 6, 7,	Offences by police officers	••••		•••				•••				
69	8, 9. Section 16	Lurking with intent to com-	4	2		•	12			2			:::
70	Section 18	mit any criminal act Keeping unlicensed boarding-	*****						•••				""
71 72	Section 23 Sections 40, 41	house. Breach of police license Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	1,302	 1,841			 1,841		•••	1,816			
73		Other offences under Police	*****	*****					٠				
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts-Offences under.	352	176			127			74			
76	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts - Ditto	1,993	2,710			2,705			2,698	•••	•••	
76	Act XIV of 1868	Mutiny Act—Ditto	16	9	,	,, ,	9	6 (•••	8		1	
77 78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Contagious Diseases Act Cruelty to animals	96 3,266	4,112	•••	•••	3,993	•••	•••	 4,035		•••	
79 80	Act IX of 1874 Act II (B,C.) of 1864.	European Vagrancy Jail Act	35 3	61 3	•••	 •••	50 3		•••	42 3		•••	
81	Act V of 1876	Reformatory School Act Opium Act Miscellaneous proceedings Stealing under English Statute	50 1 1	104	 		99	•••	•••	93 	•••	•••	
		Total	13,019	19,082			18,827			17,807		1	···
		GRAND TOTAL	19,661	28,051			26,919	109		24,243	129	35,	<u></u>

Police-continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1887—concluded.

!					Pers	ons.										P	ROPERTY,	
Number a appeared process the y	on other during	•	or transferred before trial.	brought before a	peared before a	dischar appea	tted or ged after trance fore a strate.	ed (inc persons to give	convict- cluding ordered security od con-	3	Reing being	nber poles	oending a	t end	which property was	h property was		4
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferre	Released without being b Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., d	In custody of Police.	On bail,	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which stoken.	Number of cases in which recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	18	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 15	3 6	19	20	21	22	23	26	25	26	27
·····		*******	•••							•••		•••		•••			Rs	Rs.
4	•••••	4			. 4.	***	•••	4					•••	***		·.•	*****	
2,313	·····	2,313	•••		2,313	 29	•••	 2,284						•••	•••		******	
		• 001	·•		150		•••				•			***	***		*****	
206 4,129	56 5	261 4,134		91	170 4,134	45		125 4,129		···		•••		•••				••
10		11		•	11	1		9		1							,	
5,727	114	5,841		•••	5,941	67	. .	5,773	 				 1		***		******	;
56	2	58 3			58 3	11	•••	47 3				**			•••	•••	******	
119	 5	124	 		124	 18 		106 	•••	•••					···		*****	•••••
	010	00 050			05 050	000									•••		******	•••••
25,933 35,461	318	26,252 36,943	 1	982 1,195	25,270 35,747	323 1,638		24,945 33,946	61	$\frac{1}{23}$			$\frac{1}{62}$	 6	2,457	1,489	132,361	68,165

8a.—Returns of Criminal cases not cognizable by the Police during 1887 in Calcutla and the Suburbs. D.—Police—concluded.

		serial number.	-	7		64 to 4	ဇာ	Ţ	00	901		12		13		16	<u> </u>
		LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	o4	116 117		CLASS I.—Offences agui 121 to 130, 506 137 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 21	to 215, 227, 288. 161 to 169, 217 to 223 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229,	421 to 424. 465 to 477	264 to 267	432 to 489 149, 154 to 156, 160	•	S12 to 316	***	CLASS III.—S 384 to 389	•	CLASS IV.—	302, 309, 300
		DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	တ	Abeting commission of offence not committed, &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c. 121 to 130, 506 Offences against the State Harbouring deserters by master of ship Harbouring deserters by master of ship Offences against public justice			ments. Offences relating to weighing and measur-	Making or using false trade-marks Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person Cansing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves		-Serious offences against property Extortion			•
				itted, &c. sypublic, &c. ffence	Total	\$c., \$c. ir of ship	s, and claims	forged docu-	and measur-	arks	Total	::	Total	:	Total	•	Total
Anit.	oooad	Average institutions of	4		:	- 1 7	12	, 16	22	194	336	•	• :	10	10	300	3,500
٠,	-np	Instituted by complaint ring the year.	ь		:	26	& 3	19	14	245	385		1	2	7	675	3,309
	10 vi	Taken up by Magistra his own motion.	•		:	:::	; œ	:	:	::	80	::	÷	:	:	:::	
CASES.	.9	Total of columns 5 and	7			99	80 % 80 %	19	14	3 245	393	1	1	7	7	675	3,309
	ALJA.	Number of cases in V 7 in which the police ingleyed to make ingr	20		:	386	w 4	G	:	246	297	1	1	9	5	62.82	143
	पुशंप/	W nm ber of cases in w boussissued.	6		:	44	re 3	11	14	8	123	::		8	23	627	3,154
	3saig	Иитоет об реткопя як. Фрони ргосевя інвиед.	01			61	20	6	17	و	139	: :	::	L	7	952	4,548
		Actually appearing b the court, including I ing from last year.	n n		:	79	10 61	33	16	10	796		1	14	14	586	2,610
		Thougharged without a containing a test of the containing of the c	13	: : :	:	:::	::	:	:	::		::		:			
PERSONS.	Acquitted.	By Magnetrate.	13		:	31	34	13	10	r 0 1	133	1	1	4	4	232	
		Court. By Magistrato.	14	<u> </u>	:	:::	60 63	: m	<u> </u>	::	8	::		·:			
	Convicted.	nnoissed to dailt vil	15 16		<u> </u>	833	41-			573	630			20	9	354	<u> </u>
		Court. Waiting trial at close of		:::		111	. œ	13		::	27	::				:::	: :

CLASS V Minor offences against property.	:::	426, 427, 434 Mischief (simple)	Tot	:::	5, 278, 284, 287,	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	٠		f 1876, &c. 1863 f 1862, VI 54, and I		and XXÜ	:::	Act II of 1882 Petroleum Act Act II of 1887 Registration A	1864		Registrat Bengal V Adultera	Municipal Act Fireworks Act Restoration of		-
s against property.	opriation of professions of trust by 1860.	(simple)	Total	f service	Defamation Intimidation and insult Public and local nuisances	Keeping a lottery office, &c Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35 and 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	Total .		ct noke Nuisance Act 	e Act	Indian Companies Act	Contagious Diseases Animals Act Calcutta Tramways Act Jute Warchouse and Fire Brigade Act	Petroleum Act	Canal Act Cattle Trespass Act	: : :	births and deaths tion Act	abducted female	Total .	GRAND TOTAL
	137 36 6	208	387	168			. 6,567	337	16,340	: : ⊙ 4		33.2	7 87	- 81 82		101		17,002	27,802
-	109 37 3	211	360	142	25 637 1,683	499	2,995	231	19,200	20		23.3	12		100	393	ବର୍ଷ :	19.976	24,033
-	:::	:		::	: ; : :	::	:	:::	: : : :	::	:::	::	:::	: : :	; ; ;	: : :	::::	:	os .
-	109 37 3	211	360	142	25 637 1,683	499	2,995	231	19,200	8		22	12	3	10	392	ពួកស្ត	19,976	27,041
-	117	49	19	81	3,658	4.18	1,690		320	- n		18	6	: : :			53	104	2,616
-	92	161	281	141	835 255 26	485	1,321	231	18,882	15		10 to	4-		6	395	007 :	19,577	24,458
-	92 28 1	238	359	163	33 1,128 36	21 492	1,880	25.5	18,933	17		10 80	. 2	: N N	10	1,955	3 00	21,201	28,134
-	110 34 3	156	303	125	25 25 328 2,240	11 370	3,104	168	9,944	27		23	. ≈ 	- N N		1,100	3,00	11,404	18,232
-	·:::	:	<u> </u>	•	::::	::	<u> </u> :	<u> </u>	::::	::	:::	::	:::	:::	· : :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:::	<u> </u> :	+
-	65 21 2	8	148	88	200 131 200 131		553	88	1,061	191		<i>1</i> 0 4	. 7	•		713	en : :	1,827	3,818
-	e : :	•	8			· · · ·	6		80 : : 80 : :					-	: : 			1 6	21 14,299
	30 13	96	041	18 3	111		2.520		8,883	55	:::	22 19	18	: : : 	: : :		33.62	9.564	28
	4	··	4	8			10		: ⁰ :	::	:::	::	::	:::	: : :	: : :	::::	: 1	<u> </u>

F.-MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

DETAILS OF VESSELS.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
SEA-GOING VESSELS.			Rs.	Rs.	• .
Steamer Undaunted	. 6	49	6 0,316	Nil.	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.					•
Coleroon, Pilot Vessel	3 3	38 38 38 5	20,743 27,817 32,008 2,141	Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil.	e

F.-MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual carnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment	1	23	36,229	•••••	
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried Ditto free Licensed Leadsmen Approntices Any other Establishment.	3 45* 21 19	•••••	36,000 3,31,430 1,67,449 19,806	8,47,560	* 1 Pensioned 30th September 1887. 1 Pensioned 15th November 1887.
Marine Court Seventh Crew Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers. Orphangunge Yard	2† 7‡	 17 	2,578 4,029 2,423 1,469	•••••	† Employed only when required. ‡ Ditto ditto.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.-FINANCE.

I.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88.

•			CHARGES AGA	ainet Income.		
Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engage- ments.	Total.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	3,80,01,027	44,106	33,46,656	•••••	33 90,762	3,46,10,265
II O-i						
II.—Opium— Cost of abkari opium Government sales, &c.	5,66,820 6,04,40,074	1,232				•••••
Total	6,10,06,894	1,232	2,41,94,437		2,41,95,669	3,68,11,225
777 0.14						
III.—Salt— Duty on imported salt	1,85,30,951	2,02,045				*****
Excise duty Miscellaneous	78,207					*****
Total	1,86,09,158	2,02,045	12,368		2,14,413	1,83,94,745
						
IV.—Stamps V.—Excise on spirits and	1,38,16,037	1,30,456	4,85,621		6,16,077	1,31,99,960
drugs	1,08,65.735	8,738 21,147	4,26,515 3,46,441		4,35,253 3,67,588	1,04,30,482 38,64,549
VI.—Provincial rates	42.32.137 36,82,989	1,26,990	5,30,638		6,57,628	30,25,361
VII.—Customs VIII.—Assessed taxes	37,39,939	43,411	151,411		1,93,822	35,46,117
IX.—Forest	6,57,794	651	3,89,717		3,91,368	2,67,426
X.—Registration	10,17,825	4,073	•••		4,073	10,13,752 10,61,066
XII.—Interest	10,61,066 1,163	*****	******	,	*****	1,163
Telegraph XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,74,297	1,46,565	•••••		1,46,565	6,27,732
XVIB.— Dittto ditto	7.10.334	51			51	7,10,283
XVII.—Police	• 3.13 348	79,842			79,842 880	2,33,506
XVIII.—Marine	9.10,096	880 7,454			7,454	9,09,216 6,54,488
XIX. Education	6,61,942 1,38,554	439			439	1,38,115
XX.—Medical XXI.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,56,308	128			128	1,56,180
XXII.—Receipts in aid of super-	2,23,718	6 263			6,263	2,17,455
annuation XXIII.—Stationery and printing	2,20,850	475		,	475	2,20.375
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,89,280	9,892			9,892	8,79,388
XXX.—Irrigation minor works and navigation	20,67,898					20,67,898
XXXII.—Buildings and roads—	1	1,39,175			1,39,175	2,63,626
civil works State Railways	4,02,801 1,12,34,843	1,58,110		12,51,321	12,51,321	1,12,34.843 -12,51,321
Total	17.33,96,033	9,73,013	[2,98,83,804	12,51.321	3,21,08,138	14 32,87,895
Municipalities	16,49,926					16,49,926
LOCAL FUNDS.						1
Incorporated Local Funds Excluded Local Funds	51,06,324 4,36,812	•			•••••	51 ,06.324 4,3 6,812
,				_		
Total	55,43,136	******	,		****	55,43,186
GRAND TOTAL	18,25,89,095	9,73,013	2,98,83,804	12,51,821	3,21,08,138	15,04,80,957

A .- FINANCE -continued.

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88.

	-	Amor TomA	UNT.	Dayings
	MAJOR HEADS.	Past year 1886-87.	Present year 1887-88.	Remarks.
•		Rs.	Rs.	•
Civ	il and Political salaries an stablishments.	d	•••••	
	DETAILS.			•
	1886-87. 1887-88			•
	Rs. Rs.			
12.	Registration 5,23,224 5,43,34	6	•••••	The increase is due to the return from furlough of the
	General Ad- 16,33,157 15,93,96		•	Inspector-General of Registration. The decrease is chiefly due to the charge in 1886-87 of the
18.	ministra-			salary of the Secretary who represented the Local Govern- ment on the Finance Committee.
23.	tion. Ecclesiasti 1,67,024 1,59,68 cal.			The decrease is owing to the large proportion of senior Chaplains being on leave and to retirements, junior Chaplains being appointed in their stead.
24.	Medical 11,07,792 10,87,06			The decrease is due to the retirement of senior officers and their appointments being filled up by junior officers, and
				to the appointment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers in place of Surgeons.
25.	Political 892	•		No remarks.
26.	Agencies. Scientific 1,91,416 1,90,31	8	•••••	No remarks.
	and other minor de- partments.			
•	Total 36,23,505 35,74,32	36,23,505	35,74,324	
C	Civil and political contingencies.			
	DETAILS.			
	1890-87. 1887-88 Rg. Rs.	•		
12.	hegistration 39,152 35,11	5		The decrease is due to the smaller expenditure unde
18.	- 141 004 451 010 05			district charges. The decrease is due to the larger expenditure incurred in 1886-87 on account of tour charges.
23.	tion. Ecclesiasti- 21,218 22,84		,•••••	No remarks.
24. 25.	cal. Medical 3,56,103 3,55.76 Political 25,898 56,94 Agencies.		•••••	No remarks. The increase is due to larger expenditure incurred in the Presidency for Durbar presents to recipients of titles and to advances made to Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner
26.	Scientific 1,09,971 1,14,98 and other minor departments.		•••••	Darjeeling, for charges in connection with Thibet Mission The increase results from larger expenditure incutred in 1887-88 on account of laboratory and manufacturing charges.
	Total 7,76,813 8,03,89	7,76,813	8,03.890	
13. 14.	Interest on ordinary debt . Interest on other obligations .	6,036 1,14,771	6,613 1,00,566	No remarks. The decrease is due to the non-adjustment in the accounte for 1887-88 of the interest on deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions.
16. 19.	Telegraph Judicial charges—Courts of La	863 w 78,14,492	915 77,93,866	No remarks. The decrease is chiefly due to the absence of a Judge of the High Court on furlough, and his appointment remaining
	Ditto ditto Jails .	16,65,719	15,31,039	vacant. The decrease results from smaller charges for the purchase
20.	Police	47,64,098	47,39,272	of raw materials. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller charges under
21.	Marine	9 50 990	9,15,574	District Executive Force. The increase is due to the payment to Assam in 1887-88 of 25 per cent. of the subsidy to the India General. Steam Navigation Company for carrying the mails between Naraingunge and Assam, and to the charge on account of contribution to the insolvent Balasore Port Fund.

A.-FINANCE.-concluded.

II.—Account of expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887-88—concld.

	Awo	OUNT.	
Major Heads.	Past year 1886-87.	Present year 1887-88.	Remarks.
•		Rs.	
22. Education	33,75,972	24,14,401	The decrease appears chiefly under grants-in-aid due to the transfer of charges to the Local Board. There are smaller payments under Inspection and Government Schools, General.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	11,001	5,610	The decrease is due to the allowances of smaller number of officers whose leave allowances are chargeable to this head.
29. Superannuation allowances and pension.	12,70,405	12,82,664	The increase is due to larger number of employés in the pension list.
30. Stationery and Printing	19,46,840	19,96,044	The increase chiefly appears under stationery purchased for Central Stores, due to the purchase of country paper.
32. Miscellaneous	4,23,135	8,70,178	The decrease chiefly appears under donations for charitable purposes, due to larger donations paid in 1886-87 to the Hospital Nurses' Institution, and to a special donation in that year to meet the cost of repairs to the Alms House buildings. There are also larger payments in 1886-87 under rents, rates and taxes, due to arrears of taxes of 1885-86 being paid in 1886-87.
33. Famine relief	6 /*****	•••••	
38. Interest on debt, State Railways	20,67,753	30,81,696	The increase is due to the charge of interest on the outlay on account of the Eastern Bongal State Railway which has been made Provincial from 1887-88.
42. Irrigation Minor Works	36,06,091	38,16,725	The increase is due to larger payment in 1887-88 on account of interest on debt.
43. Minor Works, Navigation	6,90,635	15,20,449	The increase is due to larger payments for working expenses.
45. Civil Works	39,62,096	27,87,636	The decrease is due to larger expenditure in 1886-87 by Public Works officers.
State Railways	31,42,937	59,38,595 •	The increase appears under working expenses, due & the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Provincial Services.
• Total	4,01,15,542	4,26,80,052	
Municipalities	16,17,429	16,18,716	No remarks.
Local Funds.			
• Incorporated Local Funds	45,34,411	53,48,855	The increase is due chiefly to the more extended operation of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885.
Excluded Local Funds	4,55,897	4,31,532	The decrease is chiefly due to the larger expenditure in 1886-87 on account of Bruce Legacy.
Total	49,90,308	57,80,387	
GRAND TOTAL	4,67,23,279	5,00,79,155	
Surplus	9,54,78,764	10,04,01,802	

B.—Public Works.

I .- Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1887-88.

	Тот		•	G ESTABLISHMI	1	
CLASS OF WORKS.	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Cost of establishment.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works			6,641	16,843	23,484	3,977
Civil works			4,43,966	1,78,217	6,22,183	1,18,841
Irrigation works— Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	5,16,824*		447***		5,16,824	86,015
Total Imperial	5,16,824		4,50,607	1,95,060	11,62,491	2,08,833
PROVINCIAL. Civil buildings Communications Miscellaneous public improvements	******	•••••	9,40,895 1,39,668 2,55 ,807	6,22,393 7,32,310 70,002	15,60,288 8,71,978 8,25,809	4,13,069 2,30,403 . 86,088
Total		••••	13,36,370	14,24,705	27,61,075	7,29,560
Irrigation. Major works—Working expenses Minor works and Navigation.		15,03,585			15,08,585	6,05,241
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept	3,36,245 	3,2 1,317	 10,321	1,24,291	6,57,562 1,43,612	1,78,582 57,505
Agricultural works. Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept			62,592	6,54,767	7,17,859	1,73,857
Total	3,36,245	18,24,902	81,913	7,79,058	30,22,118	10,15,185
Total Provincial	3,36,245	18,24,902	14,18,283	22,03,763	57,88,193	17,44,745
· LOCAL.						r
Excluded Local Funds.						
Miscellaneous public improvements			- 8,935	2,612	11,547	2,133
Incorporated Local Funds.					, · ·	
Communications			° 11,144	131	11,275	15

^{*} Exclusive of Rs. 28,804 expenditure in England.

B.—Public Works—concluded.

*DMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

2.—General abstract of Financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for the year 1887-88.

######################################									•	IRRIGATION.	ATION.													
Puring 1887-88. By Holorot charges. To end of 1887-88. By Holorot charges. Total. 1,771-80-80 1,871-80 1,871-80 1	•	Berth	ATED COST STRUCTION				APITAL O	TTTEX-			REVERT	TR RECEI	E	WOBEING	1887-88.	888	NET REGULT EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BRIWEEN REVENUE AND WOREING EXPENSES).	LT EXCL DIPPER REVENU EXPEN	CDING BNCE BAND SES).	.88.7	TAN .	PREULT INCLUDING INTERROT.	EST.	136
\$3.13.69.20. \$4.13					Darie	ig 1887-88.	-	To en		s .		bnai					-1us)	2	Rate per cent.	881 2 ni	·(snld.	-əp) (Rate per cent.	te kent.
Ba. Ba. <th>NAME OF PROJECT</th> <th></th> <th>.eegrado toeribul</th> <th>.fatoT</th> <th>Direct charges.</th> <th>segrado toeribal</th> <th>Total.</th> <th>Direct charges.</th> <th>.sogrado tosribuI</th> <th>.latoT</th> <th>Water-rates, &c.</th> <th></th> <th>.latoT</th> <th>.aegrado toeriŒ</th> <th>Indirect charges.</th> <th>JajoT</th> <th>Kroess revenue plus). Excess expenditure</th> <th>ficit). Of excess revenue.</th> <th>Of excess expendi-</th> <th>Simple interest dur</th> <th>Excess revenue,(sur</th> <th>Excess expenditure ficit).</th> <th>Of excess revenue.</th> <th>Of excess expendi-</th>	NAME OF PROJECT		.eegrado toeribul	.fatoT	Direct charges.	segrado toeribal	Total.	Direct charges.	.sogrado tosribuI	.latoT	Water-rates, &c.		.latoT	.aegrado toeriŒ	Indirect charges.	JajoT	Kroess revenue plus). Excess expenditure	ficit). Of excess revenue.	Of excess expendi-	Simple interest dur	Excess revenue,(sur	Excess expenditure ficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expendi-
\$115,66.250 9.19,685 \$3.51,686 \$4,06.103 9.349 4.15,452 2.29,13.853 5.16,302 2.34,30,065 2.34,376 2.34,376 1.35,44,003 1.35,44,007 1.35,436 1.35,44,003 1.35,44,007 1.35,436 1.35,44,003 1.35,44,007 1.35,436 1.35,44,003 1.35,44,007 1.35,436 1.35,44,003 1.35,44,007 1.35,44		ä	. S	ä	ä	- i	ğ	Rs.	BS.	B.	B 8.	- ë	ä	Bg.	ä	Ä		- š		ä	#	4		
\$.75.85.607 13.80.607 2.02.85.304 1.35.172 2.917 1.41,089 2.51.36.239 8.95,622 3.61,31,001 6.05,940 7.17,310 60,309 6.05,940 7.17,310 60,309 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.19.23 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.17,19.22 6.05,940 7.19.22 6.05,940 7.10,02.39 7.46.50 6.06,073 7.46.50 7.10,02.39 7.46.50 7.10,02.39 7.46.50 7.10,02.39 7.10,02.30	: : :	\$,13,96,220 63,16,768 1,772,689	9,19,625 1,84,815 44,807	98,15,946 96,00,963 18,17,506	4,06,103		1,15,453 2,	29,13,863 82,63,346 17,95,489		84, 47, 903 84, 47, 903 18, 40, 296		:::				5,02,815 2,50,640 66,976	2 2 2 2	2,79,771 16,471 26,118	11.11 94.4	9,08,433 8,30,507 71,830		11,86,904 8,46,978 96,938		5.07 5.25
8,51,079 1,43,974 1,53,94 15,2341 15,234 1,63,590		6,93,74,384	13,99,607 2	7,92,88,30s	1,38,172	1	5,57,976 5,	1	94 I 192	5,97,49,285	- 1 -	: :			- 1 -	5,88,319	4,85	4,85,090	- _			27,98,536	: :	* *
466.04.316 1.89,686 47.89,988 8.787 8.488 11.06,88.834 2.76.488 1.06,88.834 2.76,483 6,54,483 3.21.317 16,380 3.21.05 8.888 8.787 8.488 1.06,88.834 2.76,483 1.06,888 1	Kinor Works and Naviga- tion- Tirhoot project	8,51,079 1,43,974		3,51,079	1,900		1,300	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	Į	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	::			::		!!	::		1:	::
	3	34,44,742 6,63,521		36,02,997 6,96,632	3,22,102	88		51.79,566 40,86,292 6,69,230	56,550 98,861 27,183	52,39,116 41,55,123 6,96,413	10				12.34 1.27.7 1.77.7	2,83 2,84 7,84 7,84	3.55,278 29 29	29,670 8,782	6.78 77	- 19	:::		:::	:::
100 00 6 00 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		46,04,316	1,89,666	47,98,962	3,36,245	1	3,45,042 1,	06,88,824		1,08,65,307	6,54,453	<u> </u>					3,16,876	<u> </u>	2.91		:		:	:
7,39,78,700 27,37,399,7,67,16,630 8,81,873 21,145 8,00,018,6,86,87,780 19,16,8127,06,14,593 17,57,632 17,57,633 18,34,912 1,00,344,		7,39,78,700	27,57,930.7	,67,16,630	8,81,873	21,145	9,03,018.6,		19,16,8127	7,06,14,593	17,57,682		17,57,688 18	18,84,902 1,	1,00,304 1	19,25,896	1,68,214	214			:		:	:

C.—Bailways, 1887.

		Miles		N	NUMBER OF PASSEGGES CARRIED.	SEERGEES C.	ARRIED. (b)			RECEIPTS. (c)	8. (c)				PERSON	Persons baploted. (d)	ED. (d)	
Rainwar		during the year.	r opened r 1867. (a)	First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscella- neous (in- cluding steam boats).	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Total.	Capital expenditure. (e)
1		•A	•	•	10	9	2	ao	60	10	п	21	13	14	ដ	16	17	18
						And the second second			Ra.	B	Rs.	Ra	B.a.	Rs.				BB
East Indian	i	:	1,513°36	23,566	164,862	668,555	13,962,250	14,849,963	1,49,91,541	3,17,53,740	7,98,579	4,75,38,860	1,51,55,772	8,23,83,083	1,577	43,367	***	35,79,69,238
Eastern Bengai	:	·	30 644.28	41,502	111,739	818,417	5,761,645	6,783,303	81,10,175	65,18,209	8,02,015	94,30,399*	49,25,617*	45,04,782	487	13,377	13,814	8,65,33,362
Tirhoot	,:	:	13 250-00	8,068	9,567	8,355	2,021,682	2,047,691	7,70,056	7,73,059	1,79,840	17,22,955	10,27,230	6,95,725	8	2,865	2,963	1,92,28,079
Nalhati	i	:	27-25	089	6,279	:	153,584	1,594,843	68,239	32,835	1,068	92,147	65,021	27,126	69	136	187	3,40,875
Darjeeling-Himalayan	i	:	21.00	2,629	862,3	:	26,273	24,500	1,69,495	3,01,803	5,853	4,77,151	2,66,528	2,10,623	ŝ	416	974	27,43,214
Deoghur	f	-	4.79	88	•	166,385	i	166,973	22,178	2,354		24,532	12,424	12,108	S	S	S	2,75,048
Bengal and North-Western	i	<u>:</u>	376.00	4,774	11,048	5,679	1,911,566	1,983,067	7,77,283	8,84,444	2,88,275	19,44,002	11,06,996	8,37,004	116	2,378	2,494	2,44,77,630+

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1887-88, Part I, page 86.

(b) Director-General Director-General Director General

D.-MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

DETAILS OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse- power.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings,	Remarks.	
Sea-going Vessels.						Rs.	Rs.	
Undaunted, steamer	•••	470	200	6	49	60,316	Nil.	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.								
Coleroon, Pilot Vessel Cassandra ,, Sarsuti ,, Muriel, Steam Launch	•••	346-66 299-19 375 11-9	7	3 3 3	38 38 38 5	20,743 27,817 32,008 2,141	Nil. Nil. Nil. Nil.	

D.-MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1887-88.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and Establishment	1	23	3 6,229		
PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.					
Government salaried Ditto free Licensed Leadsmen Apprentices	3 45* 81 19		36,000 3,31,430 1,67,449 19,806	8,47,560	*1 Pensioned 30th September 1887. 1 Pensioned 15th November 1887.
Any other Establishment.					1001
Marine Court Seventh Crew Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	2†	17	2,578 4,029 2,423	•••••	† Employed when re quired. ‡ Ditto ditto.
Orphangunge Yard		1	1,469		

H.—

I.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							United :	Kingdom.	
	A	ARTICURS.				188	6-87.	188	37-88.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
							Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implement	is		,	•••	Value No.	 16	3,01,617 1,600	50	3,63,415
Animals, living Apparel (including habo Arms, ammunition, &c. Books and printed matt	(excludin	g military a	(ccoutrements		Value Cwt.	3,392	26,59,097 3,28,958 6,36,880	*****	7,664 31,17.630 3.51,672
•	•		id charts)		C W U.	3,302	0,30,880	3,266	6,91,146
Building and engineering	ng materi	als—	***	•••	Cwt.	142,346	2,38,122	197,639	3.96.147
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value		91,021	••••	87,750
Candles of all sorts Clocks and watches	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs. No.	1,205,074 18,645	3,86,804 1,62,538	812,542 21,259	2 36.263 1,93,669
	•••		•••			,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,50,000
Coal— Coals		•••	***		Tons	40,787	6,47,848	45,098	7.72.296
Coke			•••	•••	.,,,	1,443	33,072	2,702	56 644
Corals, real	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs. Cwt.	425	71,076	10 393	80 68,151
	•••		•••	•••	5 ., 4		11,0,0	000	00,101
Cotton— Raw	•••	•••			Cwt				
Twist and yarn	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	14,555,553	1,00,25,930	15,083,115	1,08.20,659
Manufactures -					•				
Piece-goods— Grey (unbl	(anched	•••			Yds.	816,039,755	8,53,50,887	756.286.008	8,51.64,050
White (blo	eached)	•••	***	•••	1,	186.830,368	2.27,37,047	151,308,458	2.14.77.271
Coloured,	printed o	r dyed	•••	•	, ÿ.j.,	184,982,720	2,40,70,419	122,674 768	1,70,45.554
Other sort	s	•••	•••	•••	Yds. No.	293 022 1,755,322	3,62,486	373,819 2,030,217	4.40 313
'Thread, sewing		•••	•••	•••	lbs.	390,464	4,73,043	290,869	4,11.588
Other sorts of	manufact	ures	•••		{ lbs. { Yds.	33,736 868,931	4.52,208	78.790 1,342,512	7,71 822
Drugs and medicines		•••	•••		Value	••••	8,66,542		8.94.731
Dyeing and colouring m Earthenware and porcel			•••		Cwt. Value	, 5,283 	1,78,130 3,66,422	1,077	1,80,818 3,52,581
Flax—							•		
Manufactures -									
Piece-goods Canvas	•••	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	234,238 734,160	75.170 3.16.716	235,663 1,039,533	96,806 4,48,309
Other sorts	•••		•••	•••	lbs.	141,054	70,956	233,021	1,46.092
Other sorts Fruits and vegetables	•••	***	•••	•••	Value	•••••	6.753	9,328	5.056
r mus and vegetables	•••	•••	100	•••	v artuo	******	0.193	****	10,823
Glass and glassware—	anlo				C	636	04.000	A#A	40.0-0
Beads and false pea Other ware			•••	•••	Cwt. Value	030	24,039 10,27,025	652	42,059 11,65,476
Gums and resins	•••	•••	•••		Cwt.	13,449	48.724	18,162	71,647
Hardware and cutlery, & Instruments and appara	xc tus of all	kinds	•••	•••	Value	•••••	23 75,793 4,18,651	*****	27.80.127 5,19,994
			•••		"	******	3,23,332	•••••	0,10,002
Ivory— Unmanufactured an	nd manuf	actured	***	•••	Value		615		
Jewellery, &c.	,		***	•••	"	*****	3,64,246		2,53,884
Leather and manufactur	res of	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••••	7,29,375	*****	9,24,099
Liquors-					۸.				
Ale, beer, and porte		•••	***	•••	Gals.	566,947 276 518	12 84,096 23,98,182	715,183 260,182	14,41,236 22,41,352
Wines and liqueurs	 	•••	•••	•••	"	98,797	10,36,501	99,396	10,41.068
Other sorts Machinery and millworl	 •	•••	•••	•••	Välue	1,941	9,546 44,22,740	, 1,076	10,911 55 89,696
Matches, lucifor and otl	k ber	•••	, •••	•••	v alue	*****	5,76,321	•••••	4,14.752
Metals-									
Copper—						,		,	
Unwrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	23,012	7,61,149	19.852	6,26,705
Wronght Other sorts	•••	•••	***	•••	"	107,751	33,88,755	99,018	36,14,793
	•••		•••	•••	,,	•••••	•••••	*****	•••••

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Quantity.	• Value,	1887 Quantity.	Value.		g-8 7.	1897	-88.
	Rs.	Quantity.	Value.		f		
•••••				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
•••••			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
i	••	*****	*****	22	 540	•••••	•••••
*****	3,04,021	*****	2,20,538		1,13,461	•••••	78,626
•••••	100	,,,,,,	90	•••••	335	*****	85
8	1,712	3	486	5	1,268	6	745
357	575	1,071	2,700	1,786	3,000	•••••	75
•••••	*****	*****	•••••	*****	*****	1,000	375
210	2,469	336	5,509	4,549	54,623	3,258	44,765
		*****	*****	2	40	*****	******
*****	*****	140	1,200	8,897	1,04,312	5,275	41,000
1	560	2	609	i	90	•••••	
387,050	3,21,680	343,200	2,95,425	2,000	1,750	800	76 0
 220,769	•65,980	 495,018	 1,59,296	70,357		6,240 167,244	2,265 56,801
1,584,122	2,70,251	1,387,354	2.34,166	313,114	1,24,079	385,337	1,32,738
·	} 1,25,048	{	88,278	{ 5,664	9,418	669	3,176
86,866 9,585	8,230	72.376 2,425	5,250	5,004	4	(940	
(1 282	•	C ER	_	ما	10,129)
87,962	68 925	47,232	62,317 3,835	8,312	7,072	•	26,916 " 1,091
198	44,612 1,245	123	• 20,221 4,619	9	528 1,170	400 ***	1,401
		•					
•	*****	153	182	340	223	2,559	1,700
•••••	*****	*****	•••••	•••••	******	*****	
•••••	*****	•••••	*****	•••••	*****		
••	*****	•••••	150		4,275	•••••	328
1,018	1,04.576 60,756	1,677	1,88,700 68,172		1,040	•••••	962
		*****	*****	*****		•••••	li .
•••••	61.377 20,721	*****	65,020 23,914	•••••	5,379 11,861	•••••	12,827 4,556
	•						
•••••	19,798	*****	11,364	•••••	1,62,278	•••••	61,200
•••••	2,879	*****	8,271	•••••	2,034	•••••	232
1,770	4,197	1,880	4,306 4,308	7	18	7	14
• 817	1,335 2,297	305 1,319	4,228 10,007	1,751 8,785	20,808 53,626	505 12,799	8,726 75,264
817		1,010	*****	*****	5	12,100	112
·	475 2,312	******	1,320 2,420	*****	6,987 315	101	4,025
•		•			!		
1,935	4,59,171	1,009	2,57,942	179	 38,779	228	51,139

I .- Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							I	faly,	
		eticles.				18	880-87.	188	7-88.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantidy.	Value.
							Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural imple	ments	•••	•••	•••					
Animals, living Apparel (including	hahandaahan	 millinam	- fra)	•••	W-1	•	17.700		
Arms, ammunition				ents)	v atue	*****	17,766	\	27,857
Books and printed	matter, (inclu	iding map	s and charts	3)	C-1	8			1,686
Building and engir	eering materi	als—							
Cement	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	31	225		Bee 17 1
Other sorts Candles of all sorts	***	•••	•••	•••	Value lbs.	100	140		150
Clocks and watches		•••	•••	•••	No.	160	140	1	300
a 1				•••		••••			
Coal— Coals	•				Tone		1		
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tons	*****	******		*****
Corals, real	•••	•••	•••		lbs.	165,353	14,33,960	146,963	13,95,390
Corks	•••	•••	•••	***	Cwt.	*****			•••••
Cotton—									
Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	*****			••••
Twist and yarn	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	7,200	6,133	3,600	2,925
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey (unbl White (ble	- eached)	•	•••	***	Yds.	 213,453	77,322	 277,587	 1,01,710
Coloured,	printed or dye	d	•••	•••	"	268,683	48,626	155,686	28,897
Other sorts	•	•••	•••	9	S ,,		} 740		•
Thread, sewin				•	No.	443			*****
•	•	111	***		108.	*****) """		*****
	f manufacture	8	***	8	Yds.	13,941	10,094	27,726	34,797
Drugs and medicine Dyeing had colourin Earthenware and po	g materials	•••	•••	•••	Value Cwt. Value	10	2,027 100	/	25 75 2,510
•						,			-,
Flax— Manufactures—	_						4		
Piece-goods		•••	•••	•••	Yds.			4,786	1,620
Canyas	•••	•••	•••	***	"	*****	*****	- ,,100	1
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.			•••••	*****
Other sorts ruits and vegetable	••• •••	•••	***	•••	Value	•••••	******	•••••	•••••
Tuits and Vegetable	:5	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	*****	*****	*****
lass and glassware Beads and false	 rosale				Cwt.	6,516	2,38,818	4,692	1,77,028
Other ware	Postis	•••	•••	•••	Value	0,010	900	******	9,700
ums and resins		•••	***	•••	Cwt.	*****	11111		
Iardware and cutler nstruments and app	ty, &c.	rinda"	***	•••	Value	•••••	4,415 600	•••••	945 650
nectamence and app	MINUS OF BILL	IIIUB	***	•••	"	******	000	******	000
vory—						į			
Unmanufactured ewellery, &c.	i and manuiac		•••	•••	Value	•••••	3,900	•••••	2,900
eather and manufa	ctures of	•••	•••	•••	"	•••••			68
				*-	"		`		
iquors—	nd norter				Gals.	16	40	434	1,381
8 pirits	•••	•••	•••	•••	y,	91	877	197	2,789
Wines and	liqueu rs	•••	•••	•••		2,819	13,728	2,678	17,062
Other sorts achinery and millw	ork	•••	• • • •	•••	Value	10	86 100	30	502 490
fatches, lucifer and		•••	•••	•••	y arre	*** **	100	•••••	1.6.
•									
etals— Copper—						İ	1		
Unwrought	•••	•••	•••	(Cwt.		A.A.		
Wrought Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	***	,,	48	10,130	188	32,409
T TO MAM BAMER	***	•••		•••	,,		• • • • • • •	****	****

1887-88.]

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

		ITIUS.		SOUTH AMERICA.						
188	6-87.	1887-	88.	I886-8	37.	1897-88				
Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Valde.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
*****	•	******	******				*****			
		*****				6	3,5			
******	,,	•••••	200	•••••	••••	•••••	*****			
*****		******	******	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••			
*****	*****	•••••	•••••	••••			*****			
•••••	•••••						•••••			
*****		196	49			358	1			
*****			*** - * *	******	•••••	**	•••••			
37	615	64	955	34	420					
,,,,,,	1						*****			
*****	*****	•••••					•••••			
•••••	•••••		*****	•••••	•••••		•••••			
						1				
*****		• •••••	******		•••••	*****	*****			
••••										
*****		•••			,,,,,					
*****				•••••			,			
*****							•••			
•••••			•••••	*****			•••••			
•				•••••						
	••••	•••••	*****				٩,			
	60		45	,,			•••••			
******		3	23	•••••	•••••		<i>4</i> ····			
		*****	•	•••••	******	******	***			
					••••					
9	•••••	******	•••••				*****			
*****	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••			
•••••	126	*****	88			•••••	•••••			
•••••	120	******	00	•••••	******	•••••				
•,	••••				.,,,,,		•••••			
*****	•••••	•••••	100	•••••	•••••		•••••			
*****			248	•••••	1,640	•••••	•••••			
•••••	463		20	*****			•••••			
*****	•	*****	*****	******	******	*****	•••••			
*****		•••••		*****			•••••			
•					!	,				
*****	••••••	453	1,830		2	*****	*****			
14	82	87	900 1	10	134		*****			
• 1						•••••	•••••			
	•	*****	*****	•••••		•••••	••••			
•4•••	******	•••••	******	904000	*****	•••••	*****			
•			i							
	******	. • •••••	•••••			•••••				
*****		191 100								

H.-

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

								United	STATES.	
		A	TIC LES.				188	6-87.	186	7-88,
						•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
								Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural i	mplement	s	•••	•••	•••	Value				
Animals, livin	g	•••	•••	***	***	No.	*****	******		******
Apparel (inclu	iding habe	rdashery,	millinery	, &c.)	•••		******	1,040		*****
Arms, ammun	ition, &c.,	excluding)	g military	accoutremen		Λ	•••••	•••••	•••••	15
Books and pri	nteu matu	er (incidan	R maha s	inu charts)	•••	OW U.	******	******	*****	6
Building and	engineerin	g material	s —						İ	
Cement	•••	111	•••	•••	•••			••••		
Other sor		***	•••	•••	•••			•••••		*****
Candles of all		***	•••	•••	•••	lbs.		•••••	•••••	
Clocks and wa	tches	•••	•••	•••	•••	No.	1*****	•••••	•••••	
Coal-									l .	
Coals		,	•••	•••	•••	Tons	5	50		
Coke	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1)			*****	
Corals, real	•••	•••	•••		•••			•••••		******
Corks	•••	***	•••	**	•••	Cwt.				
~						•	1			
Cotton— Raw				•••		Cwt.	•	1	1	1
Twist and	varn	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.			*****	******
	-	***	•••	•••	•••		"""	*****	******	*****
Manufact	ures—									
Piece	goods-									
9	rey (unb	leached)	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	*****		4,.	
,	Vhite (blo	eched)	1-04	•••	•••	"	•••••	{ ··· ··	•••••	,
·	olourea,	printed or	ıyeu	•••	•••	Yds.	*****	3	••••	•••••
, (ther sorte	3	•••	•••	•••	No.	*****	 {	•••••	.,,
Threa	d, sewing	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.				
		manufactur	es	***	•••	∫lbs.	*****	}		
						Yds. Value	•••••	,	•	
Drugs and med Dyeing and col	ncines Imrine mi	aterials	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.		******		***
Carthenware a	nd porcels	in	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	•	•••••	•••••
lax—										
Manufactu	res—					j				•
Piece-		•••	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	,	•••••		
Canva	-	•••	•••	•••	•••	.,,,	*****	•••••	700	742
Other		•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	•••••	•••••	*****	*****
Other sort		•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	••• ••	•••••	*****	••••
ruits and vege	etables	***	•••	***	•••	Value	*** -80	******	*****	••••
lass and glass	-ware-					1				
Beads and	falso pear	ls	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	••••	•••••		***
Other ware		•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	•••••	12	•••••	*****
ums and resin	8	•••	•••	***	•••	Cwt.			•••••	***,,,
ard-ware and	cuttery, &	c. of all bi	nda	•••	•••	Value	•••••	40	• • • • •	405
nstruments an vory, unmanu	u apparan	nd manufa	etured	•••	•••	"		•••••	•••••	*** ***
ewellery, &c.	acturou a			•••	•••	"	******	-::::	••••	*****
eather and ma	nufacture		•••	•••	•••	"	*****	•••••	•••••	*****
lamona										
iquors Ale, beer a	nd porter	•••	•••	•••	•••	Gals.	••••			
Spirits		•••		•••	•••	,,	937	9,010	1,454	12,932
Wines and	liqueurs	•••	•••	•••	***	"	••••			*****
Other sorts	•	***	•••	***	•••	37,7	•			
fachinery and	mill-work	:	•••	•••	070	Value	•••••	•••••	·/····	******
latches, lucife	r and othe	r	•••	•••	•••	,,	••••••	*****	•••••	*****
letals—							I			
Copper—	1. 4					_	į			
Unwro		***	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.				1 050
Wroug		•••	***	•••	•••	"	*****	`	54	1,057
Other	INTO	***	***	***	•••	,,	•••••	******	******	*****

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued

	ARAI	BIA.			CRATC	N.	
188	6-87.	1887-	88.	1886-8	7.	1887-88.	
Quantity.	•Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
******	•				1,001		8
	•••••		•••••	27	600	13	2,3 6,3
•••••	30		8	•••••	13,726 1,410	•••••	0,3 1,1
1	300	******		6	790	12	1,0
	•••••						•••••
•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****
*****	•••••	•••••	*****	*****	•••••	2	1
100	1,350	••••	*****	699	9,059	245	4.1
		•••••	•••••	******		987	16,9
	•••••		•••••	•••••	*****	301	
		•					
				548	5,897		*****
			*****	21,200	8,173	7,200	4,5
		•					
	•	••••		5,000	562		•••••
		•••		1.220 41,225	983 4,873	720 96]
•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	11,225	· 1 /	۱ ه ا	
•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	10 }	40	5 5	
		*****	******		•••••	••••	******
•••	1	•••••	*****	•••••		•••••	K.
	*****	•••••	•	100	2,756 1,309	185	1.2 1.9
*****	•••••	•••••	******		1,309 374		1,9
•							
	******	***					•••••
	•••••		•••••	•••••	*****		******
•••••	*****	•••••	******	•••••	•••••	*****	5,08,
	342		3,766	••••	6,70,095		5,08,
		•••••	••••	4	725 1,833	4	
	15	15	160	••••		•••••	
	560		145		1,720		21,9 1,6
	25			•••••	1,391 15	90	1,0
		•••••		•••••	2,170		7,4 1,4
******	75	•••••	•••••	•••••	20		1,4
	•••••	•••••	2	20	96 670	76 67	1
	•••••	•••••		67 93	327	344	8,0
•	•••••			2	36		
			******	*****	1,897 1,550	•••••	4,4 1,5
•••••	•••••	****	•••••	•••••	2,000		
	•		 E 490	5 69	140 12,472	185	6.6
293	5,400	190 150	5,430 3,750	9	196		*****
470			-1	1	1		

H.-

I .- Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

									CHINA,	
			eticles.					1886-87.		1887-88.
							Quantity.	Value.	Quentity.	Value,
***************************************								Rs.		Rs.
Agricultu	ral implemer	nts	•••	•••	••	. Value		3,0	38	3,592
Animals.	living	•••	, ,,,	•••	••			•••••		
Apparel (including hamunition, &c	berdasnery Lexeludin) σ militarv	accontreme	nta)		1	34,99 47	17	41,416
Books and	l printed ma	tter (includ	ing maps	and charts)	nts)	0-1	******	2 28		525 272
Building a	and engineeri	ing materia	ls 	•••	•••					
	sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Válna	•••••		*****	*****
Candles of		***	***	***	•••		·····		•••••	*****
Clocks and	d watches	•••	***	•••	***	No.	•••••	•••••	******	•••••
Coal-										
Coals Coke	•••	•••	***	***	•••		•••••	******	•••••	
Corals, res	ıl	•••	***	•••	•••	lbs.	82	4,20	0150	900
Corks	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Ok			•••••	
Cotton-										
Raw	•••	***	•••	•••		Cwt.		****.,,		
Twist	and yarn	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.			*****	
Manu	factures—									•
P	iece-goods—									
	Grey (unb	leached)	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	*****	•••		
	White (bl	cached) printed, or	drad	•••	•••	,,			3,688	925
		•	uyeu	•••	•••	s "	 80	22	3,276	1,555
•	Other sort		***	***	•••	No.	•••••	}	\{	}
	hread, sewin	-	•••	***	•••	lbs.				
, 0	ther sorts of	manufactu	res	•••	•••	Yds.	*****	 		350
Drugs and			***	•••	•••	Value	*****	3,10,680		1,88,606
	l colouring n re and porce		•••	•••	•••	Cwt. Value	2,185 	14,839 15,935		36,289 7,723
Flax-							•			
	actures —								1	`
	ece-goods invas	•••	•••	***	•••	Yds.	32	25	•••••	•••••
	ther sorts	***	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*****	•••••	***	*****
Other a	sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	*****	*****	*****	*****
ruits and	vegetables	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	30		68
lass and g	lassware-							1		
	and false poa		***	•••	***	Cwt.	70	2,485	29	945
Other v Lums and r		•••	***	•••	•••	Value Cwt.	*****	1,79,335	•••••	1,45,727
Inrdware a	ind cutlery, a	kc.	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	2,272		1,472
nstruments	s and apparat anufactured	tus and mannf	ootnad	***	•••	,,	*****	226	*****	620
ewellery, d			actureu	•••	•••	"	******	21,464	******	18,544
eather and	manufactur	es of	***	•••	•••	,,	*** ***	280	*****	372
iquors—	•				1					. 1
Ale, be	er, and porte		•••	•••	•••	Gals.	5	97.000		
Spirits Wines	and liqueurs	***	•••	•••	***	"	13,374	27,600 23	11,075 35	22,864
Other s	orts	•••	•••	•••	•••	.,, \		11111		257
Inchinery	and millwork cifer and oth		•••	•••	•••	Value		*****	• ••••	*****
	ener and oth	r.C	•••	•••	•••	"		7 0	•••••	251
letals— Copper-	_			•						
	wrought	•••	•••	***	•	Cwt.	54,246	15,40,998	27,534	9,20,737
Wr	ought	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••••	10,00,000	11,004	14
	er sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,				

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	PE	RSIA.			PTRAITS SETT	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
188	36-87.	1887	-89.	1886-8	7.	1887-	-88.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
*****	•••••	# \$1 \$\$	•••••				*****			
•••	•••••		···•••	•••••		1	10.00			
*****	2	*****	*****	•••••	6,766 125	•••••	10,219 90			
		*****	*****	1	150	8	18			
•										
			***			******	411114			
*****	780			•••••	••• .••	••••	*****			
*****	*****		••••	100	264	•••••	*****			
*****	******	•••••	******	200	204	•••••	•••••			
*****				55	840	38	552			
••••	,,,,,,	•••••	,,,,,,		210	OF1	1			
*****	111111		•••••	6		251	1,750			
911 950		,,, 000	,,,,,,			•••••	*****			
		•					444			
******		*****	•••••	•••••		5,440	8,976			
			•							
*****	•				*****	8,660	2,28			
*****	•			2,460	847	3,293	2,270			
•••••	}	i {	}	{ ³⁷ }	22	}	}			
*****)		,	(•••••		,,,,,,			
	1)	S)	S 3	1	, ,)			
*****	ß s	[}	\ \S	80 1,61,658		1			
*****	•			5,504	40,477	2,908	1,69,317 19,427			
•••••	•••••		40	•••••	5,590		6,721			
•										
*****	•	80	20	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****			
*****	******	•••••			*****	*****	*****			
·····			*****			•••••				
	******	,,,,,,			89,209	******	1,38,717			
••*	4			89	880	25	721			
*****			••••	15,505	11,570	10 155	27,631			
*****	•••••		201	15,506	2,81,593 7,952	18,155	3,89,008 6,729			
*****			30	******	1,432		90			
•••••	•		,		10 745	*****				
*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	18,755 169	******	18,266 718			
******	******	•••	•••	*****	100	, , ,				
•••••		•••••	•••••	17 848		28	84			
•••••	•••••	11	• 85	17,646 10	34,250 110	18,925 144	29,47 3 831			
••••¥										
•••••	• 200	*****	•••••	•••••	520		******			
	•••••	•••••	*****	*****	4,515		21,96			
		1			1		}			
	•	••	*****	119	3,530	***				
,;	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		 2,250	119	3,530 50	•••••	•••••			

I.-Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

									STRALIA.	
		A	TICLES.					1886-87.	1	887-88.
	·····						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
•								Rs.		B
Agricultural in	nplements	•••	•••	***	•••	Value			•	
Animals, living Apparel (inclu Arms, ammuni	ding haber tion, &c. (c	dashery, excluding	militar	y, &c.) y accoutrements	•••	No.	2.45	2 10,44,38 4,72	8	10,08,0
Books and prin	ited matter	r (includi	ng maps	and charts)	•••	Cwt.		340	Ď "" 4	1) 4
Building and e	ngincering	material	s-			_				ļ
Cement Other sort	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.		,,,,,,	••••	
Candles of all		•••	•••	•••	•••	Value lbs.	1		•••••	
Clocks and was		•••	***		•••	No.	*****	1 28	3	
Coal-									"	
Coals	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tons	4,35	67,648	0.000	
Coko	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	. 11	4,30	07,048	0,002	36,9
Corals, real Corks	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.		,,,,,,	*****	
JUA B.T	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.			*****	•••••
Cotton—							,			
Raw Twist and	111	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	1	45		
Twist and	yaru	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	•••••	******		
Manufactu										
	zoods—					***				1
	ey (unbles hite (bless		***	***	•••	Yds.		******	,,,,,,	*****
	loured, pri			***	•••))))	******	*****	•••••	
Ot	her sorts	•••	•	•••	(١,,	1	*****	******	******
•		•••			•••	No. lbs.	\$	******	•••••	
	orts of ma		•••	***	•••	109.	168	,	•••••	
		maracean	UN	•••	•••	Yds.	******	398	•••••	`,
rugs and medi Tyging and colo	cines uring mat	erials	•••	•••	•••	Value Cwt.	*****	40	J	16
arthenware an			•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	80 50	•••••	
11							•••••	1	******	9
lax— Manufactu	·68—									
Piece-g		•••	•••	•••	•••	Yds.			1	
Canvas		•••	•••	•••		.,,	*****	******	*****	******
Other s Other sorts		•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs,	16	45		*****
rnits and veget		· · ·	•••	***	•••	Value	*****	698		
•							*****	050		* 0,00
lass and glass Beads and f						Cwt.			1	
Other ware	-	•••	***	•••	•••	Value	• • • • •	250	•••••	*****
ımş and resins		•••	***	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••••		*****	*****
ardware and co struments and	itiery, &c.	of all bis	vda		•••	Value	*****	2,758	*****	2,37
MIN WHOMM 196	apparasas	OT OIL MI	tra	***	•••	"	** ***	618	•••••	*****
ory—										
Unmanufact wellery, &c		nanuiacti			•••	Value	******	•• •••		*****
ather and man	ufactures	o f	•••		•••	"	***	4,045		150
u						"	***	12,∪4 0 0	*****	555
quors— Ale, beer and	porter					Cola	j			
Spirits	. ,	·•	•••		•••	Gals.	1,437	12,827	12	48
Wines and li	quours .		•••		•••	",	904	4,471	1,837 1,552	14,636 8,376
Other sorts schinery and m	illwork	•	***		•• ,	Valno	*****		"	0,310
stches, lucifer		•	•••		••	Value	*****	1,250		92
etals— Copper—			•		••	"	******	•••••	******	*****
Unwroup	ght	•		***	4	Cwt.	41,186	19 50 000	6 = 040	A
Wrough Other so	t .		•••		·• '),	41,100	12,50,269	65,040	22,99,217
	-4-0	•	•••		-			******	******	*****

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	Отивв С	Countries.		Total.					
188	6-87.	188	97-88.	1886	-87.	1887	-88.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
•	•				3.05,656		3,67,386		
*****	••••	150	30,000	2,517	10,47,120	2,658	10,49,687		
*****	9,979 473	,	4,403 78	•••••	31,65.579 3,32,059	•••••	35,09,353 3,53,905		
1	330	6	900	3,421	6,44,370	8,3 08	6,96,999		
37	90	•••••	*****	144,567	2,42,012	198,710	3,98.847		
	40				91.841	014.000	87,975		
61,179	19,481	•••••	•••••	1,266,413 23,506	4.06.428 2,19,919	814,096 24,856	2.36,815 2,44,373		
*****	•••	•••••	•••••	25,000	2,10,010	22,000	a, 34,010		
853	13,622	729	11,644	46,923	7,41,492	49,206	8,25.917		
		******	•••••	1,443	33,072	2,702	56,644		
207	5,800	••···	*****	174,545 427	15,48,482 71,726	153,776 395	14,57,310 68,760		
••••	*****		*****	421	11,120	380	08,700		
		•		F40	5,942				
4,800	4,200	10,000	7,525	549 14,977,803	1,03,67.868	15,453,355	1,11,35,169		
		16,650	2,045	816,044.755	8,53,51,449	756,308 898	8,51,68,360		
1 940	394	43,249	15,901	187,338,107	2,29,13,945	152,304,624	2,18,14,339		
16,453	7,347	18,734	6,428	187,208 857 293,059	2,45.26,464	124,628,544 (374,478	1,74.51,661		
•••••	••••	2,700	2,25 0	1,848,305	4,97,754	2,106,243	5,32,042		
3,244	4,133		*****	403.293	4,85,410	293,294	4,16.838		
•	225	1,078	809	\$5,786 929,146	5,42,059	78,846 1,448,289	8 98,321		
• • • • • • •	14,559	• ,,	4,265		13,64,878		12,63,361		
10	980	32	1,875	13,291	2,82,982	6,940	2,60,635		
•••••	7,371	•	• 6,986	•••••	3,98,257	*****	3,82,505		
•				234,610	75,418	243,161	1,00,308		
20	20	•••••	*****	734,180	3,16,736	1,040.313	4,49,071		
750	520		•••••	141,820	71,521	233,021	1,46,092		
*** ***	2,64,407	•••••	2,84,792	•••	10,35,935	9,328	5,056 9,56,890		
٠. هورشون	2,09,401	•••••	2,04,102	*****	10,30,830	494144	0,00,000		
18	742	61	4.100	8,301	3,72,265	7,140	4,13,724		
	23,638		6,033	****	13,05.874	•••	14,24,176		
27	1,375	61	2,075	28,981	3,31,632	36,383	4.62.890		
*****	26.079 1,310		7,151 1,750	*****	24,90,446 4,56,83 5	*****	28,99,287 5,53,277		
••••	,								
		455	1,850		714	545	1.750		
	37,645 320		2 0,072 80	*****	6.30,256 7,39,197	*****	3,88,848 9,30,770		
*****					•				
960	2,335	28	83	569,725	12,90,786	717.648	14,47,307		
140	1,694	182	2.738 25, 126	312,030 113,690	25,06,255 11,27,844	299,182 121,649	23,42,220 11,81,930		
42,437	16,545	3,285	*****	1,953	9,673	2,118	11,525		
*****	330	*****	518	,,,,,,	44,34,499	•••	56,00,519		
	12,243	*****	155	******	5,97,326	******	4,40,853		
,	• 30.000	• 3,021	93,256	119,020	35,69,713	116.032	89,46.520		
453 593	13,629 16,365	3,021 415	93,200 15,451	110,571	39,25,722	101,102	39,78,235		
273	5,616	105	2,559	675	11,212	896	9,367		
2.0		l	'	'			l		

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							United K	INGDOM.	
	AB	TICLES.				18	86-87.	1887	·98.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—concluded.							Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					Cwt.	1,233,968	69,19,755	1,\$32,692	75.9 0,191
Wrought Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	56,666	1,14,928	61,749	1,36,599
Lead	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	68,256	9,00,806	83,279	11,83,726
Steel	***	•••	•••	•••	"	58,968	3,54,628	97,141	6,10,329
Tin-					Cwt.	345	22,054	349	27,632
Unwrought Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	8	446	36	2,52
Zino or spelter	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	91,931	9,07,925	91,239	10,17,239
All other sorts, uner	umerated	•••	•••	•••	29	4,771	2,70,629	3,139	3,17,53
ils,	. ;		•••	•••	Gals.	995,533	4,55,893	1,222,897	6,03 86
aints, colours, and pain			•••	•••	Value	******	7,07,318 6,33,415	•••••	7,01,93
Paper and pastoboard	•••	•••	••	•••	"	*****	16,47,918	*****	8,21,153 18.65,84
Provisions Railway plant and rollin	g-stock	•••	•••	•••	,,	*****	34,25,763	•••••	33,27,74
alt		•••	•••	•••	Tons	260,693	50,39,368	284,137	54,13,72
hells and cowries	•••	•••	•••		Value			*****	*****
ilk— Raw	•••	•••		•••	lbs.	1,344	8,640	6	70
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	•••		,,,	•••	Yds.	360,161	2,93,628	401,979	3,06,55
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	***	Value	•••••	4,373		7,309
picos	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	6,873	2,517	7,056	490
ugar and sugarcandy	•••	***	•••	•••	Cwt.	19,866	2,01,642	35,296	3,53,470
ea	•••	•••	•••	***	lbs.	15	200	63	67
obacco—					.,				
Unmanufactured	***	•••	***	***	lbs.	21,347	7,168	26,071	6.74
Manufactured	***	•••	•••	***	Value	427,776	3,12,579	277,387	2.40,59
oys and requisites for a mbrellas		***	•••	•••	No.	1,505,214	3,53,537 13,32,334	2,054,097	3,90,407 18,18,371
mbrellas Vool, timber, manufact	ures of (e	xcluding fire	(boow	•••	Value	11111	75,040	2,002,007	1,34,83
Vool—					(
Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	44 9 c	171	2,144	2,026
Manufactures of-					Yds.	# 000 041	40.00 150	E 188 420	44.00 -0.
Piece-goods Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	5,396,941	49,02,156 21,26,552	5,177,459	44,69,59
all other articles, unenu	meratod	•••	•••	•••	- 1	*****	33,29,672		16,83,431 40,59,767
		•••	•••	•••	"		00,20,012	******	
Merchandi Free							19,40 38,006		19,19,53,82
Dutia'	ole	•••	•••	•••		*****	1,00,85,769	****** {	1,04,86,739
2, 61110		•••							
				Total			20,41,23,775	******	20,24,40,561
Treasuro-					Ì		1 00 =0=		0 -0
Gold	•••	***	•••	***	•••	•••••	1,36,737	*****	3,53,77
Silver	***	•••	•••	•••		***	60,63,081	******	53,91,232
				Total			61,99,818	•••••	67,45,008
Grand Total of In	ports of l	Merchan dise	and Tr	asuro			21,03,23,593	•••••	20,81,85,569
Governme	nt—				ľ				
Stores		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••••	96,78.432	******	79,12,216
Treas	1 re -				(i				
7 2 7 10 7								•	
,	old .	•••	•••	•••	•••			*****	
	ilver	***		***	•••				
			•••						******
		of Treasure	•••	•••	•••				

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1896-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	Aver	rria.		France.						
10	886-87.	1887	7-88.	1886-	87.	1887	-88.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
Annual Control of the	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
	•			3	41					
******				l l	i	•••••	*****			
•••••					•••••	•••••	*****			
•••••			*****			******	*****			
						,				
•••••			*****		******		*****			
•••	•••••	••••	111111	4	42	*****	*****			
180	48,453	223 12	48,965	6	4,920	29	2,740			
	3,499	1	100 1,600	•••••	10,119	,	44 A 016			
•••••	1,44,202	•••••	3,07,547		60	*****	6,819 1,065			
	13,224		9,752		17,697	*****	26,529			

••••			*****	1,191	15,265					
*****	, •••		•••••	••••			*****			
*****			•••••		•••••		*****			
110 207	80,793	92,929	81,062	2,132,252	18,09,562	1 907 007	1405 550			
112,587		02,020		2,132,202	46	1,867,987	14,97,570			
*****		••••					*****			
9,893	1,16,585	4,080	44,328	2	50	8,157	1,09,932			
*****		••••		•••••		•••••	*****			
	*****			,						
495	1,255	2,089	1,920	888	3,110	1,721	6,306 1,073			
A	42,291	36	44,159		1,072		1,073			
•••••	411		50 1,681	444	2,229 22	9	₂ 4 45			
*****	• 411		•	•••		,,,,,,	*****			
*****	, .	9	•••••			,	•••••			
241,071	3,15,646	428,374	5,28,588	35,441	29,424	26,446	21,560			
	1,34,253 80,370	•••••	43,895	•••••	7,140		2,885			
.1/	80,370		1,15,901		20,171		17,113			
	90 QO 17R		29 56 452		98 U4 8U8		01 41 400			
****	29,30,176 7,929		29,56,452 18,631	*****	26 ,04,303 88 ,333		21,61,423 82,099			
444+44	29,38,105		29,75,083		26,92,636		22,43,522			
	******		•••••	•••••			*****			
	.,	*****		.,,			•••			
	******	******				•••••	•••••			
*****	29,38,105		29,75,083		26,92,636		22,43,522			
47 1 41 5 4 44 6	1,605		1,423				747			
•					*****		141			
	•									
	,,,,,	,	.,,,,,		•••••		•••••			
		,,,,,,	*****		•••••					
•••••	•			******	••••	•• •••				
	1,606	i	1,423							

I .- Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							ITA	L T.	
	ART	icl es.			-	1886	-87.	1887-	88.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.							Rs.		Rs.
Iron-									
Wrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••••	•••		•••••
Other sorts Lead	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	*****	*****	*****
Steel	•••	•••	•••	•••	"		•••••	•••••	•••••
Tin —									
Unwrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	••••		••••	•••••
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••••		•••••	•••••
Zinc or spelter All other sorts, unc	 hateamun	•••	•••	•••	"	5	2,165	5	
ils	•••	•••	•••	•••	Gals.		2,100	55	í
aints, colours and pain	ters' mater	ials	•••	•••	Value				3,8
aper and pasteboard	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,		5,210	••••	1,8
rovisions	a etook	•••	•••	•••	"	•••••	9,718		18,4
ailway plant and rollin		•••	•••	•••	Tons	48,343	6,51,211		*****
hells and cowries		•••	•••	***	Value		0,01,211		
							ĺ		
ilk— Raw					lbs.		•	312	2,9
waw	•••	•••	•••	•••	108.	•	•••••	312	2,8
Manufactures-							ļ	1	
Piece-goods	•••	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	99,508	90,302	135,145	1,23,8
Other sorts	•••	•••	• • •	•••	Value		•••••		••••
oices	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs. Cwt.	•••••		•••••	•••••
ngar and sugarcandy	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*****			*****
	***								******
obacco—					11.0		İ		
Unmanufactured Manufactured	•••	•••	***	•••	lbs.	6	12	10	
ys and requisites for g	ames	•••	•••	•••	Value		3,313		. 1,18
mbrellas			•••	***	No.		6		*****
ood, timber, manufact	ures of tex	cluding f	irewood)	•••	Value			4	Ş
ool— Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.				•••••
Manufactures of—					Yds.	4,800	7,200	ľ	
Piece-goods Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	4,000	45		1,60
ll other articles, unenu		•••	•••	•••	,,		46,741		60,62
					-				
Merchandise-					,,	1		1	
Free	•••	•••	•••	•••			20,23,022		20,37,40
Dutiable	•••	•••	***	•••	•••		6,65,542	•••••	21,79
				Total			26,88,564	*****	20,59,14
m					-		-		
Treasure— Gold					- 1	1	ł	1	
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••					*****
				M-4-1					
				Total	•••				*****
Grand Total of	Imports of	Merchan	dise and T	reasure '			26,88,564	••••	20,59,14
0					1				
Government— Stores					•		170		' 80
SWITES	•••	•••	•••	•••	_				
Treasure-					ļ		j		
Gold		•••							
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••••			
			Total of T						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
					-				***
	To	tal of St	ores and Tr	A 211 20			170		80

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	MAUE	HITIUS.			South Al	(BRICA,	
1886	3-87.	1887	-88.	188	06-87.	1887-	88.
Quantity.	• Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
40	• 40		*****				• • • • • •
		10	15	••••			*****
							•••••
	•••••	•••••	******	•••••		•••••	•••••

•••••	•••••		*****	•••••	•••••	******	
4	60	******	*****	******	•••••	******	
•		•••••			••••	•••••	
68,542	1,01,429	97,978	1,29,309	159	232	195	19
			*****		78		
	••••		******	•••			*****
	976		3,098	• • • • •	8,571	•••••	1,02
		•••••	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****
••••		•••••				•••••	*****
•••••	40	•••••	212	******	•••••	*****	*****
	•••••	•	*****	•••••	•••••		*****
	******	*****	******		•••••	*****	******
•••••	,	3,472	270				*****
144,664	12,92,609	143,767	10,16,647	18	244		•••••
•••••		100	50	••••		•••••	•••••
•		62,720	13,440	900	15		
4,860	1,465	•••••		1,268	75	366	1
•	•••••		100	•••••	******	*****	******
•••••	394	•••••	256		******	******	#.
•••••	394	••••	•	******	******	*****	*****
•••••	•••••	•		••••	•••••		••••
•				*****		,,,,,,	*****
		•••••	36				*****
	6,484		29,856	111111	1,675		10,60
**							
	14,04,751 82	•••••	11,95,825 2,120	*****	12,950 136	*****	16,16
	14,04,833		11,97,945		13,086		16,16
	,		•••••				•••••
	1,26,000	,,,,,,					*****
	1,26,000				******	•••••	******
	15,30,833		11,97,945		13,086		16,16
.							
	<u> </u>		******				******
			•••••	******	*****	•••••	•••••
e	,, ,,,	•	***				i
			•••••				*****
	*****	******					

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							United	STATES.	
	Arti	CLES.				188	16-87.	1867	7-88,
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.
Metals—continued.							Rs.		Rs.
Iron-									
Wrought'	•••	•••	***	•••	Cwt.	*****		40	6
Other sorts Lead	***	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••
Steel	. •	•••	•••	•••	"	• 9 • • • •	, •••••• •••••	•••••	******
Tin-									
Unwrought	***	***	•••	•••	Cwt.				
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,		*****	•••••	•••••
Zinc or spelter	ere amuna amaka J	•••	•••	•••	"	•••••	•••••	·····	*****
All other sorts, un	enumerated	•••	***	•••	Gals.	16,862,367	61,48,218	18,769,865	00 70 00
aints, colours and pai	nters' materi	als	•••	•••	Value	10,002,301	5,625	10,700,000	69,50,38 6,17
Paper and pasteboard	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	*****			0,17.
rovisions	ing atools	•••	•••	***	"	*****	9,449		11,78
Railway plant and roll alt	• •	•••	•••	•••	Tone	*****	***		
hells and cowries	•••	•••	•••	•••	Tons. Value	*****	*****		******
ilk—	•••	•••	•••	***	V alue	*** ***		•••••	•••••
Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*****	•••••		•••••
Manufactures-									
Piece-goods	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Yds.	*****			*****
Other sorts	•••	***	•••	•••	Valuo	•••••	******		*****
pices ugar and sugarcandy	•••	•••	•••	•••	ibs. Cwt.	**		•••••	•••••
oa	•••		•••	•••	lbs.	•••••	•••••	*****	*****
obacco — Unmanufactured Manufactured Coys and requisites fo Imbrellas Vood, timber, manufa	·	 cluding	 firewood)	•••	lbs. Value No. Value		400	•••••	 1,640
Vool-									
Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	•••••	*****	*****	*****
Manufactures of-	-						İ	ļ	
Piecc-goods Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Yds.		•••••	• •••••	*****
Il other articles, uner	numerated	•••	•••	***	Value	•••••	2,325	•••••	••••
		•••	•••	•••	"	******	2,020		4,040
Merchandise	_						1	i	6
Free Dutiable	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		61,67,159	••••	63,32,224
Danapie	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••••	9,010		6,57,20
				Fotal		•••••	61,76,169	*****	69,89,429
Treasure-					ļ				
Gold	•••		***	•••]				
Silver	•••	•••	•••	•••]		8,30,000		*****
			1	[otal			8,30,000		
Grand Total of	Imports of	Merchar			ŀ		70,06,169		69,89,429
V111111 1 V1111 V1	and the second		10110 0110 2		•••		10,00,100		08,08,428
Government— Stores					j				٠.
	•••	•••	•••	•••		******	*****	······	•••••
Treasure-									
Gold [.] Silver	•••	***	•••	. •••					•••••
Sliver	•••	•••	***	•••		٠ ۴			*****
			Total of T	reasure		•••••			••••
			ores and T						
	rn_1		A-A '	MAG -					

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	Arai	DIA.		CETLON.						
1886	8-87.	1887-8	8.	1880-87	·	1887-8	R.			
Quantity.	• Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Rs.		Rs.	14	Rs.		Rs.			
200	450	••••	••••	5	30	1,833	3,6			
,		22	67			20	0,0			
••••			•••••	******		. 6	1			
•••••			•••••		•••••	•••••				
,,				17	886		*****			
			•••••				*****			
7	1,250	·	*****	6	72	1				
		*****	••••	118,248	1,62,356	227,489	3,05,8			
•••••	3,683		517	110,240	82	221,400				
	,				550		7 ,			
	1,99,772		3,16,902		15,146		1,			
00.050	0.50.000		F 00 000	•••••		******	*****			
28,050	3,76,928	42,633	5,69,690 726	******	1,73,916	•• ···	1,32,			
111		•	120	•••	4)40,010	*****	1,32,			
***	,			*****	•••••		*****			
,,,,,,				4,249	2,880	38				
	,,,,,,		•••••	840,259	1,18,357	10.00	27,			
•••••		•••••	•••••	840,269	1,18,367	19,085 5,242	27, 7 0,			
		•••••		18,001	11,590	2,249	1,			
							•			
	••••			1,694	5 040	1,369				
*** ***		*****		1,094	5,843 3,166		• 8			
	••••	*****	•	•••••		6	,			
	60	٠٧			363	•••••	1,			
•				•••••			•••••			
•				3,360	2,340					
	•••••		80	3,300		*****	*****			
•	4,928		552	•••••	2,03,740		1,34,			
-										
	2,18,250		3,32,095		14,46,258		12.89,			
	3,76,958	•••••	5,69,700	•••••	1,478		4,			
	5,95,208		9,01,795	•••••	14,47,736	••••	12,94,			
	42,176		24,814		15,502		*****			
	53,611	1	6,196			•••••	*****			
	95,787	••••	30,010		15,502		••••			
	6,90,995	*** *.	9,31,805		14,63,238		12,94,			
•			•	_						
				·	190					
1			•				*****			
			•••••	•••••		*****	,,,,,			
					190					
	1			1	I CM I					

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

						·	C	HINA.	
	A B.	ricles.				186	36-87.	18	87-88.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
Motals-continued.		***************************************	anner processor englished the species		-		Rs.	,	
Iron—								,	Rs
Wrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	•••••	•••••		
Other sorts Lead	•••	•••	•••	•••	11	•••••	******	•••••	•••••
Lead Steel	•••	•••	•••	•••))))	*****	******	•••••	*****
m :									
Tin— Unwrought	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.				
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	***	******		
Zinc or spelter	onumorated	***	•••	•••	"	, ***			*****
All other sorts, un	enumerated	•••	•••	•••	"	*** ***		125	3,86
ils	•••	•••	•••	•••	Gals.	5.248	6,425	27,001	25,169
Paints, colours, and pai		riais	•••	•••	Value.	*****	46,546		47,18
Paper and pasteboard	•••	•••	***	•••	"	, ,,,,,,	32,604	 ,	18,578
Provisions Kailway plant and rolli	ng-stock	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	38,539	'	47,22
alt	IIG-STOOM	•••	•••	•••	Tons.	*** ***	1	,	******
shells and cowries	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	•••••		*****
il k —						•	·		
Raw	•••	•••	***	•••	lbs.	34,488	70,413	34,110	86,359
Manufactures-									
Piece-goods	•••	•••	•••	***	Yds.	14,050	12,119	14,262	11,791
Other sorts	***	•••	•••	•••	Value		******		*** ***
pices ugar and sugarcandy	***	***	•••	•••	lbs. Cwt.	1,512	810 20	61,072	4,685
ea	•••	***	***	•••	lbs.	19,384	7,879	61.520 8,576	7,32,531 4,535
						,	,,,,,	1	₹,030
obacco					11	100	100		
Unmanufactured Manufactured	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	100 10,170	100 26.283	5,171	16
oys and requisites for			•••	•••	Value	10,110	1,664	/	12,057 1,816
mbrellas	•••	. ":		•••	No.	3	34	12	130
ood, timber, manufac	tures of (exc	luding	firewood)	•••	Value	·	14,405	•••••	13,076
Tool							•		
Raw	***	•••	•••	•••	lbs.		*****		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Manufactures of-									•
Piece-goods	•••	,	•••	•••	Yds.		*****		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value		150		*****
ll other articles unenu	merated	•••	101	•••	"		2,18,150		2,53,754
Merchandise-	ı								•
Free	•••	•••	•••	•••			26,07,313		26,33,580
Dutiable		•••	•••	•••	•…	*****	28,105	••••	23,196
			Total	•••	-	000	26,35,418		98 58 770
			2000.	•••	***		20,00,210		26,56,776
Treasure-					1		2004.040	l	
Gold Silver	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		19,24,243 7,83,491	•	12,86,892
OHVUR	•••	•••	•••	***			7,00,401	******	50,33,473
			Total	•••		***	27,07,734		63,20,365
Grand Total of Imp	orts of Mar	chandie	a and Trassura				53,43,152		90 88 141
•	ATTO OF HERE	· as PF AS MAIN		•••	"" -				89,77,141
Government— Stores	***	•••	•••	•••		'	1,837		i,854
	,	•••	•••	***			-,00,		1,004
Treasure-	•								
Gold Silver	***	•••	•••	•••		•••••	•••••	******	••••
Dilver	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••]_		******	******	*** * * * *
	To	tal of '	Creasure	•••					•••••
π.	otal of Store	r heap	reagnra		-	44	1,837		1 054
7.	APPL OF DIOLE	a and 1	LUCOULT	•••	•••	•••••	1,001	******	1,854

1887-88.]

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

	Pans	ITA.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.						
1886-	87.	1887-6	BR.	1886-87	1.	1887-8	8.			
Quantity.	• Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
	•	308	706			30	5			
,,,,,,	*****	1	1	•••••	*****	i				
,					*****	•••••	*****			
•••••		******	******	•••••			•••••			
	1					. ,				
		••• ••		22,442	15.95,339	13,258	10,84,9			
	.,, •••	•••••		•••••	•••••	*****	•••••			
··· ··						184	22.5			
•••••	•••••	••••	*****	*****	******					
			•••••	1,615	11,344	1,326	18,7			
		•••	•••••		2,09,600		2,10,8			
	40	*****	252	•••••	36.158	******	49.8			
•••••	•	******	1	******	2,36,763		3,45,			
3,176	42,543	2,889	38,418	•••••	******	•••••	*****			
3,170		•••••		•••••	330		•••••			
		•	1	İ						
		•••••	*****	933	2,333		*****			
		,,,,,,,		14,711	13,409	11,337	10,2			
			•••••				*****			
		******		9,603,529	13,61,563	10,286.063	16,49,			
,		•••••		6,444	72,313	19.291	2,10,0			
•	******	•••••	•••••	120,933	44,418	37,056	16,			
							•			
	•••••	•••••	•••••	9,168	0.00	7 REA	•••••			
	•••••	******	******	i	9,685 221	7,554	8,0 1,8			
•••••		*****	*****	*****		*****				
•••••			•	•••••	25,935	*****	7,9			
		•				į (·			
	•••••			3,360	240	3,584	:			
_				1 104	1 100	900				
•	80	******	*****	1,164	1,103 605	620				
			6,068	•••••	2,77,371		3,36,			
a.•	******		9,000	"""	3,,,,,,,		0,00,			
• •	1,100		9,567		45,35,733		47,83,8			
	42,545		38,503		34,485		80,4			
	43,645		48,070		45,70,218		48,13,7			
					27.010		01.0			
•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	******	27,612 1,99,377	•••••	31,8 3,26,6			
••••										
					2,26,989		3,58,4			
	43,645		48,070		47,97,207		51,72,2			
•			•	`	2,213		1,1			
******	•						-,•			
							*** 196			
•••••				,,,,,	•••••		*****			
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	•••••					
	,,,,,,				2,213		1,			
*** ***		******		• • • • •						

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

							Aust	Balia.	
	A	ITICLES.				18	86-87.	18	87-88.
•						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals —		Military p					Rs.		Rs.
Iron—					Cwt.	40	333		
Wrought Other sorts	•••	•••	•••)1)1	100	125		
Lead	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	******	•••••	•••••	•••••
Steel	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	*****	******	•••••
Tin— Unwrought	,				Cwt.				
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	*****			*****
Zinc or spelter	***	***	•••	•••	"	*****		•••••	
All other sorts une	numerated	•••	•••	***	Gals.	18	18	*****	•••••
Paints, colours and pair	ntors' mat e	rials	•••	•••	Value	******	1		
Paper and pasteboard	•••	•••	•••		,,		300	*****	
Provisions	uu maratoole	•••	'	•••	"	•••••	41,074	.*****	32,10
Railway plant and rolling	_	***	•••	***	Tons	*****		,] """]
Shells and cowries	***		•••	•••	Value	•••••		*****	
ilk—					1				
Raw	•••	•••	•••	***	lbs.	****** (*	'	*****	100
					-				
Manufactures—					Yds.	126	126		
Piece-goods Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value	120	120	*****	*****
Spices	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*****		112	35
ugar and sugarcandy	•••	•••	•••	***	Cwt.	•••••		2	4
lea	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*** ***	•••••	•	*****
obacco—					1			1	
Unmanufactured	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	*****	•••••		*****
Manufactured		•••		•••	Value			•••••	
oys and requisites for a		••••	•••	•••	No.	•••••	260	•••••	310
Vood, timber manufact	ures of (ex	cluding fi	rewood)	•••	Value	•••••	6,535		3,068
Vool-						•			
Raw	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	127,187	68,369	68,591	49,806
Manufactures of-					1			İ	
Piece-goods	•••	•••		•••	Yds.			1,056	1,500
Other sorts		•••	•••		Value		100		1,08
ll other articles unenu	merated	•••	•••	***	" _		21,019		40,86
35 1 11									•
Merchandise— Free							25,15,924		34,86,471
Dutiable	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	******	16,847	*****	23,114
					-				
				Total	•••		25,32,771		35,09,585
_						7			-
Treasure-					- 1		1 40 000		6 00 4 = -
Gold Silver	***	•••	•••	•••			1,42,900 { 24,090	•••••	2,86,452
OHVOL	•••	•••	•••	•••	***				*****
				Total			1,66,990		2,86,452
O 1 100-4-1 - 4 T-	nports of	Merchan d	ise and T	reasure			26,99,761		37,96,037
Grand Total of In					-			-	
Government-			•••	•••			480		· 758
	444				-			-	
Government— Stores	•••	•							
Government— Stores Treasure— Gold	•••	•	4.5.5	**-					
Government— Stores	•		•••	•••			•••••	•••	•••••
Government— Stores Treasure— Gold	•••	•••	•••						
Government— Stores Treasure— Gold Silver	•••	 otal of Tre	 Basure		1		480	· i	

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

	OTHER CO	CHTRIES.		TOTAL.						
1886	1-87.	1887-8	8.	1886	·87.	1887	-88.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Val ue,			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	44.	Rs.			
31,014	• 1,16,169	15,385	56,729	1,265,270	70,36,818	1,350,288	76,51,8			
1,410	2,135	100	60	58,176	1,17.188	61,901	1,36,7			
		•••••		68,256		- 83.286	11,83,8			
1,499	9,100	•••••	•••••	60,467	3,63,728	97,141	6,10,3			
		•••••		22,804	16,18,279	13,607	11,12.0			
				8	446	36	2,5			
37	488	299 18	3,972	91,982	9,08,587 3.27,417	91,539 3,673	10,21,2			
6	72	786,375	3,089 3,04,485	5,032	68,85,987	21,133,193	3,99,2			
- 1	1,350	1	1,960	18,061,736	9,87,900	21,100,100	83,33,6 9,80,9			
	7,256	•••••	15,994	•••••	8,59,755	•••••	12,22,7			
	3,613		7,377		22,42,500	*****	26,87,8			
					34,25,763		33,27,7			
29,375	4,56,707	21,615	3,08,871	370,719	65,82,024	351,274	63,30.7			
•••••	49,401	•••••	15,463	•••	2,23,723		1,48,8			
		•		38,765	81,386	34,428	89,3			
10,671	10,265	9,453	8.247	2,747,915	23,13,084	2,533,130	19,79.3			
		.,	,,,,,		4,419		7,3			
63,532	36,498	181.328	92,885	10,515,705	15,19.745	10,548,188	17,75,4			
22,701	1,49,555	33,943	2,86,791	203,590	18,33,052	391,298	28,24,6			
	,,.₹.	20	15	158,333	63,907	48,064	22,6			
1,270	830	830	1,050	23.617	8,113	89.621	21,2			
	1,00,173	20,381	1,07,572	475,904	4,60,480	316,048	3.84,8			
19,579	8,392	20,501	4,656	410,004	4,13,916	310,040	4 46. 0			
•		17	17	1,505,661	13.34.597	2,054,176	18.18.6			
),on		1,544		1,28,556	•••••	18,18.6 1,64,5			
658	400	•		131,554	69,180	74,319	52 ,0			
4,117	5,565	13,719	13,011	5,686,894	52.63,434	5,647,674	50,35.1			
	196		1,440		22,69,121		17,34.6			
	37,608		40,433	,,	42.50,254		61,10,			
•										
•	10,40,900 4,77,724	•••••	14,31,091 4,06,914	•••••	22,15,45,845 1,18,34,943	•••••	22,06,18.9 1,23,65,2			
	15,18,624		18,38,005		23.33,80,788		23,29,84,			
	5 9 ,965 3,16,667		93,924 3,000	******	23.46.135 83,96,317	•••••	20,77,6 1,07,59 t			
	3,73,632		96,924		1,07.42.452		1,28,37,1			
,,,,,,	18,92,256		19,34,929	,,,,,,	24,41,23,240		24,58,21,4			
						·				
			10		96,84,927		79,18,9			
		,,,,,,				•••••	•••••			
			,							
	,,,,,,						,,,,,			
	•									
			10		96,84,927		79,18 9			

II.—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

						Unite	KINGDOM.	
	ARTICLES.				1	886-87,	.:	1887-88,
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
Foreign	м Мевсна	DISE.				Rs.		Rs.
Cotten-							•	
Twist and Yarn Manufactures— Piece-goods—	***	•••	44		2,388		7 100	
Grey White	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	43,504 1,531			
Coloured, pri	 nted or dve	d	•••	"	25,313			
Other sorts of				Yds.	******	13	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	15
Other sorts of	hiere-Roor		•••	No.	200	\{\begin{align*} \delta & \del	}	
Other sorts of man	nufactures	•••	•••	J		120) { 306) { 1
Gums and resins Ivory, unmanufactured and	 l manufact	ared	•••	3/-1	5	199		•••••
Metals—							•	
Iron		•••	•••	Cwt.	53,403			
All others unenumerate All other articles unenume		•••	•••	Value	171	22,742 3,46,291		15,21, 2,10,
Total o	f Foreign !	1 erchand i	ise	•••	•••••	4,67,040		18,78,
Indian Produc	B IND MI	NII DACTII D	ve.					
INDIAN I BODGC	G WIN WIN	NOFECTOR						
Animals, living Apparel (including haberda	she ry, m ill	 ine ry, & c.)	No. Value	12	1,12,463		1,49,
Caoutchouc —				Cwt.	5,059	5,38,336	4.000	3,99,
Raw	•••	•••	•••	"		10	4,069	3,88,
Coir— Unmanufactured and n	anufacture	d	•••	Cwt.	14,549	1,47,358	14,003	1,40,
Cotton—				a.	000 000	70.00.07		40.00
Raw Twist and yarn	•••	•••	•••	Cwt. lbs.	362,688 30	78,33,971 19	214,915	46,10,
Manufactures-						1.		
Piece-goods	***	***	•••	Yds. No.	37,691	6,010	6,242	
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	Value	•••••	45.043		1,05,0
Orugs and medicines	•••	***	•••	,,	*****	58,968	*****	45,6
yeing and colouring mater	rials—							
Indigo	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	31,146	91,45,734	30,434	93,97.8
Other sorts	***	•••	•••	"	44,702	3,93,447	45,620	8,72,8
rain and pulse—							l	
Gram		•••	•••	Cwt.	110	324	319	1,0
Rice in the husk (paddy Rice not in the husk	") •••	•••	•••	"	840,261	34.24.166	1.141,654	40,42,1
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	"	5,177,652	1,91,87,148	3,508 811	1,34.39,2
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	"	235,332	5,71,692	1,176,928	26,88,3
tums and resins— Cutch and gambier	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	31	657	1,761	34.4
Iemp—				Cwt.	<u> 20 1 40</u>	£ 11 100	85,647	2,77,8
Rnw Manufactures of (excluding and skins—	ing cordag	e)	•••	Value	62,148	6,71,196	******	2,77,8
Widon (Raw	•••	•••		Cwt. No.	344,227 4,685,599	} 1,29,19,789	286.163 3,981.353	3 1,11 98,2
Hides Dressed	or tanned	•••		Cwt.	995 17,751	73,775	1,593 31,435	1,17,5
(Raw	•••	•••	}	Cwt.	2 164 222,447	1,59,928	2 888 252,767	2,22,70
Skins }	or tanned		Ì	Cwt.	818	62,199	{ 468 25,873	82,4
Dicascu	VI PHAMEV	•••	•••• ,	No.	58,190		(XD A/5-1	1

TRADE-continued.

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88.

			Δ.	STRI.	A.						Pr.	LUCE	•		
	1	886-87.			16	87-88	•		18	86-87		1887-88,			
Qu	antity.	•	Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value,
			Rs.	İ			Rs.	Ī			Rø.				Rs.
•	••••	•			*****		*****		*****		*****		*****		•••••
					*****		*****		•••••		•••••		•••••		
	••••		******		•••••		•••••		*****		*****		•••••		*****
	•••••	1		5	•••••	15		15	•••••	5		5	•••••	1	*****
	••••	\ \	•••••	ß	*****	Į	*****	13	*****	1	*****	1	•••	15	*****
	••••	18	•••••	}	•••••	18	*****	}	*****	18	•••••	}	*****	18	•••••
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••		******	1	*** ***		•••••		•••••		******	1	*****
					•••••		•••••				•••••		•••••		*****
		1	v												
•					2		10		•••••	İ	•••••		•••••		*****
	2		280 5,093	İ	10		3,500 2,923		*****		12,514		*****	1	16.8
				-		- -		-	******	-		.		.	
			5,373	_	44	_	6,433	_	*****	_	12,514		*****	. _	16,8
					,,,,,,		*****		17		152		6		ı
	••••		1,566		•••••		605		•••••		3,161		•••••		8,7
••	••••			l	*****				•••••	Ì				İ	*****
••	•••		•••••		*****	1	40		*****		*****		******	l	•••
	•	١.			*****		******		*****				*** **		*****
••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	•	••••										····
	45,108	•	8,95,944		27,845		5,90,333		71,799		16,01,659		22,739		5,15,0
	40,100	4			111020				•••••						****
				l				,	300	,			100		
	•		••••	ĺ		18	*****	1	300 4	\	448	}	162	}	:
		l	.,	}	******		*****	ľ	*****			`	•••••		•••••
•••		•	55		******		•••••		*** ***		3		******		6,2
	8,600 • 120	2	26,26,487 1,250		10,858 20		33,56,867 60		12 868 21,757		39.40,105 1,60,830		15,454 14,020		45.19.1 0 80,7 0
•••	***				•••		*****		•••••		*****		•••••		*****
	•••				*****		•••••		16,120		 39,260		153,627	1	4.35,08
	•••	1			*****		•••••		385,346		13,45,302		183,460		7,53,22
	3,503		7,189		•••••		•••••		••••		••		55	ļ	10
	46		1,000				,		5,009		66,850		4,490		86,46
			••••		15		175		•••••		• · · · · ·		903	٠	5,76
	82,905 118,093	} 1	2,94,631	{	40 996 500,543	}	16,73,476	{	17,873 257 ,4 23	}	6,63,400	{	7,861 113,783	}	2,72,69
•••	10,000	L	1,375	{	8	}	25	{	*****	}		{		}	•••••
•••	20	•		;		Ź		Ĭ	2,073	}	1,17,777	\$	669	Į	39,41
•••	20 430 190	} }	9.744	Į	***		******					2	10 110		UU
•••	20 430 190 6,090	}	9,744	{	•••••	5	•••••	۲	137,260 24)		ļ	48,440 7	5	
•••	20 430 190 6,090	}•	9,7 44 5 4 0	}		5	•••••	{	137,260 24 5,250	}	1,250	{	48,440 7 220	}	80

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Articles.					ITALY,					
					1886-	1887-88,				
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
Foreign	Merchani	D18E.				Rs.			Rs.	
otton -										
Twist and yarn Manufactures—	•••	•••	•••	lbs.		•••••	•••••		******	
Piece-goods— Grey	•••	•••		Yds.					•••••	
White		•••	•••	,,			*****		*****	
Coloured, prin	ted or dyed	•••	•••	. 37.1			*****	i		
Other sorts of	piece-goods	١	•••	Yds. No.	,,,,,,		*****		•••••	
	- "			(lbs.	*****		•••••		•••••	
Other sorts of man	ufactures	•••	••.	Yds.		*****	******			
ums and resins	***	***	•••	Cwt.	******		•••••			
ory— Unmanufactured and m	anufacture	1	•••	Valuo			,			
ctals— Iron				Cwt.		j	4 200		,,	
All others unenumerate	d	•••	•••	- 1			4,539		7,2	
l other articles unenumer		***	•••	Value		22,660	•••••		43,5	
Total of	Foreign M		е			22,660			50,8	
,				1						
Indian Produc	E AND MAR	UFACTURE	9.	N						
nimals, living oparel (including haberda: outchouc—	she ry, mil li	 ne ry, &c.)	•••	No. Value	*****	9,390	,		6,8	
Raw	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	18	2,160	59		8,8	
offco	•••	•••	•••	,,		•••••	•••••			
ir— Unmanufactured and m	anufactured	l	•••	Cwt.					•••••	
tton—						'i	,			
Raw	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	£4,307	18,89,362	133,452		29.50,9	
Twist and yarn	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	•••••		•••••		•••••	
Manufactures—				Yds.			20	,		
Piece-goods	***	•••	}	No.			20	} ,		
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	Value				•		
rugs and medicines	•••	•••	•••	,,			,			
	:_1 <u>_</u>			l						
reing and colouring mater Indigo				Cwt.	946	2,89,425	925		2,79.8	
Other sorts	•••	•••		,,	336	3,750	979		5,6	
				"						
ain and pulse—										
Gram	···	•••	•••	Cwt.	1.001	2,730			•••••	
Rice in the husk (paddy Rice not in the husk		•••	•••	,,	*****	•••••			*****	
Wheat	•••	•••	•••	"	328,071	12,80,555	295,392		12,31,4	
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	"	•••••		3,333		7,2	
ims and resins— Cutch and gambier	•			Cwt.			1,775		23.2	
omp—	•••	•••	•••	UW 1.	•••••	•••	1,110		20.2	
Raw	•••	•••		Cwt.			31		9	
Manufactures of (exclu	iding corda	ge)	•••	Value	*****				•••••	
ides and skins—					40.010			,		
(Raw	•••	•••		Cwt.	62,919	25,63,524	46,945	{	18,67,9	
Hides }				No.	961,231	}	710,254	,		
(Dressed or	anned	•••	•••	No.		 .	}	}		
(Raw				(Cwt.	747	26,090	158	ĺ	7,4	
Skins {	•••	•••	•••	No.	27,006	20,000	6,120	Ş	4,4	
Dressed or	anned	•••		{ Cwt. { No.	•••••	} · .,. .	{ ·····	{	•••••	
11				C 710.		, ,	(,		
wellery, &c.—				ł	1	ı	1			

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

	MAUR	ITIUS.		South America.					
188	8-87.	1887-	88.	1880-	87.	1887-88.			
Quantity, Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Valu		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
5 00	250	180	180		*****	*****	••••		
248,240	37,424	524 ,930	68,790			*****	****		
45,160 115,439	6,096 3 1,268	43.900 38,054	7,800 14,69 0	*****	•••••	*****	****		
	} 1,250			į	** ***	•••••	****		
12,000	,	•••••	*****	*****	•••••	*** * * *	••••		
•••••	480	•••••				•••••	••••		
4	405	77	884		•••••	•••••	••••		
******	,	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	••••		
68	1,120	40	800			*****	••••		
•••••	63,194	•••••	62,785		2,469	•••••	••••		
	03,184	•···••	02,700		2,408	•••••			
•••	1,41,487	•••••	1,55,929		2,459	•••••	···		
	8-032	•••••	10,297		585		••••		
103	3,101	98	3,595			******	•		
• 1,200	9,965	•••••	,,,,,,	293	2,000	•••••	;;		
	•	_	• ***						
2,276	609	• 1,344	* 650 350		••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*****	****		
2,400	6,100				•••••	•••••			
•	12,621		21,082		75 700		••••		
	12,021	•••••	21,002		,		•••••		
- 884	7,594	1,030	6,855	154	1,094	184	••••		
110,282	3,37,518	151,391	4,75,895			76			
1,196,535	45,75,527	1,872,278	67,83,303	177.016	6,64,028	368,239	12,98		
11,918 197,296	60,009	27,803 135,113	1,11,980 4,19,343	177,016 1,001 9,142	4,095 34,679	10,846			
197,296	6,19,744	135,113	4,19,343	9,142	34,679	10,846	41		
		•••					•••		
,							۹		
		•••••	••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		*****		
•			•				*****		
					•••••		***		
		••••					••••		
		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		••••		
		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	*** ***		
	•		*****		*****	*****	•••••		
				•••••	*****	•••••	•••••		
201100	•••••			1					
i	1	ı	1	1	,	•			

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

	•			United	STATES.	
Articles.			188	8-87.	, 188	7-88.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Merce	IANDISE.			Rs.	,	Rs.
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn Manufactures— Piece-goods—	***	lbs.	*****	******	******	******
Grey	•••	Yds.	*****			•••••
White	٠٠٠ المصا	,,	•••••		60	20
Coloured, printed or d	iyea	19	•••••	*****		******
Other sorts of piece-g	oods	{ ,",	*****	}	{	}
Other sorts of manufacture	o s	Slbn.	28	26	\}	\\\\\
James and Darine		Yds. Cwt.	•••••)	1	ין
vory-	***	Cwt.	•••••	******	•••••	******
Unmanufactured and manufact	ured	Value	*****			•••••
Iron	•••	Cwt.	20,746	32,584	51,453	92,50
All others unenumerated	•••	Valuo	*****	8,977	•••••	*****
in other articles unenumerated	•••	Value	*****	0,811	•••••	9,77
Total of Foreign M	Ierchandise	•••].		41,587		1,02,30
Indian Produce and B	f.,,,,,,,				•	
INDIAN PRODUCE AND E	IAN UFACTUE	ES.				
Anima's, living Apparel (including haberdashery, n	 nilli nery, & o	No. 2.) Value	•••••	2,335	•••••	1,624
aoutchouc— Raw	***	Cwt.	1,128	1,34,004	1,902	2,61,541
offee	•••	/** 21	, 14	417		
oir— Unmanufactured and manufact	ared	Cwt.	440	• 5,029	•••••	
lotton		[_
Raw	•••	Cwt.	2,143	45,35 0	•••••	•
Twist and yarn Manufactures—	•••	lbs.	*****	•••••	•••••	•
		Ç Yds.	•••••	2	٠ ٠	2
Piece-goods	•••	{ No.	•••••	5		٠٠;٠٠٠
Other sorts rugs and medicines	•••	Value	•••••	3,485 6,669	*****	• 106 • 4,332
yeing and colouring materials—	***					
Indigo Other sorts	•••	Cwt.	25.750	76,78,299 28,363	19,258 11,923	66,35,781
rain and pulse—	•••	*** 91	4,676	20,303	11,823	66,139
Gram	•••	Cwt.	1	6	•••••	*****
Rice in the husk (paddy) Rice not in the husk	•••	"	29	160	15,018	41 A7 EQ4
Wheat	•••	,,			10,010	67,584
Other sorts	•••	,,	110	437	73	300
ums and resins— Cutch and gambier		Cwt.	36,046	5,76,412	88,342	14,65,913
lemp— •	•••		3U,U470	V, I V, #12	00,342	T-2,00,813
Ка w	J	Cwt.				*****
Manufactures of (excluding cor ides and skins—	asge)	Value		******	*****	•••••
/ Dam		§ Cwt.	118,794	} 33,78,347	\$ 86,366	09 90 900
Hides {	•••	{ No.	777,068	{ 30,10,041	} 827,078	23,30,839
Dressed or tanned	•••	{ Cwt. No.	•••••	}	}	}
(Raw		(Owt.	34,830	27,75,008	34,158	27,19,666
# APRO 17	***	{ No.	3,580,398) (21,10,000	3,463,346) 21,10,000
Skins {		j Cwt.	3.831	1 4 20 TRK	{	}
Skins Dressed or tanned	•••		3.831 490,200	4,29,765	{	}

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

=		Ar	ABIA.			CBY	LON.	
-	188	6-87.	188	7-88.	18	86-87.	188	7-88.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		• Rs.		Rs.	·	Rs.		Rs.
	•••••				10,141	11,320	8,800	9,300
	4,850	697	******	,,,,,	69.030 298.294 16,800	65,990	97.750 201.380 10,751	18.615 86,367 2,183
~~~~	•••••	} };	{ { } 2	} } 350	{ 100	12	{ 320 384	} 480 325
	•••••	  4,870	• 25	 120  2,134	 108 34	2,362 1,770 47,897	11 1	 127 75 18,889
		5,467		2,604		1,33,548		81,361
	 •	 2,613		1,218	12	25 5,471		 10,525
	•••••		14	• 910 •	2 	66		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	*****	*****	******	•••••	******	
{	38,040 • 486 •	25,629 225 75	{ 10,571	7,765  3,778	{ 1,740	550 20 2,327	{ 700	800 300 1,696
•			267	 1,213	 5 30,882	54	598	2,780
	723,463 2,802 1,373	26,41,683 12,988 3,759	607,892 	24,04,741  27,724	32,642 1,279,572  24,155	92.322 65,607 49,40,792  86,165	42,990 31,758 1,937,470  23,557	1,29,193 61,573 68,17,462  88,874
		•••••	•••••		36	1,080	449	7,240
ſ			;		 •	} ::::::	 769 8,582	29,598
7		}	{ { {	}	{ { }	}	{ { }	}
<b>1</b>	•••••	}•   }	{ •	} }	{ {	}	{	}
					*****	100	*****	2,000

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

Manufactures							C	HINA.		
FORRION MESCHANDISE.		ARTICLES.				188	80-87.	, 18	7-88.	
Typical goods						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value,
Typics and yarn   1bs   16,000   5,860   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,7	Foreign	Merchan	DISE.		<u> </u>		Rs.		<del> </del>	Rs
Typics and yarn   1bs   16,000   5,860   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,800   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,700   1,7	otton—				1					
Grey   White   White   White   White   White   Coloured, printed or dyed   White   White   Coloured, printed or dyed   White   White   Coloured, printed or dyed   White   W	Twist and yarn Manufactures—	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	16,000	5,850	1,600		1,60
Coloured, printed or dyed	Grey	•••	•••	•••	Yds.					*****
Other sorts of piece-goods				•••	"	332	1			4
College State   photogeous   No.   10s.   220   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   163   164   165   164   165   164   165   164   165   164   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165   165	•	•		•••	•		15	10	<b>b</b>	;
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Other sorts of	f piece-goo	ods	•••	No.		510		}	2
ums and rosins	Other sorts of ma	nufactures		***		1	13	<b>{</b>	13	
Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Conting   Cont	•						)		1	
Unmanufactured and manufactured   Value		•••	•••	•••		*****	*****	*****	l	*****
Iron	vory— Unmanufactured and	manufa ctu	rod	•••	Valuo	•••••		r		*****
Iron	Ietals -									
		. ;	•••	•••	Cwt.				l	•••••
Total of Foreign merchandise   16,056     17,1			•••		Value				1	14.0
Indian Produce and Manufactures   No.   No.   Section	If Other armores anoname	- HOUGE	•••	•••	Varue	*****	- 0,017			14,0
nimals, living	Total	of Foreign	merchan	diso		•••••	16,056	• • • • •		17,0
nimals, living —	Turren Danne	M.		n Na						
paper of (including habordashery, millinery, &c.)		SE AND MIA	NUFACTU.	KES.	No			i		1 9
Raw	pparol (including habords	shery, mill	line <b>ry, &amp;</b> c	o.)		•••••	5,408	1		6,1
Sin	soutchouc-							1		
Unmanufactured and manufactured   Cwt.   146   1,190   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120		***	•••	•••	Cwt.	28		15		, 1,0
Unmanufactured and manufactured Cwt.   146   1,190   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120   120	он <b>ее</b>	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		*****
Raw	Unmanufactured and	manuf <b>a</b> ctur	ed	•••	Cwt.	• 146	1,190	120		6
Twist and yarn Manufactures— Piece-goods	D				Curt	49 150	1219514	80.090		10 07 5
Manufactures				•••						
Other sorts			,	•••	1					-0,20,2
Other sorts	Piece-goods	•••	•••				685		}	36
rugs and medicines yeing and colouring materials—  Indigo	<del>-</del>	•••		,			i <b>)</b>	100	13	(
Yeing and colouring materials   Indigo	rugs and medicines	•••			1			1	ĺ	47,0
Other sorts	yeing and colouring mate	rials—	•			242			ļ	
Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Caram   Cara	Indigo			•••						21,86
Gram	Office and a ""	***	***	•••	"	2,010	10,080	3,210		27,78
Rice in the husk (paddy) , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	rain and pulse—					= .		1		
Do. not in the husk	Gram	-)'''		··· ,	1				1	2,5
Wheat <td< td=""><td>Do, not in the husk (padd</td><td></td><td></td><td>•••</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Do, not in the husk (padd			•••						
Other sorts	TVL1			•••	i i					18
Cutch and gambier	Other sorts				1				ì	ii
Cwt.   Manufactures of (excluding cordage)   Value					1			_		
Raw	_		•••	***	Cwt.	*****	*****	3		8
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value ides and skins—  Hides {Raw {Cwt. No. 360 } } } }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }   1,050 }	emp—									
Hides   Raw		101 ndin 1		•••		•••••		•••••	l	•••••
Hides {Raw {Cwt. No	des and sking—	uaing cords	ige)	•••	v alue		•••••			*****
Hides   No.   No.   Stins   Raw   No.     No.     No.     No.     No.     No.     No.				(	Cwt.		)	le	)	ę.
Cwt.   No.	(Tillon )	•••	•••				]. 1,050	1.6	}	•••••
Skins {Raw {Cwt. No. 121 12,130 } 8,322 } 3,322 } 11,8 wellery, &c —		r tannad		į	Cwt.		Ž	16	1	
Skins { No.   12,190   5,522   12,500   5,522   12,500   5,522   5,522   5,522   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5,500   5	( Diosou (	TATTOR	•••	"" }			ξ	]} ·····	<b>\{</b>	•••••
Skins { Dressed or tanned {Cwt } wellery, &c — }	(Raw	***	•••	}	Cwt.		8,322		Ę	11,87
wellery, &c -	Skins }	_4				·	3		ر ا	
wellery, &c -		r tanned	***	}			<b>}</b>	15	}	•••••
	wellery. &c -			,		•••••	-		-	

TRADE - continued.

			Pre	SIA.				STRAITS SET				TLEMENTS.				
	1886		•		1887-	88.			1886-	87.			1887-88	l.		
ς	Quantity.	•	Value,	Q	uantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	Q	uantity.	•	Value.	
			Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.	
		•							12,000		4,800		33,200		14,580	
	19 444		******		*****				40.150 146,240		6,003 27.954		11,698 101,937		1,722 19,714	
_	200		35		100	,	<b>5</b> 0	•	35,830	)	8,010	c	20,486	)	7,027	
		}	******	1	•••••	}	•••••	{	20	<b>}</b>	40	{	200	<b>\</b>	300	
	•••••	}	*****	{		}	•••••	{	150 3,870	}	3,420	{	7,300	}	3,310	
<b>.</b>	*****		••• ••				*****		39		2,340		4		120	
	••••		3		•••				•••••						184 + 00	
	100011		*****						41		286		52		514 #0 #90	
	1		800	\			487		•••••		2,94,649		824		72,780 2,64,738	
			835		******		537				3,47,502				3,84,805	
				-						•						
			•						13,266		1,14,665 81,906		16,704		2,17,564 83,580	
	•••••		220				650		******		91,800				,	
			,,,,,,		*****		,,,,,		<b>3</b> 0		<b>2,79</b> 1		4		60	
		•					******		11		178				•••••	
			*****		<b>•</b>		•••••		,,,,,,,				7		120 <b>40,15</b> 0	
			*****		** ***		*****		260,966		64,835		76,521		40,100	
(	20,171	}	5,914	{	•••••	}	•••••	{	10,222 91	}	3,595	{	5,270 200	}	3,015	
ί		)		1		,	•••••				885 8,713	`			458 7,351	
		1	•••••						,,,,,,	ł	0,,10		5		1,800	
	323		1,09,474 	İ	348 		1,19,415 		245		3,879		1,205		9,480	
					,,,,,,				19,664		68,769		27,627		87,40	
1			1 00 055		71,443		2,52,958		220 102,960	ĺ	600 4,04,001		148,455		5,35,08	
	55,288		1,93,857						12,143 23,771		53,525 92,116		14,212 16,192		61,53 56,74	
			•		1,100		2,045									
	*****		*****		*****		*****		•••••		******		••••			
	*****		,,,,,,		•••••		*****		•••••				•••••			
	*****	1	*****		•••••		•		•••••		******			,		
<b>{</b>	<b>.</b>	1		{	*****	}	******	{		1	*****	1	•••••	}		
}	******	1	•	1	•••••	1		}	******	1}	*****	{	*****	1	*****	
ļ		13	*****	16		1		15	7	1	460	Ì	34	1	56	
Į		1	,,,,,,	1		}	*****	}	550 24	13		5	<b>2,46</b> 0 9	1	90	
{		[}		1	•••••	}	*****	1	<b>2,52</b> 0	13	600	1	900	5	וליאנ	
-		1		1			••••			1	1,943		•••••		3,53	

H.-

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

						<b>∆</b> ∪s:	'BALIA	l.		
	Articles.				18	96-87 <b>.</b>		1	887-88.	
					Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.		Value.
F	OBEIGN MERCI	IANDISE.				Rs.				Rs.
Cotton— '								1		
Twist and yarn Manufactures — Piece-goods—		***	••	. lbs.	*****			•••••		******
Grey	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	1,130	31		•••••		*****
White	rinted or dyed	***	••	"	3,400 1,720	51			.	*****
	•	***	•••	Yds.	1,120	)	غ ار	3,275	,	9
Other sorts of	piece-goods	***	•••	No.	******	}	{	*****	{	•••••
Other sorts of	manufactures	***	•••	$\begin{cases} lbs, \\ Yds, \end{cases}$	*****	}	1	*****	13	
dums and resins	***	•••	•••	'A-1	1	120	) (	20	יו	4;
vory— Unmanufactured Metals—	l and manufacti	ared	•••	Value	******					
Iron	•••		•••	Cwt.	220	1,546		******		
All others unenu		•••	•••	V-1	******		1	25		46
all other articles une	numerated	•••	***	Value	*****	23,962		*****		33,81
	Total of foreig	n merchar	ndise		******	26,882		*****		35,61
				-	<del></del>		-		-	
Indian P	BODUCE AND	<b>LANUFACT</b>	ures.						İ	
nimals, living pparel (including he	 berdashery, mi	illinery, &	c.)	No. Value	30	2,565 1,05,671		•••••		 73,11
aoutchouc-									.	·
Raw	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.		*****		******		*****
offee ·	•••	***	•••	1)	80	1,590		1		6
oir— Uhmanufactured	and manufactu	red	•••	Cwt.	2,687	32,958	.	2,365,		01.02
otton—					<b>-</b> ,00,	02,000		· 2,300	ì	21,95
Raw	•••	•••		Cwt.	1,493	<b>.</b> 25,212		1,251	İ	00 50
Twist and yarn	•••	***	•••	lbs.			1	1,201		23,50
Manufactures-				(Yds.	0.000		1.		١.	• *****
Piece-goods	•••	•••	•••	No.	2,063	1,142	{	680	}	49
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	Value	•••••	21,150	1	*****	S.	35,80
rugs and medicines	•••	•••	•••	"	••••••	284		•••••	ŀ	18
yeing and colouring	materials—									·
Indigo	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	10	2,500		13	١ '	°3,500
Other sorts	•••	***	•••	"	1,077	4,643	1	3,487	1	14,489
rain and pulse—							]			
Gram		•••		Cwt.	1,149	3,348	Ì	345		968
Rice in the husk		•••	•••	,,		*****	İ	7		11
Rice not in the hi	18K	•••	•••	"	45,654 39,567	2.20,845	<b>!</b>	66,343		9,10,057
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	"	2,216	1,44,692 8,922	'	277 5,124		1,139 <b>25,8</b> 17
ams and resins—					-,	0,022	l	0,123		20,017
Cutch and gambie	9 <b>r</b>	***	•••	"	1	15		1		25
Ŕaw		···	•••	_,,	2	32		16		150
Manufactures of ides and skins—	(excluding cord	age)	•••	Value		*****				
			1	Cwt.		)	(		,	e
Hides	•••	•••	••• ]	No.		<b>}</b>	1		}	•••••
$\operatorname{Hides} \left\{egin{align*} \operatorname{Raw} \\ \operatorname{Dresso} \end{array}\right.$	ed or tanned	•••	}	Cwt.	9	700	<b>\{</b>	3	}	
			(	Cwt.	120	)	5	120	)	265
Skins $\left\{egin{array}{l}  ext{Raw} \\  ext{Dresso} \end{array}\right.$	•••	***	•••	No.		<b>}</b>	1		}	*****
Dresse	ed or tanned	•••		Cwt. No.	38 2,663	4,830	Ş	20 1,824	}	2,750

TRADE—continued.

Manufuctures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—continued.

		OTHER C	OUNT	RIBS.			TOTAL.						
188	6-87.	•		188	7-88.			188	0-87.			188	7-88.
Quantity,		• Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.			Rs.
6	<b>'</b>	6		300		300		41,032		24,543	•	44,180	26,0
12,557 9.582 17,433	,	2,531 1,652 3,984		24.335 12,688 2,270		2,821 1,676 458		4,14.611 5 09.389 2,12,735		60,194 93,317 67,474	,	6,91,782 4,50,944 1,04,954	90. 84, 29,
98 	3	49 73		1,534		842  880	~~~	12,340 229 4,530	}	1,820 4,534	4	683 2,224 7,300	} 1,0
		73				•••••		52		<b>3</b> ,13 <b>7</b>		142	<b>2</b> ,
17 7		118 90 41,209		28 		234  64,185		74 604 230		1,19,178 27,736 8,81,189		1 28,653 36,319	2.21, 15.98, 7,46,
		49,712		******		71,396			_	12,73,122	_		28,05,
1		60 44,068		6		12 44,030		13,338		1,1 <b>7</b> ,5 <b>77</b> <b>3</b> ,82,889		16,723	2,18, 3,96
119 19		1 <b>4,46</b> 3 656		202 21		26,561 280		6,382 218		6.92.364 5,840		6,251 142	6,97 •5
1,053		6,978	•	1,629		9,337		20,379		205,656		18,017	1,72
160,252 2,500		<b>34,49,784</b> <b>800</b>		148,088 23,600		9,214		770,940 1,739,172		1,69.54,796 5,96 114		618 <b>426</b> 3,779,985	1,38,95 13,70
40,148	}	40,881 2,740	{	23,548 120	}	14,284 52	{	150,435 3,500	}	89,954 73,702	{	47,424 426	} 27
•	•	1 191		•••••		9,572		*****		1,30,472		••••	1,46
8,05 <b>9</b> 647		24,01,039 3,825		9,967 1,086		\$1,21,022 6,398		87.942 77,273		2,62.43,170 6,24,625		87,335 83,693	2 74,56 5,94
4,344 33 1,463,545 1,079,395 10,078		12,030 63 59,14,031 42,14,448 34,887		1,974 396 1,613,025 304,771 20,841		6,370 810 60,03,997 11.98,184 78,028		1,68.038 81,846 59,02.278 70.37,957 507,021		5,18,667 1,55,252 2,30,26,871 2,62,93,008 14,59,775		225,579 61,341 7,996,404 4,334,768 1,403,588	7,03 1,11 2,89,55 1,67,96 34 35
79		1,174		1,509		27,158		41,248		6,47,088		98,320	16.44
71		900		*****		******		62,221 		6,72,128		<b>36,612</b>	• 2,83
18.532 260,043 4	3	750,518 • 257		5,697 85,542 6 20	3	2, <b>3</b> 9,01 <b>7</b> 180	<b>%</b>	595.281 7,359,807 1,028 18 331	3	2,15,71,259 76,107	\{\{\}	474,297 5,927,135 1,602 31,578	} 1,76,11 } 1,18
30 798 <b>42,7</b> 10 <b>3</b>	7	49,656	-	300	3	150	4	40,930 4,028,591 4,748	15	31,46,985 4,99,614	1	38,034 3,785,933 494	30,01
200	13	430	1	`	15	*****	18	5.59,773	13	4,00,014	18	28,817	5

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

							Unite	d Kingdom.	
		<b>V RLICI</b>	.E8.			18	86-87.		1887-88,
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	NDIAN PRO	ODUCE AN	D MANUFACT	URES.			Rs.	Ì	Rs.
Jute—. Raw			•••	•••	Cwt.	5,993,999	3,70,91,42	6,313,21	
Manufac	ures-			•••			1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,= 1,22,
	y bags	•••	***	•••	No. Yds.	7,235,393 2,179,066	13	6 700 FF	
	r kinds	•••	•••	•••		171	1,57,896	$\left. \begin{array}{c c} 3 & 789,75 \\ 2,21 \end{array} \right.$	
Lac-					Cwt.	975			
Dyo Shell	•••	•••	•••	•••	CWG.	375 68 709	4.551 23,15,624		7 98 79 8
Other kin	d <b>s</b>	***	***	•••	"	26,858	9,50,997		
Oils—	mod 00000				Cola	1 000 407	10.05.10		,,,,,
Vegetable Other sort		11191	•••	•••	Gals.	1,020,467 1,111	10,65,164 1,436		-   -,,-
Opium					Chests	19	1 1	10	)
•	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	27	20,220	1 7	4 5 04,5
Provisions Saltpetre	•••	•••	•••	•••	Value Cwt.	157,007	1,82,178 15,10,520	170 10	1,30,7
Seed—	•••	•••	***	•••		101,007	10,10,020	172,184	16,54,6
Linseed		•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	5,147,484	2,93,98,595	4,954,079	2,82.82,1
Mustard a	-	•••	•••	•••	,,	650,554	83,34,836	232.690	12,09,3
Poppy Til or jinji	11;	••.	•••	•••	"	112,197	5,85,610	120,082	,
Other sorts		•••	•••	•••	"	1,725	9,028	1,602	
ilk—				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.			1,002	10,0
Raw Manufactu	***	•••	***	•••	lbs. Value	387,404	10,01,036	442,028	
pices		•••	•••	•••	lbs.	2,568,524	20,10,244 1,71,216	265,658	27,48.8
ugar, sugarcar		her sacch	arine produce	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Cwt.	23	328	10,034	
ea	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	75,617,466	4,52,20,057	83,472,645	4,92,99,25
obacco— Urmannfac	turad				lbs.	9 198 490	1 05 050		
Manufactu		•••	***	•••	108.	2,136,029 5,525	1,25,959 8,065	173,521 3,175	
ax (excluding	candles)	***	•••	•••	Cwt.	559	39,592	,,,,,	4,09
ood— Teak				,	1 Manual	10-	15045		1
Other sorts	•••	•••	•••		C. Tons Value	197	17,847 6,585	1,273	1,29,49
rool-	•••	•••	•••		1	*****	0,000	*****	9,71
Raw		•••	•••	•••	lbs.	3,015	527	90,689	25,89
Manufactur Shawls				•••	No.	448	7,449	150	1504
Other s		,•••	***	(	lbs.	78.128	<b>\</b>	472 181,043	15,34
		••;	***	··· {	Yds.	681	1,17,938	<b>{</b> 8i	2,21,92
l other articles	unenumo	rated	•••	•••	Value	•••••	17,54,992	•••••	19,52,35
dian produce s	nd manuf	actures	{ Free	. L.I.		•	18,05,69 160	******	<b>17,77</b> ,08,800
•			ל המנו	#DIG	_	******	34,24,166		40,42,163
			Total	•••	_		18,39,93.326		18,17,50,963
Total of Men	chandise,	Foreign a	nd Indian	•••.		1	18,44,60,366	*****	18,36,29,740
easure—									
Gold	•••	•••	•••	***	ľ		6,18,980		1,97,407
Silver	•••	***	•••	•••				•••••	164
			Total	•••	ľ		6,18,980		1,97,571
Grand Total	of Export	s of Merc	handise and	Treasu	re		18,50,79,346		18,38,27,311
vernment-									<del></del>
Stores	•••	•••	•••	•••			44,323		73,738
Treasure-						STATE OF STREET			
Gold	•••	•••	•••	•••		,			•••••
A '1	•••	***	•••	100				•••••	*****
<b>S</b> ilver					- I			-	
Buver		Total of	Тревяпре		1	1		•	
Buver	_		Treasure	•••			44,323		****

TRADE—continued.

		Αυ	STRIA.			FRAN	СВ.	
	1886	3-87.	188	37-88.	188	6-87.	185	57-68.
	Quantity,	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value,
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	122,419	7,58,172	183,462	13,31,667	115,014	7,42,424	54,597	3,76,50
	4,000	1,000	,		130,750	24.974	14,200	4,05
[	32,600	4,600	{	} {	228	1,080	<b>{</b> 53	} 24
	4,943 752	1,69.802 24,750	3,139 440	96,469 13,350	7,153 939	2,51,264 34,080	6 076 660	2.09.88 22,23
-	1	5			18	28		
	*****			,		) per s.m.	·····	,
	******	<b>}</b>	<b>\{\}</b>	}}	•••••	<b> </b> }	\{	}
		f,841	******	9,788	50,778	4,74,281	36,416	3,24,70
					54,892	3,70,195	34,685	2,13,58
		*****	1	*****	12,376	58,056	20,225	1,01,46
		*****	<b>*</b> ······ "	- ******	244,169. 53,973:	13,54,974 2,79,619	101,710 5,999	6,30,88 29,38
	*****	10	******		30,070	1,03,564	24,140	1,08,72
	, <b>,</b>	*****			905,011	20,74,660	946,930	23.01.51
		04 550	33,600	2,700	108,640	5,53,851 7:948	169,493	6,00,28
	277,200	24-550	*****		*****	<b>V</b>		
	2,388	1,649	2,474	1,991	8,878	4,889	6,671	4,34
			•••••	•••••	761,950	<b>53;57</b> 0	•••	
	8	32	*****	•••••	52	3.350	81	6,13
		•				•	(	
		20	•••••	•,,				
		•••••	•			******	•••••	
	•	.,,	*****		20	1,300	19	46
	336	340	<b>{</b> 112	<b>]</b> 150	<b>11,028</b>	20,821	<b>{</b> 7,754	15,19
		5,476		2,859		65.395		41,87
	8.	<b>58.39,128</b>	•••••	70,85,523		1,43,87.530 39,260		1,13,05,50 4,35,09
		58,39,128		70,85,523		1,44,26,790	111111	1,17,40,59
		58,44,501		70,91,956		1,44,39,304		1,17,57,46
		•	*****	*****				
			*****			•••••		
	•••••					******		
	,,,,,,	58,44,501	*****	70,91,956		1,44,39,304		1,17,57,45
	•	200	,,,,,,			50	•••••	3
			••••				•••••	
						•••••		
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,,,,,	,,,,,	******	•••••	· ····
		200	•••••	*****	*****	50		3

11.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

							IT.	ALY.	
		Articles.				188	6-87.	186	37-88.
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indi	AN PRODUC	e and M	ANUFACTU:	RES.			Rs.		Rs.
ute— ·					_			0	
Raw Manufactur	 08	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	120,476	7,27,000	266,273	17,78,82
	nny bags	•••	•••	•••	No.	8,100	1,620	75	20
Ot	her sorts		•••	•••	Yds.	*****	<b> }</b>	<b> </b>	}
ac					•				
Dyo Shell	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	3,625	1,22,743	2,621	78,290
Other kinds			•••	•••	"	8	256	33	1,120
ils- · Vegetable, 1	not accontin	1			Gals.				
Other sorts			•••	•••	.,	*****	******	•••••	
pium	•••	•••	•••	•••	(Chests	*****	}	<b></b>	}
rovisions		•••	•••	•••	Cwt. Value	*****	24,915	\ \	29.09
altpetre	•••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	1,464	12,558	860	7,72
ceds— Linsced					Cwt.	4,002	24,323	2,122	12.800
Mustard an	d rape		•••	•••	,,	1,002	3,043	6,003	33,200
Poppy	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••
Til or jinjili Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	•••	"		*****	197	920
ilk—		•••	•••	•••					1
Raw Manufactur		•••	•••	•••	lbs. Value	204,802	16,48,746 13,500	110,721	9,51,632
pices		•••	•••	•••	lbs.	******		£	•••••
ugar, sugarcan	ly and othe	er sacchai	rine produ		Cwt.	0.004	4 901	6.285	111111
ea obacco	•••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	8,887	<b>4</b> ,881	0.205	4,861
Unmanufact		•••		•••	lbs.	12,544	900	3,750	176
Manufactur a≰(excluding		•••	•••	•••	Čwt.	******	*****	16	1,440
ood—	cantics	***	***	•••		******	*****	1 0	1,320
Teak Other sorts	•••	•••	***	•••	C. tons Value		*****	*****	10
ool-	•••	•••	***	•••		11114	111111	*****	10
Raw		•••	•••	•••	lbs.	******	*****	•••••	
Manufactur Shawls	es ot—	•••	•••	•••	No.	5	400	*****	*****
Other s	orts	•••	•••		(lbs.	20	} 50	{ 62	720
ll other article				•••	Yds. Value	******	8,073	· ····· "	7.056
			•••	•••	-	******		•••••	
Iudian prod	uce and ma	nufactur	$\operatorname{res} \begin{cases} \operatorname{Fr} \\ \operatorname{Dr} \end{cases}$	ee tieble	•••	******	86,60,044	•••••	9£,99,931
-							******	******	******
			T	otal		*****	86,60,044	111;11	92.99,931
Total of	Merchand	ise, Forei	ign and Inc	dian		*****	86.82 704	*****	93,50,747
reasuro—					-				**************************************
Cold			•••			•••••	*****	·····	••• .80
Silver			•••	•••	}	*****	***	*****	*****
•			T	otal		••••			
Grand Total	of P	of M			J				<del></del>
Grand Total	or reports	OI MICTO	nangis <b>e an</b>	u 1768	sure	*****	86,82,704	******	93,50,747
overnment-						(			•
Stores		•	•••	•••			310		*****
Treasure-	_								
Gol Silv			•••	•••			•••••	••••	•••••
211/	er		•••	•••					
		Tota	l of Treas	ure	•••	•••••	•	••••	*****
					1				

TRADE -continued.

Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.   Rs.	_		Ma	URITIUS.		1	South	America.	
Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.   Value.   Quantity.		1	886-87.	1887	-88.	. 18	386-87.	1887	7-88,
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		Quantity.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		•••••							•••••
13		595,750	97,908					3,227,500	6,78,95
116,161	{	13	130	<b>\</b> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	2,338	)   •	9,850	70,000	5,400
115,151		•••••	•••••	••••					
115,161				1	1	1	1	1	1
\$\begin{pmatrix} pmatri			1			1			
\$\begin{cases} \		15	1,54,977	••••		1	1	•	1
6,088         2,25,780         8,618         2,90,302         21,427	Ş		40,245	<b>67</b>	70,255	11	}	<b>\</b>	}
79       420       32       222       16,676       1,16.700	C	*****			2,90,302				8,800
238		6,053	45,085	8,618	78,391	••••		******	•••••
1				1 32					•••••
1,355 6,195 1,416 11,344 67 404 106						1	1	1	
20		3	30		250				******
14,932		1,355	6,195	1,410	11,344	67	404	106	691
85,678       3,020       100,876       10,859       4,928       400		20	14 000	1	10 419			•••••	,
2,980       3,487       1,685       1,259		85,678	9,020	100,875			400	•	1
248,990       53,605       228,594       45,291		9 080	9 497	1 885	1 950	1			
25			·	1			******	20	. 15
25       2,500 83,698       320 82,818 64,411		<b>248,990</b>					100	ł .	
25       2,500 83,698       320       32,818 64,411				1	i			I	
			ì	320	92.818				
{ 25,016 }				1	64,411		1	1	1
{ 25,016 }		••••				•••••	•••••	•••••	
3.3,400       1,18,063       1,790       2         3.4.       18,69,387       21,30,739       38,07,727       7,39         45,75,527       67,83,303       3,07,727       20,38         3.5,401       89,14,042       14,71,755       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       20,38         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214         3.5,401       90,69,971       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214       14,74,214	_								
81,016        1,18,063        1,790        2          18,69,387        21,30,739        8,07,727        7,39          64,44,914        89,14,042        14,71,755        20,38          65,86,401        90,69,971        14,74,214        20,39 <t< td=""><td></td><td>25,015</td><td>13,400</td><td>15</td><td>24,376</td><td><b>}</b></td><td> }</td><td>15</td><td> }</td></t<>		25,015	13,400	15	24,376	<b>}</b>	}	15	}
18,69,387        67,83,303        8,07,727        7,39          64,44,914        89,14,042        14,71,755        20,38,          65,86,401        90,69,971        14,74,214        20,39,                                                                            <			81,016	L T	1,18,053	1 "	1,790	1 7	2,117
64,44,914        89,14,042        14,71,755        20,38,          65,86,401        90,69,971          20,39,				1			8,07,727 6,64,028	J	7,39,943 12,98,427
65,86,401 90,69,971 14,74,214 20,89,			64,44,914	*****	89,14,042		14,71,755		20,38,370
65,86,401 90,69,971 14,74,214 20,89,0			65,86,401	••••	90,69,971		14,74,214	*****	20,39,010
65,86,401 90,69,971 14,74,214 20,89,0			•						
65,86,401 90,69,971 14,74,214 20,89,6		ŀ	*****				ı	1	
65,86,401 90,69,971 14,74,214 20,89,90							•••••		
						•••••			-
			65,86,401				14,74,214		20,89,010
		i		j					
					•••••		******	******	******
						<b>,</b>			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		- 1		I.	i	i		I I	
					******				
									<del></del>

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

							Unite	STATES.		
	1	Articles				1880	3-87.	18	87-88	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE	and Man	UPACTUBES	-continue	d.		***************************************	Rs.		T	Rs.
Tute— . Raw	•••	•••	•••		Cwt.	1,686,257	75,91,597	<b>2,330,8</b> 00		1,14,14,85
Manufactures		•		•••	No.					
Gunny-be Other kin	-	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	18,301,280 8,793,200	18,08,586 6,28,891	15,310,163 10,469,100		16,50,37
ac-	14.5	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	714	5 0,20,001	*****	15	8,10,64
Dye .	••	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	00.00	•••••		j	
Shell . Other kinds .	••	•••	•••	•••	"	26 037 2,937	9,99,318 1,10,699	24,159 5,327		9,82,84 1,70,13
ils— Vegetable, no	t assential				Gals.	-				
Other sorts .		•••	•••	•••	1	58,413	51,975	25,818		26,30
pium .	••		•••		Chest. Cwt.	*****	<b> }</b>	{	}	*****
	••	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	719	******	,	2 494
altpetre . eeds—	••	•••	•••	•••	Cw⁺.	86,045	8,11,164	61,111		5,60,942
Linsecd .		•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	2,09,112	12,04;738	684,216		39.79,091
Mustard and Poppy	rape 	•••	•••	•••	"	•••••	••••	*****		*****
Til or jinjili .	••	•••	•••	•••	,,	*****	•••••	******		*****
Other sorts .	••	•••	•••	•••	"	2,000	10,092	*****		20
1)	••	•••	•••	•••	lbs. Value	•••••	••••	149		800
pices	••	•••	•••	•••	lbs.	3,781,898	39,089 2,76,196	1,324,788		1,595 92,127
ngar, sugarcandy			-	•••	Cwt.	00 078		*****	,	
obacco-	••	•••	•••	•••		98,976	59,740	48,575		31,725
Unmanufactur Manufactured	ed		•••	***	lbs.			*****		•••••
ax (excluding ca	ndles)		•••	•••	Cwt.	46	40			•••••
ood— Teak					C. tons			•		
Other sorts .		•••	•••	•••	Value			*****		*****
ool— Raw .					lbs.					
Manufactures		•••	•••	•••		*****	******	******		, ******
Shawls .		•••	•••	•••	No.	50 6,689	1,980	158 2,162	2	4,080
Other sort			•••	•••	Yds.	400	10,027	1,971	<b>,</b> }	7,314
ll other articles u	nenumerai	toa	•••	•••	Value	*****	4,34,393	******	-	5,31,264
dian produce and	l manufact	tures	{ Free Dutia	blo			2,91,03,570 160	•••••	٩	4,784 67,584
			T	otal			2,91,03,730	*****		3,58,22,368
Total of M	Ierchandis	e, Foreign	and Indian	ì			2,91,45,317			3,39,24,675
Treasuro-										
Gold Silver			•••	•••		•••••		<b>'</b>		
Silver	••	•••		•••	"-	******		******		900
				otal	*** -	•••••	•••••			900
Frand total of Ex	ports of M	.erchandise	and Treas	ure		******	2,91,45,317			3,39,25,575
Government— Stores		•••	•••	***			90	•••••		r
Treasure-	-				-					
Gold Silver			•••	•••	•••	******				•••••
N4401	•	***	•••	•••	"" -			·····		******
		_								
		Tota	al of Treas	ure	***		(			******

TRADE—continued.

	Ar	ADIA.		CETION,						
1880	1-87.	1897-8	<b>S.</b>	188	6-87.	188	7-88.			
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
••• 18•	•••••		•••••	•••••	***					
200	45	200	54	329,650	64,929	250,778	54,9			
····· }	*****	[{ ::::: }	*****	<b>670,177</b>	79,588	<b>667,418 35</b>	79,6			
	•••••		*****		,•••	<b></b>				
	*****		*****							
•••••	•••••		******		•••••	15	4			
1	14	10	12	36,041	45,056	12,379	14,3			
19	118	c 3	*****	119	150	6				
}		{ :::::: }	•••••	138	1,03,455	{ 102 150	1,06,1			
	1,556		791		7,073		19,7			
******	*****		*****	337	2,921	438	3,7			
	•••••	fr	•••••			•••••				
	•••••		*****	1		•••••	•••••			
	*****	*****	*****	19	95		*****			
******	*****	15	160	6,621	1,95,772	3,110	1,30,8			
	•••••		*****							
	<b>15</b> ,776		7,754		7,877		6,0			
224	336	63,744 277	4,186 3,497	44,246 93	4,699 1,416	270,261 930	21,6 11,6			
640	630	1,250	739	2,032	1,109	3,955	1,8			
• 615 10,776	59 987	7,400	788	 6,915	1,125	15,400 30,724	1,8 8,9			
			4*****	•••••	•	•••••	******			
•••••	•••••		99	•	3,692	304	29,8 13,8			
	•••••			•…•…		•••••				
1	50		*****							
····· }		{ ····· }	*****	<b>1,168</b>	} 400	<b>392</b>	} 6			
	3,988		6,680		69,609		94,9			
•	68,848 26,41,686		· <b>6</b> 7,368 24,04,741		7,67,152 50,06,399	•••••	8,68,9 68,79,0			
	27,10,534		24.72,109		67,73,551		77,48,0			
	27,16,001		24,74,713		59,07,099		78,29,3			
	•									
			*****	•••••	7,40,000		14,1 3,00,0			
	•••••			•••••	7,40,000	•••••	3,00,0			
	27,16,001		24,74,713		66,47,099	•••••	81,43,5			
•	27,10,001		25,15,110	******	00,41,000		01,40,0			
			*****		50,614		82,9			
j		•					ļ			
	•••••		•••••	*****	•••••	*****				
				*****	•••••	•••••				
					50,614		32,9			
	•••••			*****	UUJUATI J	*****	1 02,02			

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

						Cm	INA.	
	Δ,	RTICLES.			1886	-87.	,1887	-88.
	A	B1102200			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Indi	IAN PRODUC	e and M	ANUFACTURE	s.		Rs.		Rs.
Jute— · Raw	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	8,532	55,088	8,571	60,800
Manufacture Gunny-		•••	***	No.	9,943,232	10,32,541	8,701,293	10,53,37
Other k	_	•••	***	{ Yds.   Cwt.	535,500 15	<b>68,988</b>	<b>795,700</b>	90,84
ac—				, 1		'		
Dye Shell	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	159	6,317	501	18,14
Other kinds	•••	•••	•••	"	*****	*****		•••••
Oils— Vegetable, 1	not assentis		***	Gals.	105,937	1,20,327	116,407	. 1,28,60
Other sorts	TOL CUBOTIONS	***	***	,,	*****			•••••
)piu <b>m</b>	•••	•••	•••	{ Chests   Cwt.	41,920 61,485	4,72,82,210	<b>33,128</b> 64,290	4,60,00,97
Provisions	•••	***	•••	Value	*****	40,341		37,80
Baltpetre	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	79,074	7,64,246	90,137	8,65,25
Beeds Linseod	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	5	: 35	34	21
Mustard and		•••	•••	"	,,,,,,			*****
Poppy	•••	•••	•••	,,	** ***	*****	*****	*****
Til or jinjili Other sorts	•••	***	•••	*** **	1,212	5,955	154	93
ilk— ·	•••			lbs.				
Raw Manufactur	···	•••	•••	Value	*****	220	<b>£</b>	5:
Iniana			•••	lbs.	27,465	5,616	54,469	4,59
Sugar, sugarcand	ly and other			Cwt lbs.	18 16,053	200 9,346	6,220	4,42
lobacco—	•••	•••	•••	***	25,775	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,220	-,
Unmanufact		•••	•••	lbs.	 4,387	1,526	2,653	1,36
Manufacture Wax (excluding	ed candles)	•••	•••	Cwt.	119	1,769	56	4,10
Wood-				C. Tons	•		40	5,00
Teak Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	Value	*****	894	30	
Wool-	•••	•••		11				
Raw Manufactures of	····	•••	•••		151 141	*** ***	•••••	'
Shawls	•••	•••	•••	No.			2	. 50
Other sorts	•••	•••	***	{ lbs. Yds,	224	300	<b>464</b>	1,32
All other articles	s unenumer	ated	•••	Value	,,,,,,	1,72,337		2,06,63
			(Free			5,14,31,894		5,17,96,16
Indian produce a	and manufa	ctures	Dutiable		****	97,500	*****	53,38
•			To	al		5,15,29,394	99.***	5,18,49,55
Total of	Merchandi	se. Fore	ign and Indi	an	*****	5,15,45,450		5,18,66,56
	J	•	_					
Treasure— Gold		_	•••		•••••		*****	ş <del>110</del>
Silver			•••		•••••	•••••	*** ***	8,62,50
			To	al		•••••		3,62,500
Grand total	of Exports	of Merc			•••••	5,15,45,450		5,22,29,068
	ment— ores		•••			210	h	10
		-	•					
Treasu Ge	งส	_		•••	****			*****
	lver		•••	•••	•••••	,	•••••	,
		Total	al of Treasu	re	*****			
					******			
	Total	of Store	and Treasu	re	*****	210	*****	100

TRADE—continued.

	Per	BIA.			STRAITS SETT	LBMENTS.	•
188	6-87.	188	7-88,	189	8-87.	1887-	S8.
ntity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	•	*****	•••••	408	2,584	474	3,33
		*****		6,685,425	11,06,769	12,968,083	22,86,43
	}	15,000	} 1,237	21,700 623	} 10,126	81,200 1,656	32,53
,		•••••		2	10		
•••		*****		228	7,655	322	10,36
•••	,	*****	1		0 20 782	235,236	}
		•••••		228,612 72	2,36,762   750	230,230 57	2,48 84 84
	7 6	•••••	}	11,396	1,26,02,265	12,368	1,28,73.20
	}		120	16,715	1,67,078	18,139	1)
		20	154	7,971	73,226	7,797	1,59.64 73,37
				1	12	1	10
		•••••		73	413	89	580
		*****		21	154	40	280
		*****	*****	4,210	37,059	6,291	53,70
	,	,.,	,,,,,,	40	300	4****	<b></b> .
	● 805	•••••	1,625	102,599	14,029	110 141	18,01
•	•••••	1	27	102,599	10,944	112,141 26	8 879 377
12,761	8,535			7,865	5,929	9,090	6,23
764	310	 1,120	100	560 105,976 2,316	250 30,039 1,48,576	336 123.869 3,619	36 27,57 2,81,52
			•	*****		*****	
	,,,,,,		*****	•••••	158	•••••	
•				*****		205	4
•		*****		1	30	272	
•		•••••	••••		}		370
œ	700	•••••	30		2,21,381	*****	3,00,78
	1,26.070 1,93,857	******	1,25,403 2,52,958		1,51,75,423 4,04 601	*****	1,69,55,24 5,35,08
	3,19,927	*****	8,78,361		1,55,80,024		1,74,90,33
	3,20,762		3,78.898	,	1,59,27,526		1,78,75,13
					-		
	<b></b> ,	*****	,,,,,,,	*****	l	•••••	
		******	•••••			*****	2,97
			,	*****		*****	• 2,97
	3,20,762	•••••	3,78,898	••••	1,59,27,526	*****	1,78,78,10
	• 197		7	,	795	*****	2,38,69
			,				
			******	•••••	******	*****	*****
	,,,,,	*****	,,,,,		•••••		
	197		7		795		2,38,69
***	101	*****	1 '1	*****	1 '""	*****	1 2,00,00

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1886-87

				•		Δυs	FRALIA.	
	ARTICLES.				18	86-87.	1887 C	7-88.
					Quantity.	Value,	Quantity.	Value.
Indian Pi	RODUCE AND	Manufa	CTURES.	and the little state of th		Rs.	c	Rs.
Jute Raw	•••	•••	٠.,,	Cwt.	777	5,537	3,496	31,140
Manufactures of- Gunny-bags		•••	•••	No.	9,721,912	25,86,616	22,235,979	
Other kinds	•••	•••	•••	Yds.	322,400 93	31,520	<b>451,9</b> 02	112 5000
Lac-				Cwt.			`	
Dye Shell	•••	•••	•••	owi.	909	29,731	629	
Other kinds Oils—	•••	•••	•••	**	138	4,751	96	
Vegetable, not esse Other sorts	ential	•••		Gals.	782,124	8,10,528	904,545	
Opium	•••	•••	•••	Chests.	ł .	}	\ \ \	}
Provisions	•••			Value		20,476		43.265
Saltpetre Seeds—	•••	•••	•••	Cwt.	985	8,252	2,285	19,930
Linseed	•••	•••	***	Cwt.	6,205 289	37,970	7,783	,
Mustard and rape Poppy	•••	•••	•••	<b>))</b>	3	1,344 25	96	452
Til or jinjili Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	"	2 273	18 1,353	336	*****
Silk—	•••	•••	•••	,, n.	2,10	1,000	330	3,123
Raw Manufactures	•••	•••	•••	ibs. Value	*****	1,135	f	668
Spices Sugar, sugarcandy and	other sacchs	rino pro	duco	lbs. Cwt.	10,449	1,135 20	14,650	2,755
Con				ībs.	1,625,234	8,99,195	2,444,540	14,25,431
Cobacco— Unmanufactured	•••		•••	ibs.			•••••	
Manufactured  Vax (excluding candles		•••	•••	Cwt.	<b>2,46</b> 0	2,917	855	1,191
Wood <del>-</del>	8)	***	•••	I			*****	•••••
Teak Other sorts	•••	•••	•••	C. tons	83	7,750 2,464	29	2,760 397
Wool— Raw				fhs.				
Manufactures of-	•••	***	***	į.	•••••	*****	*****	•••••
Shawls	•••	•••		No.	2 3,070	78	29 5,347	800
Other sorts All other articles unenu	··· improted	•••	{	Yds. Value	200	\$ 8,582 43,084	ι	7,551
Til Ofnet etweres gueno	amoravou.	***	45	V alue			*****	45,016
Indian produce and	mannfactur	0B	{Free Dutiable	•	•••••	48,64.142 2,20,845	*****	1,05,56,081 8,10,068
			Total		••••	50,84,987	*****	1,08,66,149
Total of Mercl	handise, Fore	ign and	Indian	•••		51,11.869	*****	1,09,01,764
Freasure—				•			(	
Gold	•••	•••	***		•••••	•••••	*****	*****
Suver	***	•••		" -	*****		•••••	******
•			Total		1		•••••	
Grand total of Exp	ports of Merc	handise	and Treast	re		51,11,869		1,09,01,764
Government— Stores	•••	•••	•••		•••••	5,241	A	110
Treasure-				-				-10
Gold	•••	•••	•••				•••••	19111
Silver	***	•••	•••			¥	*****	
	Tot	al of Tr	easure				•••••	•••••
T	otal of Store	s and Tr	easure		•••••	5,241	*****	110
				1	•			

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1887-88—concluded.

_			`		==								
_			COUNTRIES.			<del></del>	T	TAL.					
_	18	86-87.	1:	887-88.	1	18	86-87.		180	37-88.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity,	Value.			
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
	258,299	17,20,889	482,277	33,60,866		8,306,179	4,86,94,713		9,643,168	6,04,01,142			
	6,889,677 86,500	16,46,913	6,823.574 240,758		10	63,905,063 12,751,143		10	72,975,615 13,580,832	1,59,54,037			
1	56	7,339	113	26,692	1	1,932	9,89,988	1	4,330	11,90,005			
	3,135 581	1,02,790 18,857	2,779 1,342			377 114,898 32,213	4,561 40,05,244 11,44,397		123,467 25,261	41,87,268 7,92,863			
	49,810 32	51,252 639	72,055			2,408,979 1,249	25,30,239 3,063		<b>2,196,669</b> 80	23,09,369 1,220			
{	1,151 1,687	12,50,005	{ 670 982	7		54 616 80,104	6,12,98,400	10	56,385 83,731	5,98,05,995			
	641	1,19,224 5,981	210	1,64,371		390,353	8,12,960 37,08,234		380,076	8,86,103 <b>35,90,936</b>			
	181,066 7,964 75,725 293 972	11,00,828 47,769 4,95,901 1,600 20,665	217,093 110,922 4,529 220 3,379	12,06,260 6,18,340 31,705 1,500 17,593		5,619,522 672,574 432,147 54,290 48,515	3,22,53,316 34,49,231 24,36,812 2,81,362 3,90,097		5,900,045 370,422 226,425 6,245 40,745	8,37,39,403 19,66,183 13,54,827 81,135 3,88,640			
	3,478	16,537	9,402	49.221 57,572		1,500,825	47,41,294 26,94,214		1,509,230	46,56,225 34,62,000			
	96,951 1,189 8,790	29,756 8,711 15,201 5,696	380,638 3,863 53,449	27,840 43,861 33,638		7,108,802 1,326 77,412,950	5,20,771 17,222 4,62,25,143		2,790,317 15,126 86,064,839	2,04,315 1,56,088 5,08,15,803			
	• 904,136 74,266 53	54,478 8,192 3,550	3,064,181 95,236	1,06,825 8,404 		4,064,824 211,253 3,099	2,88,821 53,358 2,02,837		3,485,782 265,242 3,772	1,75,237 47,619 2,93,203			
	7	785 259	76 •	• 7,180 1,243		312	28,882 97,770		2,045	2,07,142 89,762			
		•••••	2,737	684		3,015	527		93,631	26,623			
{	1,490 20°	493 1,953	3,502	<b>5,975</b>	{	536 127,168 1,301	11,780 1,68,811 29,49,380	{	696 257,343 2,052	20,975 2,84,814 33,84,015			
	·····A	97,146		1,68,18,728	_	******	33,15,27,769	_	******	33,92,13,202			
		1,78,57,694 59,14,094		60,04,807		•••••	2,31,82,123			2,90,66,652			
		2,37,71,788		2,28,23,535		111111	35,47,09,892			36,82,79,854			
		2,38,21,500		2,28,94,931			35,59,83,014			37,10,84,945			
		•	*****				6,18,980 7,40,400		•••	2,11,582 6,66,53 <b>6</b>			
		400					13,59,380			8,78,118			
		400		0 00 04 001		*****	35,73,42,394			37,19,63,063			
		2,38,21,900	******	2,28,94,931	-		00,10,32,309						
		789	·····	14,639			1,02,819			3,60,241			
-			•••••	•••••					******	*****			
							,,,,,,			******			
		789		14,639		•••••	1,02,819		******	3,60,24			

## H.—TRADE—continued.

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

				1		AMOUNT OF DU	UTY COLLECTED.			
	ΔRI	ric <b>les.</b>			1886-	·87.	1887	· - <b>4</b> 8.		
					Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.		
,					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	. In	nports.						C		
Apparel (incl but excludi	luding habe ng hosiery)	erdashery 	, millinery, &	kc.,		-12	•••••	•••••		
Arms, ammur trements)—	nition, &c. (e	xcluding	military acc	ou-						
Fire-arm	s and parts	thereof	•••		54,658	16,899	66,769	26,139		
Gunpowo	ler, common	l.	•••		220	220	36	36		
Ditto,	sporting		•••		9,815	9,803	8,781	8,781		
Other so	rts	•••	•••		9,194	9,179	11,423	10,994		
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer	r and Porter	·	•••		35,614	35,544	44,859	44,820		
Spirits		•••	•••		12,39,443	12,35,084	11,31,326	11,28,75		
Wines a	nd Liqueurs	•••	•••	•••	1,53,502	1,52,106	1,65,165	1,64,120		
Other so	rts	•••	•••	•••	1,022	1,022	1,207	1,20%		
Oils—				l			,			
Mineral-	-Kerosine	•••	•••	•••			54,565	54,56		
Opium	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,296	2,296	1,926	1,92		
Salt	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,94,85.102	1,92,79,733	1,83,30.955	1,83,28,91		
Total	l Duty on I	m norte	Including salt		2,09,90,866	2,07,41,874	2,00,17,012	1,97,70,25		
1002	Duvy on 1.		Excluding salt	;	15,05,764	14,62,141	14,86,057	14,41,34		
	<b>E</b> s	rports.						į.		
Grain and P	ulse—							į,		
Rice in	the husk (pa	addy)	•••	•••	18,805	17,907	19,909	17,08		
Rice not	t in the husl	k ,	•••	•••	15,61,535	15,22,070	21,17,839	20,38,41		
	Total	Duty on	Exports	•••	15,80,340	15,39,977	21,37,248	20,55,50		
Gra	nd Total—I (excluding	Outy on I penalty)	mports and Ex	ports 	2,25,71,206	2,22,81,851	2,21,54,260	2,18,25,76		

# H-TRADE-continued.

No. IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

			Мвиси	ANDISE.			Treasure.	
•	Cour	itry.	Fore	ign.	Tot	al.	1.434	ou a.g.
•	1886-87.	1887-88,	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
From Bombay	92,08,405	97,43,871	10,91,740	10,84,271	1,03,00,145	1.08.28.142		*****
,, Sind	1 00 00 ##0	581	3,805	468	3 805	1.049	•• •••	•••••
" Madras " British Burma	1.00,82,776 60,27,113		1,36,421 2,71 271	2,65,724	1,02,19 197 62,98 384		12 82,310	5.38,847
From British Ports in other pro- vinces— Total	2,53,18,294	2,65,22,160	15,03,237	14,52,434	2,68.21,531	2,79.74,594	12,82,310	5.38,847
From British Ports within the								<del></del>
Presidency	1,50,62,365	1,71,42 480	64,85,580	66,39,388	2,15,47,945	2,37,81,868	28,50,898	17,97,829
From Goa	220 3,02,363		243 6,361	155	463	91,975		•••••
" Cochin—Narrakal	3,02,303		0,301	4,593	3,08.724 38 974	5,02,290 21,287	3,00,000	*** ***
Cutch	••••		*****	2,025	11111	2.025		•••••
(Allepey	6,48,920	5,38,399	140		6,49.060	5,39,899		*****
" Travancore { Kolachel Quilon	6,620 90		•••••	•••••	6,620	*****		*** 1**
From Indian Ports not British	90			*** ***	90			·····
Total	9,97,187	10,88,603	6,744	8,273	10,03,931	10,96,876	3,00,000	<b>161</b> · · ·
From all ports— Total	4,13,77,846	4,47,53,243	79,95,561	81,00,096	4,93,73,407	5,28,53,338	44,33,208	22,76,676
Government Stores and Treasure	8,83,775	5,08,793	1,88,709	2,10,502	10,72,484	7,19,295	17,52,217	1.85,988
Exports from Bengal.								•
To Bombay	1,16,55,880	1,76,87,248	1,90,692		1,18.46.572	1,79,01,337		•
" Sind •	1,12.961	1,54,412	17,283	12,796	1,30,244	1,67.208		Ŷ
Duitish Duma		1,14,07.879 1,36,33,582	38.71,331 68,99,386	34,75,132	1,47,42,654 1,92,80.019	1,48.83.011	1,00,800	94 10 000
, British Burma	1,23,50,030	1,50,50,002	00,88,000	82,31,270	1,92,00.018	2,18,01,857	65,11,050	64,12,000
Co British Ports in other Provinces— Total	3,50,20,797	4,28,83,121	1,09,78,692	1,19,36,292	4,59,99,489	5,48,19,413	66,11,850	64,12.00
To British Ports within the Presidency	1,45,09,098	1,64,25,947	69,56,917	72,40,684	2,14,66,015	2,36,66,631	16,60,059	19,15,55
To Gos	*****	3,210	*****	,		<b>3</b> ,210		*****
" Pondichery	1,73,792	1,65,119	6,992	1,862	1,80,784	1,66,981		*****
" Mahé " Cochin—Narrakal	7,475 1.56,352	1,70,879	120	1,625	7,475 1,56,472	1,72,504		•••••
" Cutch	7,47 <i>i</i>	1,70,878		1,020	7,827	1,72,604		*****
Bhaunagar	*****	2,890			******	2,860		*****
Dwarks	4,757	6,155	******		4,757	6,155	••••	••••
" Kattywar Junagarh	20,840			*****	20,840			*****
Donkender	400 250	•	40	•••••	550 290	262	***	•••••
Verawal	3,320			*****	3,320			*****
Allepey	3,94,986	4,72,284		2,016	3,97,720	4,74,300	*****	*** **
Travancore   Kolachel	2,635			*****	2,635			••••
Poracand Quilon	1,13,839 3,655		305 150		1,14,144 3,805		••₽	*****
						2,000	******	
To Indian Ports not British— Total	8,89,778		10,841	5,630	9,00,619	8,92,274	*****	•••••
To all Ports— Total	5,04,19,673	6,01,95,712	1,79,46,450	1,91,82,606	6.83,66,123	7,93,78,318	82,71,909	83.27,55
Government Stores and Treasure	20,18,154	24,44,036	3,26,218	8,47,458	23,44,372	32,91,494	49,18,131	17,51,91

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1887-88, compared with the totals

		BRITI	SH (OTHER TH	AN BRITI	H Indian).		Brit	ish Indian	
COUNTRIES WHENCE EN		E	ntøred.	1	leared.		Entered,		Cleared,
WHICH CLEAR	RED.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	. Tons.	Vessel	s. Tons.
United Kingdom	{ Steam { Sailing	87 137	172,987 234,884	186					1
Austria	Steam Sailing		•••••						******
France	Steam Sailing	•••••	*****	8	12,522	1			
Germany	C Stoom	2	0.700	6			•••••		
Holland	Steam { Steam	·	2,766						•••••
	• 0	•••••	•••••	13		,	•••••	•••••	
Italy	{ Steam Sailing		******		10,200			******	•••••
Africa—East Coast	··· { Steam Sailing	1	1,550	2	1,480	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		*****	*****
Egypt	{ Steam Sailing	•••••	*****	7	9,115	*****	*****	•••••	•••••
Manritius	{ Steam Sailing	. 4	8,579 7,351	5 42	9.166 53,504		•••••		
Réunion	{ Steam { Sailing	*****	•••••	······ ₁	1,013	*****	*****	•••••	•••••
North America	{ Steam { Sailing	•••••	•••••	•••••	******		*****	•••••	
South America	{ Steam { Sailing	•••••	•••••	 18	 18,312				•••••
United States	Steam Sailing	22	35,655	5 48	10,886 79,741				
Arabia	Steam Sailing	6 7	8,770 6,016	4 6	6,387 5,168			•••••	
Russia in Asia	( Steam	3	4,623						
	··· { Sailing	•••••	•••••	1	1,318	*****	*****	*****	•
Ceylon	{ Steam Sailing	4	986	1	184	*****	******	•••••	(41
China—Hong Kong	··· { Steam Sailing	30	46,124		47,588	******	•••••	*****	*****
ava	{ Steam { Sailing	2	8.637 1,254	•••••	•••••		•••••		•••••
Ialdives	{ Steam { Sailing	•••••	******		•••••			•••••	*****
ersia	{ Steam { Sailing	2	1,607	2	1,607	•••••	******	•••••	•••••
traits Settlements	··· { Steam   Sailing	1	2,140 1,741		•••••	, <b></b>	*****	*****	*****
ustralia	{ Steam { Sailing	13	22,350 1,643	18	29,951 6,947	•••••	•••••	*****	••
ther countries	Steam Sailing	5 6	8.040 8,512	6 28	10,370 19,567	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••
Total 1887-88	Steam Sailing	152 188	278,800 297,415	240 339	429,010 513,392		*****	;••	
Total 1886-87	Steam Sailing	154 187	274,889 291,272	205 878	354,716 564,346	6	1,093	2	476

TRADE—continued.

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1886-87.

	FRE	rcп,			ÎTAI	LIAN.			Аме	IICAN.			Aı	lab,	
En	itered.		eared.	Ent	ered,	Cle	wrod.	E	ntered.	Cle	eared.	En	tered.	Ole	ared.
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
•••		1	1,645			1	759	2	3,165				*****		
	•••••		•••••	•••	***	•••			*****		******		******	 •••	******
•••	*****		1,147	••• •••	•••	•••		•••			•••••		•••••		••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	*****	 		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••••		*****		•••••		•••••
 	******				•••	•••		•••	•••••		•••••		•••••		******
 			٠		···	•••		•••			*****	 	•••••		•••••
	*****				···		•••	•••	•••••		*****		718		720
	••••		•••••		***	•••	•••	•••	*****	•••	•••••	•••	*****		•••••
		2	1,150	•••	•••		•••	··· ₁	1,245		3,780	•••	•••••	•••	•••••
		12	6,939		•••	4	2, <b>5</b> 91	•••	•••••	•••	•••••		•••••		•••••
						•••	•••	•••	•••••			•••	*****		,
:::		• "1	<b>.</b> 55 <b>]</b>				•••	•••			•••••		••••••	•••	<b>;</b>
	•••••	•••				• 	•••	 16	24,692	 28	42,609	•••	•••••	•••	*****
•••		••				. <b>:.</b>	•••	•••			•••••		3,329	5	3,329
•••	,• •	·••	•••••	•••	 	•••	•••	•••	*****	•••	•••••	•••	•••••	••	•••••
••• •••			•••••			•••	•••	•••	*****		•••••	•••	•••••	•••	•••••
	1,150	•••	•••••			•••	•••	•••	, ••••••	•	*****		*****	•••	•••••
	•••••	•••					···	•••	•••••	•••	•••••	•••	••••••	•••	*****
		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••••	1	145	"1 	145
					•••	•••	•••	•••	•••••	•••		•••	•••••	R.	*****
	*****	•••		•••	•••	•••	• ,	•••	•••••	•••		•••	•••••	•••	•••••
		8	3,014			 			•••••		•••••		******		
	1,150	2 23	2,792 11,654		•;	5	3,350	19	 29,102	31	46,389	1 6	718 8,474	1 6	720 8,474
4 2	9 805 1,172	5 33	12,314 18,060	•••		4	2,266	 20	28,81 <b>4</b>	 20	26,757	2 5	1,440 2,475	. 5	1,440 2,476

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and
1887-88, compared with the totals

			OTHER NAT	IONALITIES.			Total 1	Forbign.	
Countries whence but	ERED AND TO	En	tered.	Clea	red.	En	tered.	Cle	ared.
WHICH CLEAR!	ed. ●	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vetsels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	{ Steam } Sailing	******	*****	1 1	986 2,052	2	3,165	2 2	2.631 2.811
Austria	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,707 	5	8,489	1	1,707	5	8,489 
France	··· { Steam Sailing	*****	*****		******	•••••	*****	1	1,147
Germany	$\cdots$ { Steam Sailing		*****	3 1	4.136 1,999	*****	*****	3 1	<b>4.136</b> 1,999
Holland	$\cdots$ $\left\{ egin{array}{l}  ext{Steam} \\  ext{Sailing} \end{array} \right.$		*****	*****	*****	*****	*** **	•••••	••••••
Italy	$$ { Steam Sailing		*****		*****	•••••	*****		***,
Africa-East Coast	{ Steam Sailing	1	241		•••••	1	718 241	1	<b>720</b>
Rgypt	··· { Steam Sailing		•••••		•••••	*****	•••••	******	•••••
Mauritius	$\cdots$ { Steam Sailing	•••••	•••••		•••••	1	1,245	5	4,930
Béunion	{ Steam Sailing	 	•••••		******	•••••	****	16	9,530
North America	{ Steam Sailing				*****	•••••	******		•••••
South America	{ Steam Sailing		*****		•••••	*****	•••••	1	551
United States	{ Steam Sailing			1	2,068	16	24,692	29	44.677
Arabia	{ Steam Sailing	5 4	8,282 8,190	2 4	2,716 3,190	5 9	8.282 6,519	9	2,716 6,519
Russia in Asia	{ Steam Sailing				•••••				******
Ceylon	{ Steam Sailing		986		•••••	1	986	•••••	٠٠ و
China-Hong-Kong	··· { Steam ··· { Sailing	******	•••••		•••••	1	1,150	******	•••••
Java	··· { Steam ··· { Sailing ( Steam		*****		•••••	•••••		•• ••	•••••
Máldives Persia	··· { Steam ··· { Sailing Steam ··· { Sailing	1	1,848	*****	•••••	1	145 1,848	1	145 
Straits Settlements	{ Sailing { Steam { Sailing	*****			••••		******	*****	•••••
Australia	{ Steam { Sailing	•••••	······································		*****			******	.9
Other countries ,	{ Steam { Sailing	2	615	17	1.848 6,487	2	615	25	1.848 9.501
Total 1887-88	··· { Steam Sailing	8 7	12 828 4,046	12 24	18,175 15,796	10 o 32	14,691 36,622	c 15 89	21.687 80,663
Total 1886-87	{ Steam Sailing	8	2,859 6,885	12 21	15.866 17;918	8 85	14,104 89,346	19 83	29.620 67,476

 $\mathbf{T}_{\mathtt{RADE}}$ —concluded.

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1886-87—concluded.

	NATI	VE CRAFT.			GRAND To	OTAL, 1887-	38.		GRAND To	OTAL, 1886	-87.
F	intered.		Cleared.	F	ntered.		Meared.	B	ntered.		Deered.
Vessels.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons,
			******	87 139	172,987 238,049	138 180	266,366 317,283	68	140,671 226,742	97	
*****				1	1.707	5	8,489	******	******	8	1
•••••			******			9	13,669	1 1	2,739 817	17	80,801
•••••		•••••	*****	2	2,766	9	13,810 6,986		15,415	7	11,752
•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••		4	6,410	•••••	•••••	3	4,832
		••••	•••••			13	18,298	15 1	24,902 1,262	11	
		10	1,295	2	2.268 241	1 12	720 2,775	2 2	1,440 1,940	2 7	1,440 1,822
			•••		•••••	7	9,115	2	1,294	4	5,333
		1	231	4 6	8,579 8,596	5 48	9,166 58,665	1 9	1,353 10,565	5 41	7,104 43,494
	•		•••••		•••••	 17	10,543			28	15,097
			•••••	*****	******	•••••	•••••	•••••		•••••	
•••••						 19	18,863	•••••		12	11,6\$3
•••••	*****			38	60,347	5 77	10,886 124,418	 84	50,964	2 64	3,186 89,849
9	• 1,329	5	633	11 25	17,052 13,864	6 20	9,103 12,320	11 17	16,754 9,676	10 <b>24</b>	13,041 17,249
		•••••	•••••		4,623	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
7.	1,202	₅	745	1 11	986 2,188	1	1,318 929	2 7	3,899 1,126	6 5	6,740 823
	• •••••	,,,,,,	*****	81	47-,274	31	47,588	80	47.335	29	45,818
	•••••		•••••	2 1	8,637 1,254		•••••	1	1,300	•••••	******
20	2,406	24	3,149	21 1	2,551 1,848	25	8,294	23	2,716	25	2,786
	•••••	***	•••••	2	1,607 2,140	2	1,607	11	8,047 17,591	2	1,607 • 1,517
1	151		•••••	2 18 1	1,892 22,350 1,643	18	29,951 6,947	17	26,246	12	17.430
	*****	•	•••••	5 8	8,040 4,127	7 63	12,218 29,068	8 10	3,072 4,763 6,482	15 86	3,668 23,722 23,151
87	5,088	45	6,053	162 • 257	293,491 339,125	255 473	460,697 600,108			•••••	******
29	3,467	89	5,553			*****		162 257	288,993 335,118	224 502	384,336 637,851

H.-

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered 1887-88, compared with the

	BRITIS	H (OTHER TH	AN BRITISH	Indian).		Britis	H ÎNDIAN.	
COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH	Ent	ered.	Cle	ared.	En	stered.	, c	leared.
CLEARED.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vezsels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom { Steam Sailing	1	1,492	*****		•••••	•••••	······	
Austria Steam		•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	*****		*****
France Steam		•••••	•••••	*****				
Holland {Steam Sailing			*****	*****	•••••	*****		
Italy {Steam Sailing	•••••	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****		
Russia {Steam Sailing		*****	*****	*****		<b>s</b>	•••••	•••••
Africa, Eastern coast { Steam Sailing	3 3	5,606 3,711	*****		·····			
Egypt {Steam Sailing	*****	*****	*****	*****	•••••	*** *** *** ***		*****
Mauritius {Steam Sailing	20	27,852	••••	*** ***	*****	•••••		
Réunion Steam Sailing	711 -01	*** ***	*** ***	*****		,,,,,,		••• ••
South America Steam Sailing	3	4,558	•••••	*****	*****	•••••		
United States { Steam Sailing		*****	*****	*****		••••	 	
Arabia Steam Sailing	1	866	*****	*****	•••••	•••••		•••••
Ceylon \{\text{Steam} \{\text{Sailing}}	12 14	17,798 20,201	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	******
China—Hong-Kong { Steam Sailing		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	*****	
Java {Steam Sailing		*****	******	*****	*****	*****	******	111111
Maldives Steam Sailing		******	*****	*****	*****	******	•••••	,,,464
Straits Settlements Steam Sailing	11 17	17,815 28,627	*****	*****	*****	•••••	*****	******
Australia Steam Sailing	<u>1</u> 1	16,762	*****	*****	******	4 * * * * * *	*****	******
Other countries {Steam Sailing	15 26	25,916 17,831	*****	*** %	•••••	*****	*****	*****
Total, 1887-88 { Steam Sailing	43 91	69,493 119,042	*****	100100		******	*****	•••••
Total, 1886-87 { Steam Sailing	28 134	42.752 185,140	1	1,071	۶ 1		·····	******

TRADE—continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1886-87.

,	FRE	TCH.			Ita	LIAN.		American.				
Er	ntered.	C	leared.	R	ntered.	C	leared.	E	ntered.	CI	sared.	
Vessels.	Tons:	Vossels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons.	Vocaels.	Tons.	
*** **	•••••	*****	*****	111111	*****	*****	******	*****	*****		*****	
		•••••			•••••						*****	
******	*** ***	•• •••	******	******	•••••	•••••	<b></b>	•••••	、 <b>·····</b>	•••••	•••••	
*****	******	••••				******		••••	*****		*****	
*****	*****	*****		*****	•••••	******	*****		*****		•••	
•••••	*****				•••••			******			******	
*****						*****	******	*****	*** ***		*****	
•••••	•••••								*****		*** -4.	
••••								"""	*****		*****	
*****		*****	*****				*****		•••••	•••••	•••	
									•••	""		
•••••		*****		*****			•••••		•••••		*****	
				•						*****	*****	
		*****	•••••		*****	•••••			•••	••• •••	•••••	
								''''	*****		*****	
		*** ***	*****		*****	******		1	1,376		*****	
		•						, ,	-,	"""	*** ***	
10	4,998	···· A ·	*****	4	2,591		*****		*****	•••••	*** **	
	1,147									''''		
1	1,176	*****	*****			•••••					<b>4</b>	
. •												
		•	•				*****		•••••			
					•						•••••	
		•••••	•		•••••	*****					•••••	
					•••••				•		•••••	
	•		•••••			,,,,,	*****		******		•••••	
	•				_						•••••	
			•••••		•••••		*****				•••••	
1	•											
₁ •	664				••••		*****	2	2,783		*****	
							*****		<b></b>			
•••••		,,		•••••		•••••	*****				*****	
					•••••		*****		<b></b>			
•••••			•••••	1	759		•••••	1	960		*****	
											*****	
						,,,,,,	•••••				*****	
1	1,124						•••••				*****	
8	4,046		*****	•••••	****	•••••	•••••		•••••	•	*****	
							-	.				
19	2,271 9,708	••••	•••••	5	3,350	•••••	******	4	<u></u> 5,12 <b>4</b>	******	*****	
1 19	2,231 -10,154		040	•1	533		•••••		5,528			

H.—
VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered
1887-88, compared with the

					1				1			
						OTHER NA	LTIONALITI	28.	<u> </u>	TOTAL	Foreign.	
COUNTRIES W		ENTERE ARED.	D ANI	D TO WHICH	E	ntered.		Cleared.	E	ntered.		Cleared.
					Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons,
					]	Ì	1		İ	ĺ	İ	j
United Kingde	om	•••		Steam Sailing	1	 540		•••••	1	540		******
Austria	•••	•••	••	· { Steam Sailing		******				•••••		
France	•••	•••	••	Steam Sailing								
Holland	•••	•••	••	Steam Sailing						•••••	•••••	
					******		******			•••••		•••••
Italy	•••	•••	••	Steam Sailing			******	•••••	•••••	*****	*****	******
Russia	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing	•••••	,			•••••	119111		,,,,,
Africa Tracks	🔿			, ,	•••••	*** ***		******	*****	*****		
Africa-Easter	n Cons	37	•••	Steam Sailing		*****		******	A	*****	•••••	******
Egypt	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing		*****		•		•••••		
Mauritius	•••	•••	. • •	Steam Sailing		*****		•••••		41		
					******	*****	******		1	1,376		
Réunion	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing	•••••	*****	******	******	14	7,589	*****	•••••
South America	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing	*****	•••••	••••		11	1,147	******	•••••
United States	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing	******	*****	•••••	•••••			4	
Arabia	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing	*****	•••••		******	ļ		•••••	·····
Ceylon	•••	•••		Steam Sailing	3 3	3,743 6,119	*****	*****	3 3	3,743 6,119		*****
Ohina IIana I	<b>.</b>			-			*****	*****			•••••	*****
ChinaHong-I	Long	•••		Steam Sailing	*****	*****	*****	*****	******	•••••		/
Java	•••	•••	•••	{Steam Sailing	•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	3	8, <b>4</b> 52	,,,,,, o	•
Maldives	•••	•••	•••	Steam Sailing			•••••	•••••		•••••	*****	•••
Straits Settleme	ents	•••		Steam Sailing				•••••		*****	*****	
				-	•••••	••	•••••	•••••	2	1,719	*****	•••••
Australia	•••	•••		Steam Sailing		******	******	*****	•••••	•••••	*****	•••••
Other countries		•••	•••	Steam Sailing	"iı	4,033	*****	*****	19	1,124 8,079	•••••	******
	Tota	l, 1887	7-88	Steam Sailing	3 15	8,748 10,692			5 43	6.Q14 28,874	•••••	•
	Tota	J, 1886	3-87	Steam Sailing	9 13	11,469 8,723	•••••		e 10 88	13,700 24,938	1	•••••

TRADE—continued.

1887-88.]

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

		E CRAYT,			GRAND TO	FAL, 1887-88.	•	1	GRAND To	TAL, 1886-8	7.
Bn	tered.	C	leared.	En	itered.	Cl	eared.	Kn	tered.	o	leared.
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tona.	Vessels,	Tons.	Vessels,	Tons.
•••••	******		*****	1 1	1,492 540	•••••	******	1	 295	•••••	******
		•••••			Vessels.         Tons.         Vessels.         Tona.         Vessels.           1         1,492						
	•••••	•••••		1 1		*****		•• •••			
	•••••	******		Vessels.         Tons.         Vessels.         Tona.         Vessels.           1         1,492							
•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	1	Vessels.         Tons.         Vessels.         Tos.         Vessels.         Tos.           1         1,492	•••••		•••••			
	••••			l l				••• ••			
	•••••	•••••	*****	1 ]		1		•••••	•••••		
	*****					•••••		••••		*****	
•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	i I		Tons. Vessels. Tons. Vessels.  1,492	•••••	•••••	•••••		
	•••••		·		. <b></b>				*** - * *		
•••••	•••••	•••••	*****	1	Entered.         Cleared.         Entered.           Vessels.         Tons.         Vessels.           1         1,492            1         540 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>•••••</td>			•••••			
			***	8				***			
•••••	•••••	*** , , ,	*****	^ 3		l i	*****		******		
			*****	1		3.031		••••			
		•••••	******	Vessels.   Tons.   Vessels.   Tons.   V			•••••	•••••			
			*****		*****	l l			*****		
			*****		1       1,492	1			37,926		•••••
			•			l l			******		
			•••••			9,285		•••••			
		•	*****	1       540			*****				
			•••••		1       1,492		•••••	•••••			
	•			l l							
		•	••			•••••	•••••				
			•••••	1		2	3.772		*****		
			•••••								
	•		•••••								
	•••••			17	26,320			19	29,773	1	1,071
				, <b>.</b>			*****	1			
		•••••	*****	1		61		•••••			
	•		*****		3       5.808		•••••				
•••••		*****	*****	3		•••••	•••••				
							*****				
••••	••••		*****	1 1				*** ***			
			*****	11		9,567		•• •••			
	•••••		• ******						***		
							*****				
	•••••		•••••			67,149	******	*****			
	,			16	27.040		*****				
	•••••	*****	••••								••••
	•			ا م	No 200						
•••••	*****		*****		70,007 147,916			1 1		*****	*****
•••••	*****		******			.,,,,,	J				
	*****		<b>,,,,,</b> ,	<b> </b> • • • • •				38	56,452 210,190	1	1,07
,	*****	*****			•••••	•••••		1/5	<b>41</b> 0,100	1	1,07,

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the totals

				Bai	TISH.			Briti	en Indian.			Fo
	Ports.		E	ntered.	C	learnd.	Er	atered.	C	leared.	E	ntered.
			Vessels	. Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	· Vessels	Tons.	Vessels	. Tons.
	With Cargoes											
•	rts in other province to Bombay	es- { Steam Sailing	19 17	3 25,851 26,482	68	88,142						1 1,720
,,	Sind	·:: { Steam Sailing	•••••									•••••
,,	Madras	{ Steam Sailing	198		159					•••••	3:	34,349
"	British Burma	{ Steam { Sailing	179		163	184,839				;•••••	*****	
	Total	··· { Steam •·· { Sailing.	381 20		375				n.		31	34,349
"	British ports the province	within { Steam { Sailing	661		710 3		e.					
,,	Indian ports British	not { Steam { Sailing	3 2		6 2							••••
	Total 1887-88	{ Steam { Sailing	1,045 28		1,091					0	31	
	Total 1886-87	{ Steam Sailing	1,106 27		1,124 14						26	1,
	In Ballast.								'	•		
-	ts in other province to Bombsy	es- { Steam Sailing	<b>65</b> 10	117.166 13,684	8 2	11.987 1,507					' ₁	693
,,	Sind	{ Steam Sailing	1 6	1,415 2,846	1	1,427	•••••				Z	
"	Madras	{ Steam { Sailing	13 8	21,559 13,361	2	1,587	•••••				. 1	1,645
**	British Burma	{ Steam Sailing	18 3	23,483 4,541	9	11 529					*****	:
	Total	{ Steam Sailing	97 27	163,623 34,432	20 2	26,530 1,507		******			1	1,645 693
••	British ports we the province	ithin { Steam { Sailing	39 2	44,249 2.629	21	14,963					1	793
39	Indian ports British	not { Steam { Sailing	1	1,074 598							,l 6	1,471 2,953
	Total 1887-88	{ Steam Sailing	137 30	208,946 37,659	41 2	41.493 1,507					2 8	8,116 4.439
	Total 1886-87	··· { Steam ··· { Sailing	100 31	133,904 26,437	<b>62</b> 11	49,901 9,167		t			1 20	1,538 12,974

TRADE—concluded.

Trade which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1887-88, of the year 1886-87.

HGN.	<del></del>		Nativ	E CRAPT.	T #		Total	, 1897-88.	<u> </u>		Total	, 1886-87.	Annual All Annua
Cle	ared.	En	tored.	Cle	ared.	E	atored.	CI	leared.	Er	itered.	CI	eared.
.Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vossels.	Tons.
		•				10	AF OF 1	50	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	8	12,967	20	30,368
*****	*****	•••••		*****	•••••	13 18	25,851 28,202		88,142	17	21,689	,	
•••••	******			******		*****	*****		*****	******	•••••	******	*****
<b>31</b>	33,502	 20	2,609	47	7,483	226 21	389,037 3,947	190 56	344,472 13,605	200 46	343,761 7,637	208 45	365,167 9,051
•••••	*****	14	2,071	9	1,257	173 16	194,055 4,041	163 9	184,839 1,257	142 14	140.581 2,304	137 25	141,677 7,265
31	33,502	34	4,680	 56	8,740	412 55	608,943 36,190	406 65	617,453 14,862	350 77	497,309 31,630	365 70	537,212 16,316
1	796	925	111,758	970	106,426	661 931	257,642 116,699	710 974	328.667 109,744	780 846	318,065 101,381	774 877	931,555 95,850
		3	405	3	387	3 5	4,036 1,677	6 5	11,895 1,558	2	2,385	11 6	15,709 1,585
31 1	33,502 796	962	116,843	1,029	115,553	1,076 991	870.621 154,566	1,122 1,044	958,015 126,164		******		*****
<b>26</b>	26,119 1,761	893	105,376	936	102,989			*****	•	1,132 923	817,759 133,011	1,150 953	884,476 113,751
		•	•	•	65 117,166 11 1,415								
		•••••	•••••	*****			8 2	11,987 1,507	33 9	56,018 · 9,886	5	5,820	
		•	•••••		•••••	. 1 6	1,415 2,846	1	1,427	6 7	9,153 5,243		******
1	19124	29	2,870	 15	1,312	14 37	23,204 16,231	3 15	2,711 1,312	18 36	25,840 12,846	2 17	3,740 1,460
		2	216	₇	 987	18 5	23,483 4,757	9	11,529 987	12 1	13,568 120	13 6	8,310 3,123
1	1,124 	31	3,086	22	2,299	98 69	165,268 38,211	21 24	27,654 3,806	69 53	104,579 28,096	20 23	17,870 4,819
1	474	521	66,431	 520	66,658	39 524	44.249 69,853	21 521	14,963 67,132	32 486	30,863 62,463	42 482	32,031 70,679
	A					^ 2 7	2,545 3,551			14	7,356	₁	1,087
1 1	1,124 474	552	69,517	542	68,957	139 590	212,062 111,615	42 545	42,617 70,938				
4	8,234	502	58,503	<b>49</b> 1	64,184	•••••	******			101 5 <b>63</b>	135,442 97,914	62 506	49,901 76,585

I.—Coinage and

1.—

and and a second	Bullion	AND COIN F	RECEIVED IN	TO THE MII AR 1887-88.	NT FOR COINA	.ob					Coined during
(	Fold.		Silver.		Сорре	r.					
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold-mohurs.	Rupeer	Half rupega.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth ru-
Nil.	Tolas. 5,327	Tolas, 62,98,384	Tolas. 92,39,133	Tolas. 3,18,37,783	Tolas. 7,73,63,965	Nil.	Nil.	Tale. 4,25,00,167 Value in Rs. 4,25,00,167	Tale. 23,75,419 Value in Rs. A. P. 11,87,709 8 0	Tale. 64,93,865 Value in Rs. A. P. 16,23,466 4 0	Tale, 1,39,27,268 Value in Rs. A. P. 17,40,908 8 0

# 2.—Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper

No	TES IN CI	RCULATION AT TI ON 1st Ai	IB BEGINNING OF PRIL 1887.	THE YEAR	lcutta ng 1be	lcutts the	Notes in ci	RCULATION AT TI R ON S1ST MARCE	TE END OF THE 1 1888.
	Small notes under		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500	Large notes of Rs. 500 and up-	Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year,	Small notes under Re. 50.	Notes of Es. 50 and under Es. 500.	Large notes of Bs, 500 and up- wards,
Pieces		18,29,544	1,75,248	32,927	1		19,33,677	, ' 1,86,100	36,767
Valuo	•••	Rs. 1,80,25,880	Rs.	Rs. 2,71,75,500	Rs . 30,83, .9,565	Rs. 31,43,87,935	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 3,09,07,000

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1887-	88.							ng the	Est		RD V			DOINE
	•		•					ed during	Go	ld.	Silv	ør.	Cop	pper.
Single pice.	Half-pice.	Pie-pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon ‡ cents.	Total.	Sovereigns received year 1887-88.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government	Native.
Tale. 5,90,60,219 Value in Rs. A. P. 9,22,815 14 9	Talo. 64,64,053 Value in Ra. A. P. 50,500 6 8	Talo. 87,24,222 Value in Rs. A. P. 45,438 10 6	' '	Tale, 3,00,000 Value in Rs. 15,000	Tale. 10,00,000 Value in Rs. 10,000	Tale. , 10,00,000 Value in Rs. 5,000	Tale. 15,08,33,613 Value in Rs. A. P. 4,83,03,245 3 11	Tolas.		N	vot k	nown	<b>l•</b>	

Currency for the year 1887-88.

	Coin.			• Bullion.			cirole		Notes	•	
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Securities.	Foreign c	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagrore-Cal-	Other circles.
Nil	Rs. A. P. 2,08,97,777 15 11		• Nil	Rs. A. P. 4,86,457 14 6		Rs. A. P. 5,99,90,029 0 4	Closing debtor balance of Foreign circle account—  Rs.  Allahabad 1,20,25.370  Lahore 62,11,646	Rs.	Rs. 3,62,425	Nil	Rs. 2,89,720

. K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1887.

									Inc	COMB.						OF 1	ABER NSTI- IONS	
CLASS AND OBJECT OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institu- tions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	From G	over	1.	1	Proi	n er	ndowment.			Subscript	ions	and	AFI	ICH ORD	In what shape relief is given.
	1000			men	it.		In h	and,	•	In mor	ney.		donat			In- door.	Out- door.	•
		Rs. A. F	P.	Rs.	۸.	P.	Rs.	۸.	- <b>т</b> -	Rs.	۸.	P.						
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	703.08	54,471	79,886	11	8		•••		6,044	12	8	42,891	8	4	1	1	
General Hospital for Eu- ropeans Campbell Hospital	1	142 371·07	2,966 6,432	74,541 30,661									39,720 31,893		7 0	1		Je
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries Howrah Hospital for Eu-	5	1262-4	181,985	35,122		0	•••	•••		16,958			9,277		0	2	5	surgical
ropeans and Natives Lunatic Asylums—	1	162.4	12,585	5,170				•••		1,471	2	3	20,046		9	1	1	and
For Europeans, Natives	1 5	29 943·11	53 1,137	12,594 77,677		0 2	••••						8,115 1,318		0 2	5		Medical and
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.				•														Me
Hospitals and Dispensaries	240	8,900.71	1,085,349	49.586	4	2	965	4	0	28,250	2	7	3,42,584	1	10	135	239	
Total	255	12513.77	1.344,978	3,65,239	13	8	965	4	U	52,724	9	0	1,94,847	0	8	147	246	

#### PART IV.

# ' STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

#### A.-Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1887-88.

1	2	8		•	5	6	7
DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Persons in Calcutta only.	Number of outside Ca	PRRBONS LCUTTA.	ministers	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income	REMARKS
DENCE INTERIOR	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.	Number of or priests.	Number of or building or used worship.	from Government.	
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England Do. of Scotland	7,723 1,725	23,987 2,000	5,967 445	299 5	137 19	1,57,165 0 11 18,713 6 6	
Protestant Dissenters	1,698	16.753	1.110	143	158	*** ***	
Roman Catholics	9,909	25,445	3,010	72	101	<b>*6,600 0 0</b>	
Greek Church	129	4	15		1	•••••	
German Lutheran Church	•••••	35,361	42	32	164	•••••	
Armenians	564	16	85	2	2	*****	
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	12,747	5,742	•••	•••••	•••••	
Syrians Jews	•982	48 36	28		•••	*****	
Dergoog	141	18	20		,	••••	
Hindus	278,762	42,659,645	l*			*****	
Mahomedans	124,430	21,364,077				*****	
Buddhists	1,578	153,890				•••••	
Jains	143	74,490					
Sikhs	278	8,821		(		••••	•
Other sects	474	1.875,914	331		•••	•••••	
• Total	433,219	66,253,282	16,776				

^{*} Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

**Note.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures; but as the census report does not show for natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholar's in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details-see General Table III.)

•	ß		18													***************************************
	•	1 5 9			23.53 	525		<b>\$</b>		24.42	E	\$ - 5		- 1.76 1.76	[8]	ol- ol- ol- ol- ol- ol- ol- ol- ol- ol-
	F	reconnege of	17			Institutions to number of towns and villages.	*******	_		,	Male scholars	pulation of school-going	Female schols	to female po- pulation of } school-going	Total scholars	total popula- tion of acquol- going age. †
<del></del>	r.	ATOT GRAND	91		688'00			2,593		63,482		1,362,114		189'06		1,462,945
	<u>.                                    </u>	sloodes and Other solven and to a portion to a configuration to the solven and th	22	<b>7</b> 23		•	[ =		236		2,108		326		23.	
	Private institutions.	Tesching the Koren only.	14	2,635	9,746			201	2,635	10,046	30,191	91,140	2,582	5,507	82,773	96,656
	Private ir	Elementary.	21	8,878	9,7		82		4,167	ī	27,895	91,	2,414	26	00,00	_
		Advanced.	27	3,008	<u> </u>		:]	69	8,008	<u>.</u>	30,955		188		31,140	
		Total of public institu- tions.	n n	_	61,144		•	2,292		68,436		4,044 1,270,965		85,324		4,054 1,356,289
	School educa- tion, special.	All other spe-	01		88				<u> </u>	198				e 	_	
UTIONS.		aniniarT sloodos	•		\$1 			9) 	<u> </u>	17 27		896		183	_ _	1,141
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	sool education, general.	Primary schools.	ø 		48,623			2,232		50,861		1,068,442		79,968		1,148,410
PUBL	School	Secondary schools,	-		2,251			45		2,305		191,661		5,133		196,694
	University education.	Professional colleges,	9		21			:	ļ.	12	_	1,677		a .		1,496
	Univ	Arts colleges.	.o.		23					8		4,48		= '		4,494
			4		f For males			i For females	,	Total		Males	~==	Females		Total
				_		Institution				, ———			Scholars			
riou.		Population.	es						Males 53,917,217 Females 34,243,381	Total 68,160,598						
ARBA AND POPULATION.		Number of towns and villages.	69			•	•	·	Towns 259,686 \	Total 259,918 (					ί	
		Total area in square miles.	1						166.778	<del>.</del>	ι	1	( <del></del>			

. • A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. ‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent, of the whole population.

## B .- Education -- General Table II.

Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

•		TOTAL DIRECT EXPREDITURE ON	T EXPRADIT		PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	CTION.			TOTAL		INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	0.0	BLIC IN	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			1
	University education.	education.	School education, general.	ucation, al.	School educe special.	education, ecial.			i				Special grants for fur-				*8
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All cther special schools.	Total.	sity.	tion.	Inspection.	Scholar- ships.	Buildings.	niture and appara- tus.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	instruc- tion.	RERVEE
pd.	69	ø	*	כנו	φ	7	80	6	10	n	13	21	14	15	16	12	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.	
1. Institutions { For males	6,17,232	2,69,279	28.30,677 3,35,437	24,16,113 2,58,265	82,913 19,774	2,25,520	64,41,734	88,518	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,445	12,15,863	76,57,597	
Total	6,21,195	2,69,279	31,66,114	26,74,378	1,02,687	2,25,520	70,59,173	88,618	60,053	5,47,129	2,20,422	1,51,673	5,623	1,42,445	12,15,863	82,75,036	
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure	13.07	10.86	80.08	9.51	3.59	6-26	63.97	:	5.82	15.83	9.31	5.65	.19	2-20	<b>36</b> -03	100.	
on public instruction.  (b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure	:	:	<b>5.4</b> .09	-44.11	15		68.35	:	•	22-69	38.	<b>%</b>	.14	8-30	31.65	100-	
on public instruction.  (c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17  to total municipal expenditure	:	:	70-30	22.55	1.03		93.88	:	:	.05	99.	2.58	.0 <del>.</del>	2.48	6.12	901	
on public instruction.  (d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7.50	3.25	38.28	32.32	1.24	2.72	85-31	1.07	.72	6.61	2.67	1.83	40	1.72	14.69	100.	
3. Average anntal cost of educating back purit in—	Bs. 4. P.	Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	P. Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. P.	The of the	annual educatii average	The annual cost is calculated on the direct of educating each pupil is obtained by the average number on the rolls monthly	culated cupil is on the ro	on the direction of the	ect exp by divi ily duri	expenditure onl dividing the did during the year.	only. The direct ex	The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	1 7 5
Departmental insti- Tevenues.  Cost to provincial tutions.  Cost to local and municipal funds.	168 5 9	465 15 6	0 6 2	4 4 9	987 0 9	2 - 2	33 11 11					1					
Total cost	257 15 1	524 13 6	28 14 10	4 12 7	790 1 3	65 8 1	67 7 1										
								_									

0 9 8 + The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is obtained	12 3 Series given in general table VII.	4 00	1 00	annual cost of educating each pupil.	5 11	5 15 10	11 4	9 1	1 7	
		10 8	0 8 9	4	921 4 4 4 5 11			4 0 3	6 6 1	-
:			4	1 12		6 1049 9 4		2 5 0 3 4	10 11 67 11	-
<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>		0 3 4 26 14	မ	8 2 8	2 3 658 6 1	0 2 11 65 13	0 6 7 1 2	4.89	_
0	4 13 8 4 0 4 0	3 4 9 0	-	8 0 7	7 2 1	1	1	· -	8	-
0 9 7 0 3	4	10 00 3	2 5 7	0	16 15, 7 2 10 2 90 0	13 15	2 6	8	17 1	
		•	:	:		50 13 7 24 7 2 13 15 8	63 9 9 231 12 11	:	143 12 2 273 6 0 17 1 7 2 9 489 10 11 67 11 6 6 11	
<del>~</del>		135 14 1	29 1 1	:	158 6 5	50 13 7		<b>!</b>	143 12 2	
and revenues.  Board Cost to District	Board and muni-	Total cost	Cost to provincial revenues.	Cost to local and municipal funds.	Total cost	Cotal cost	Cost to provincial revenues.	Cost to local and municipal funds.	Total cost	
Board		-		r	1 utions T					
Municipal District schools.†		•	Aided institutions		Total cost Unaided institutions Total cost		All institutions			

### B.—Education—Gene

#### Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

						-				ges and TUTIONS.			, 20110	W/ 0 U		y viici
			Under	Public	MAN	AGEMEN	T.				Under F	BIVATE	MATAG	EMBUT.		
	Ma	intained 1	by the I	Depart-	Ma	intained Municip	by Distr	riet or ls.	Aide Dis	d by the I trict or Mu	epartmen inicipal Bo	or by		Uı	naided.	
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance,	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year,	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 51st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	8	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17
University Education.  Arts College.  English  Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.	. 11	1,883	1,451	1,257	1	62	43	87	8	062	906	778	13	2,107	1,921	1,509
Madialaa	6 1	125 160 164	140 194 156	128 190 147		100	*****	******			******	£	4	1,047	495	781
Total University Education	10	1,832	1,941	1,722	1	42	43	87	8	962	906	778	17	3,154	2,416	2,290
SECONDARY EDUCATION.									,	-						
Middle English	. 50 9 85	14,376 1,356 3,114	14,532 1,306 2,907	12,002 1,074 2,150	8 12 154	1,443 993 8,764	1,416 965 7,660	1,122 742 6,072	151 547 892	25,143 40,262 48,581	23,656 87,224 46,317	18,777 28,818 85,483	92 195 108	27,666 13,859 6,563	27,269 12,567 6,037	22,117 9,927 4,617
Middle English	. 2	205 	187	140					6 21 19	673 1,810 1,293	640 1,676 1,212	524 1,340 1,024	8 ?	887 206	361 185	350 151
Total Secondary Schools . PRIMARY EDUCATION.	. 96	19,051	18,933	15,366	172	11,200	10,041	7,936	1,636	117,762	109,725	85,966	401	48,681	48,419	87,162
Primary Schools. For Boys—											٠		Ĺ			
Upper primary	. 10	413 143	377 134	269 96	16 15	514 366 210	468 843 191	302 188	2,866 37,430 261	106,326 849,323 8,208	97,900 766,763 7,849	77,069 625,045 5,670	140 8,141 18	5,895 140,778 1,075	4,812 122,941 929	3,763 102,863 650
Lower ,,	·	556	 511	365		1,090	1.001	632	1,729	81,786 996,148	28,787 901,293		219 8,518	3,878 150,621	8,028 131,680	2,408
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Schools for Special Instruction.						1,000	1,001	U-12	42,200	080,130	#01,400	100,001	0,010	4	101,000	100,075
chool of Art raining schools for masters uru-training classes attached t middle schools	16	158 756 534	148 749 460	191 641 350				•••••	6	226	245	198	1			
raining schools for mistresses ledical schools urvey ndustrial , ladrassas	3 1 7	589 259 41 1,229	570 254 35 1,266	550 220 85 1,036			******	•••••	7	143  807	294	181  917	1 2 5	16 138 171 392	14 115 152 393	13 88 125 814
ther schools	100	8,003	3,521	2,983	<del></del>				*5 22	155 881	818	80 626	16	761	713	28 571
Total Schools of Public Instruction.	323	25,048	24,905	20,486	209	12,333	11,085	8,605	43,952	1,115,698	1,012,741	817,421	8,952	208,217	181,228	149,697
1	Parv	\ ATO INS	TITUTIO	KS	•••	2, : 3. :	6) (6) Elemen (a) (3) (b) (b) Telchin	Arabic or Sanskrit PARY, 2: With 10; With less G the K	Persian BACHING pupils an than 10 oran only			••• ₀	iards		For boys , girls for boys , girls for boys , girls for boys , girls	
										• 0			U		Tota	il
														GRAI	D Tota	L

Includes the Madhubani Sanskrit School with 39 pupils in Durbhanga and the Rivers Thompson Gantama pathsala with 26 pupils in Chapral.
 (a) No returns of 216 pupils from La Martinere boys' school and St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
 (b) No returns of 75 orphans from St. Michael's School, Coorjee.
 (c) No returns of 216 pupils from La Martinere girls' school and Loretto Convent, Darjeeling.

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

_			y Don	gai jor	ine offici	us yeur	1001-0	0.			•
ons.	Sist of March.	Numbe The	R OF SCHO	LARS ON	· CLASSI	FIGATION ACCOR	OF SCHOL	ARS ON TH	e Sist of	March	
Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars of the Sist of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Ruropeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus,	Mahomedara,	Aborigines.	Otbers.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	23	25	23 <i>a</i>	238	230	23 <i>d</i>	230	24
١											
33	4,494	4,451	8,335		55	29	4,169	217	1	24	11 girls.
10	1,172 160	1,17 <u>9</u> 160			4	3	1,104	59	******	2	10 otela
1	164	164		******	90 25	1 - 2	70 181	4	<u>-</u>	8	19 girla.
45	5,990	5,947	3,835		164	37	5,467	284	1	81	80 girla.
299 763 1,189	68,628 56,470 67,023	65,616 . 39,493 9,102	· 29,396 1,150 309	41,392 54,263 66,652	(a) 938 (b) 1,626 2	(a) 442 (b) 246 169	(a)59,681 (b)46,006 56,567	(a) 7,090 (b) 7,772 9,849	(a) 103 (b) 599 260	(a) 158 (b) 146 175	49 girls, 448 girls, 688 girls,
11 24 19	1,265 2,016 1,293	1,183 • 1,973 • 252	168 78	290 168 1,293	(c) 753 (d) 1,745 8	(c) 90 (d) 115 817	(c) 157 (d) 72 941	(c) 2 11	,,,,,,,	(c) 50 (d) 2 16	185 hoys, 363 hoys,
2,865	196,694	117,618	81,101	164,058	(e) 5,071		(e) 163,424	(e)24,7 <b>24</b>	(0) 962	(0) 547	{ 1,076 girls in boys' schools. 517 boys in girls' schools.
•	•	•									
3,033 45,596	112,648 991,110	• 1,077 583	181 51,410	112,303 985,146	318 13	384 <b>4</b> 1,720	88,63 <b>3</b> 678,266	21,401 285,510	1;494 23,581	418 3,040	8,831 girls. 88,808 girls.
284 1,948	9,493 85,159	691 63	1,047	9,187 34,761	312 45	419 981	8,222 26,646	160 6,288	349 1,158	45 111	336 boys. 1,488 boys.
50,861	1,148,410	2,884	52,588	1,141,867	688	13,497	801,767	813,309	26,555	3,594	87,184 girls in boys' schools. 1,818 boys,in girls' schools.
						•					
1 22	158 182	• • 87	 541	 982	<b>3</b> 1	4	149 693	5 58	188	2 8	83 girla.
155 5 6	540 159	98	9	540 151	25	129	394 1 615	166 1 100	, 9 8	0	9 boys. 4 giris.
13	727 259 519	44 87	*****	727 215 519	*****	59	231 23 <b>5</b>	28 149	79		6 girls.
8	1,621 230	604 49	1,468	340 165	*****	2	18 192	1,608	******	85	\$ 48 girls in boys' schools.
58,486	5,195 1,356,280	914	2,076 89,100	3,639 1,309,064	29 (f) 5,952	(f) 5,154	2,524 (f)978,189	2,089	270 (f)27,788	(f) 8,214	9 boys in girls' schools.  38,283 girls in boys' schools.  3,344 boys in girls' schools.
	]							<u>'                                     </u>		<u> </u>	
1,710	18,889	5	18,568	1,076	,		1,339	17,493			185 girls.
1,298	12,308	*****	11,294	12	******	******	12,808	******		******	8 girls.
453 8,424	20,528	6	1,850  1,219	6,745 19,655	******	 ₁₀	2,579 15.627	4,984	150 858	11 16	168 girls. 160 girls.
289 2,685 224	2,095 39,778 3,121	169	386 31,519 597	2,093 254 1,571			1,236 4 1,060	857 81,769 639		453	12 boys, 2,582 girls, 18 girls.
19,046	818 96,656	64 944	67,489	288 81,948		9 91	205 84,860	61,968	508	48	8.111 girls in boys' schools.
63,488	1,452,945	127,087	156,549	1,841,007		(0), 5,175	(g) 1,007,543		(a)28,291	(p) 8,721	12 boys in gtrls' schools.  41,294 Total girls in boys' schools.  5,386 , boys in gtrls' schools.
~, <del>~00</del>	-,,780	-41,001	400,078	*1024,001	(#) 4)8V8	19 4 avr. 10	2,007,000	W, 401,0/1	W/20,001	A. 0'127	s,866 boys in girls' schools.

⁽d) No returns of 52 orphans from Calcutta Free School.
(e) No returns of 587 pupils.

No returns of 587 pupils

No returns of 587 pupils

B.—Education.—Gene

## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

											-									ı	UBLI	o ins:
													Un	DER PU	BLIC M	TNYCH	mbyt.					
										M	intained	by the	Departm	ent.		M	intain	ed by Di	strict an	d Mun	icipal l	Boards,
	OBJECT	\$ O7 .	Exp	BND1:	furb.				Provincial revenues.	Local funds,	Municipel funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sour-	Total.	Provincial revenues	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fors.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sour-	Total.
			1						1a	28	20	2d	20	25	2	8a	88	80	84	30	85	8
	Unive	esity			ON.	-			Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Ra,	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Re.	Rs.
English			 		•••		***	•••	2,44,293			1,15,172		14,810	3,74,275	4.90			8,546	ļ	2,807	5,84
Colleges or D	eparlme	nte oj Tra	f Col linin	lege <b>s</b> . g•	for I	rofe	sional															
I.aw Medicine Engineering			••	 	•••	•••	***	•••	-3,950 1,61,502 70,775	***** <b>*</b>		12,861 8,735 6,646		606	9,517 1,70,237 77,421					:::		****** ******
						2	otal		4,72,620			1,48,414	,	15,416	6,81,450	490			2,546	<b></b> .	2,807	5,84
	Beconi													-								
Por boys—	High at		. 1.		ols.								0.000	18 480	4 20 220				10.400		0.00	
High schools Middle school	{	Englis Englis Verna	en sh cula:	 r	•••	•••	•••	• 	1,25,457 24,084 10,193	******	2,336 1,168 8,851		6,683 150 659	200 298		263		5,391 1,475 1,048	3,999	1,468	2,012  28	29,18 9,98 67,06
For girls— High schools Middle schools		Englis Englis Verna	ih kh kenlai		•••		•••	•••	17,277	******	*****	4,394	825	******	22,496		<b>.</b>	******				******
	•				onda:	 ry Scł	ools	•••	1,77,011		7,854		8,817	15,957	5,47,741	6,060	40,871	7,914	-	-	2,085	
	Prima	ry E	DUC.	ATIO	۲.						_											
, Pr	imary l	School	le (V	erna	nlar)	).										•			•			
For boys — Upper primar, Lower primar,	y y		•••		•••	***	***	•••	1,533 664	•••••	*****	<b>244</b> 6	<b>.</b>	******	1,777 670	55	738 246	192			664 1,118	1,898 1,858
For girls— Upper primar Lower primar	, ,				***	•••	·	•••		11	******	******		•••••		148	١	1,105		70		1,81
			T	otal P	rima	y Sch	0015	•••	2,197			250			2,447	198	984	1,297	6 246	70	1,777	4,579
	SPEC	HAL ]	<b>BD</b> V	CATIO	N.								٠						•			
	ools for	Spec	rial I	nutro	iction	•													•			
lchool of Art Fraining schools fo Juru-training clas		rs ,		***	•••	***	•••	•••	24,978 65,201 1,914	1, <b>32</b> 1	*****	8,168 808	•••••	141	28,146 67,471 1,915	***		******		• <b>•</b>		******
Fraining schools for Medical schools	r mistr	escs ,	••	•••	•••	***	***	•••	63,802		*****	15,808	*****	*****	79,605	**	***	******	*****		:::	*****
Survey schools Industrial schools	*** **		••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	7,848 1,200	•••••	*****	9,839	******	600	10,187 1,800	***		******	******	***	::	
Madrassas Other schools	***		••	•••	•••	***	•••		26,417 4,071			5,449	8	23,925	55,859 4,071		:::	******	******	:::		*****
	•			Total	apec	ial sol	aloo	•••	1,94,931	1,529	60	28,067	8	24,666	2,49,054		.tr	,,,,,				
Jniversity	"			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			100				******							******
Direction inspection		Arte d			***	***	•••	***		*****	*****	******	*****	******	******	•••	***	******	*****	100		******
shalamkina kata	٠ ١	Profee Becon	ssioni dary	al col	leges ols	***	•••	***	******	******	******	******	*****	******	******		::	*****	*****	100	:::	*****
icholarships held	ן רייי וווו	Prima Specia	ry so	hools	other		•••			******	*****	******	*****	******	******			*****	•••••		"	*****
duildings Furniture and app	Aratna 1	scho	••	 enta o	wj	•••	•••	•••		*****	******	9	*****	******	******		***	*****	******			*****
Liscellaneous—	, evill (		51		, I	***	***	•••		*****	******	*****	*****	******	******	***	"	ٔ """	,	"	"	P
Hostel charge Charges for al	Mishes	a anhari	ï	•••	•••	•••	***			*****	•								41			•••••
Charges for co	nductin	g oxal	mina		***	•••	***	•••	*****	*****	*****	******	*****			***	::	******	c		:::	*****
Contingencies	and mis	cellar	160UE	***	***	•••	***	•••						•	****							*****
· Total Ex	-	<b>-</b>	. n		. 7		otal	•••											47.100			1 16 647
TEM TATUES .	-aavit0	<b>55</b> 0	a ri	n mlri C	1222	EU 61	TOM		8,46,789	1,322	7,414	5,10,883	8,825	55.039	14,30,699	0.746	41,855	9,211	45,136	7,078	6,619	1,16,647

(a) Includes Rs. 3,751 from Provincia Ditto Burmese and Assay

RAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

TUTIO	N8.																
			Un	DER PRIV	ATB MA	nagement	r.	-		-		TOTAL EX	LPENDIT	URB FROM	-		
∆ide	d by the De	partmer	nt or by Die	strict and l	Municipa	Boards.		Uni	ided.								
Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fers.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sour-	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions,	Endowments and other sour-	Total,	Provincial revenues.	Local funda.	Municipal funds.	Poce.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
40	4	40	4d	40	4	4	5a	56	50	5	Ga	68	60	6d	30	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Re.	Ra,	Re.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	
26,340	•••••		47,153	25,251	44,769	1,43,513	70,299	1,000	21,614	(a) 97,564	(a) 2,74,874	*****		2,35,170	1,11,151	6,21,195	
	******					******	12,050		54	12,104	-3,950 1,61,502 70,775			24,911 8,735 6,646	680	21,621 1,70,237 77,421	
26,340			47,153	25,251	44,1,30	1,43,518	82,349	1,900	21,668	(a) 1,09,668	5,03,201	*****		2,75,462	1,11,811	8,90,474	
1,03,063 55,885 43,234	1,07,542 75,442	22,502 10,981 6,952	3,15,407 1,87,490 1,25,884	81,221 1,56,781 85,375	1,35,248 33,703 4,703	5.51,882	3,75,784 37,236 11,888	67,419 52,058 12,455	69,026 13,121 9,300	5,12,229 1,02,415 83,643	2,30,749 79,732 56,995	1,10,319 1,13,636	80, <b>22</b> 8 13,624 11,851	10,11,490 2,51,082 1,68,109	8,77,165 9,57,481 1,18,260	18,49,629 7,12,288 4,68,810	
14,476 35,011 6,741	132	180 650	89,748 ( 75,191 1,991	3,324 10,606 14,202	14,151 33,900 12,827		250		567	 817	31,753 35,011 6,741	132	180 650	93,136 75,441 1,991	18,300 48,073 27,029	1,43,189 1,55,705 36,548	
2,57,910	1,83,116	41,209	7,94,705	3,51,509	2,34,532	18,63,037	4,25,158	1,81,938	92,014	6,49,104	4,40,981	2,23,987	56,533	16,01,309	8,48,304	81,66,114	
•					30.470		<b>m</b> 400	<b>0</b> 909	a 00F	10.00-	44 080	1 20 000	9 900			,	
42,790 85,088	1,12,517 2,72,978	3,008 6,719	1,42,001 11,84,422	41,772 1,01,156		17,82,790	9,286 2,06,661	3,392 31,678	3,287 19,462	18,965 2,57,801	44,378 85,752	1,18,255 8,73,224	3,200 6,719	1,40,867 13,91,089	68,793 2,85,836	8,73,493 20,42,630	
40,376 22,899	1,971	2,115 3,216	10,535 6,705	54,343 39,429	27,735 6,100		958 416	14,566 3,625 52,261	957	15,834 3,998	40,519 22,899 1,93,548	1,271 22,891	3,220 3,216 16,355	11,893 7,121	97,124 49,111	1,53,527 1,04,738	
1,91,153	4,00,157	15,058	18,43,753	2,36,700	1,79,940	28,75,761	2,15,221	02,201	24,116	2,91,598	1,00,090	4,10,141	10,000	15,59,470	4,94,864	26,74,878	
5,075 5,120 1,195		511	330 3,930  206	10,037 9,472  1,053	434 434 8,414	15,442 18,956 6,178 8,103	259 355 59 12,532	559  702 18,420 124	8,469	818 855 761 33,421 124	24,978 70,276 1,914 5,120 63,802 7,948 2,305 20,417 4,791	1,321	511 60 262	3,168 1,138 4,189 16,158 2,839 59 17,981	10,178 10,465  5,769 44,823 2,030	28,146 82,913 1,915 19,774 79,900 10,187 8,734 89,280 7,298	
12,110		778	4,468	22,441	3,884	43,674	18,205	18,805	8,469	85,479	2,07,041	1,329	833	45,788	78,278	8,28,207	
001111 001111 001111 001111	******* ****** ***** ***** *****	******	601.00 000000 000000 000000 000000		**************************************	****** ****** ***** ***** *****	******	******* ****** ****** ******	**************************************	****** ****** ***** *****	60,053 8,32,786 89,304° 20,916 74,305 8,284	1,0,908 1,921 1,046	442  28 376	88,518 	2,908 16,500 8,108 1,313 451	88,518 60,053 5,47,129 1,05,804 24,018 77,566 10,157	
414114 414114	# 	******	<b></b>	****** ****** ******	******	00444 <b>6</b> 00446 <b>6</b> 04446 <b>6</b>			******	48 48	2,847 1,18,779 4,013	1,876 1,299	2,054 20	****** ******	30 28,964 292	2,877 1,51,673 5,623	
140001 400001 400001 100014	101140 101000 1011 1 101110		****** ****** ****** *****	A		******			601111 101111 101111 101111	****** ****** ****** *****	102 8,408 2,180 11,891 23,614	15,332 8,409 20,029 83,440	51 15 863 1,067	7,354	805 119 8,434 645 4,596	907 24,000 21,393 85,427 62,719	
 A 97 518	5,99,978	 57 008	91 90 077	6.85.901	4,63,125	44,25,985	7,85,938	1,99,898	1,46,967	10,85,840	7,57,571	9,94,845	4,915 88,636	95,872	68,160 15,86,419	12,15,863	
4,87,518	0,88,818	57,098	\$1,90,077 •	6,35,901	4,00,120g	21,20,850	7,00,000	1,00,000	410,201	(a)	arine/022	a,aa,185	er,000	35,77,851	10,00,113	08/10/090	

B.—EDUCATION—GRNEBAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1887-88.

•	ond			Total. Boys. Girls. Total.		45 14,376 14,376 14,576 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 1,445 .	65 1,854 2 1,856 74 825 4 629 22 40,046 888 1,401 13,655 204 13,889	891 8,100 14 8,146 1,586 8,408 82 8,440 61 324 88,899 5,973 48,899 60 6,563	34,101 180,870 1,076 191,948	206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206	509 318 1,402 1,810 206		1,004 617 4,674	15,104 191,387 5,133 1,96,520
r Stags.	Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.	Not reading printed books.	20	Boys. Girls.		48 194 260	63 73 22 22,848 1,318	388 1,679 61 8,798 1,067 29	13,709 391	######################################	140 380	988	248 756	13,967 1,147
LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.	ill pupils who ha			Total		2,028 186 5,854 5,171	2 540 2 540 3 17,888 6,714	5 1,546 18 5,426 139 21,748 28 3,115	8 68,620	98			1,553	5 70,178
I	Comprising	Reading printed books.	•	Boys. Girls.		2,028 196 5,852 5,171	558 588 98 17,776 6,615 99	1,343 5,408 3,408 18 139 21,463 280 3,087 28	68,062 658	25 100 18	109	13 651	185 1,367	68,247 1,925
BY STAGE.	pupils who beyond the stage, but	beyond the stage.		. Total.		2,946 243 7 6,383 1 6,572	2436 2436 345 3624 20 3,624	5 2,030 25,030 3 12,371 3 1,416	95 48,948	58 • 58 • 58 111	20 E8 E8	123	1,002	18 49,950
UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Unt	have not passed Upper Primary	8	Boys. Girls.		2,946 2,48 6,576 6,571	436 245 345 3,604	2,025 2,025 84 12,348 1,413	48,853	68 3 153 10 101	40 377	923	63	48,912 1,038
TAGB.	· —			. Total.		4,607 10 7,253 8,246	295 170 16 16 7,643	1,396 1,396 40 8,472 936	32 42,176	17 17 17 209 204 209 121	28 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8		864 : 909	916 43,085
MIDDLE STAGE,	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the title timer Primary state.	have not passed Middle stage.	σı	Boys. Girls.		5.507 5.543 7,243 8,243	293 170 100 7,627 2,070	588.1 588.1 54.8 5.34.8 8.8	42,144	20	20 336	292	8 33	42,169 9
AGE.	ll pupils who Control of the beyond the hit have not			. Total.		4,852 468 7,244		81 :: ii ::	18,102	57 S7 S7 S7 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8 S8			701 107	18,200
Нісн Втаск.	Comprising all have passed !	passed the M Examination.		Boys.   Girls.		4,862 468 5,437 7,244	\$1.88	82 23	18,102				107	18,102
alfor	edt no		lo rec			14,376 1,445 25,143 27,666	1,356 820 164 10,263 13,859	3,114 8,440 324 148,581 6,563	192,120	200 900 900	1,810	1,288	_!	196,094
		chools.	10 100	/un N		55 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 155 - 1		1088	3,251	# <b>©</b>		1 19	3	3,366
		CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			SECONDARY SCHOOLS.  Boys' Schools.	Departmental Local Pund Municipal Aided Unaided	Departmental   Local Fund   Municipal   Aided   Unaided	Departmental   Local Fund   Municipal   Aided   Unaided	Total	Girls Schools.  Departmental Local Fund M. Municipal Alded Unaided	Departmental Local Fund Municipal Aided Unaided		Total	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS
		CLASS (			Висоить	High English	Kiddle English	> Kiddle Vernacular	•	Girts High Anglish	liddle Englis	Middle Vernacular	,	TOTAL BECOM

	118	106 106 35 4 57 139 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 0 174 69,552 1,444 69,496 67,976 2,633 70,648 136,639 4,079 1440	38 442 • 5 447 26.331 292 26,628 638,286 16,813 655,099 401,665 20,024 421,589 1,066,624 87,134 1,103,788	10	86     25     2     2     3     3500     303     7.45     16,694     17,429     684     13,578     13,548     1,632     30,334     31,786       773     773     1,394     27     1,394     1,944     27     1,948     60     3,323     3,373	53 1 1 1 71 26 1,545 1,571 978 28,091 24,069 814 18,196 18,940 1,818 42,834 44,668	10 1 1 442 76 518 26,337 1,837 28,194 639,254 39,904 679,168 402,379 38,150 640,529 1,068,442 79,968 1,145,410	18,102 109 18,210 42,611 992 43,603 75,269 2,875 78,144 707,511 41,829 746,336 39,297 465,633 1,259,829 85,101 1,344,930
•	158	88	• 24.5	- I				18,210 42,611
•		10 143 2 33 13 334 57,450 819,523 8,141 140,778	48,629 1,103,738	6 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	1,729 31,786 219 3,373	2,538 44,653	50,861 1,148,410	53,166 1,345,104
		11:11	į	Departmental Local Fund Municipal Aided	Departmental Local Fund Municipal Aided	Total	Total Primary Schools	GRAND TOTAL

• 174 boys from La Martinière School not returned.

#### B.-Education-General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1837-88.

		BER OF I				Numbe	r of 1	EX A M I	Ters.		Numi	BER :	PA881	D.		R	CE OR C	REED IOLAR		A881	tD
	public				public					public					iane.				Abo gin rae	al	
NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total,	Europeans and Eurasians	Netive Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2		4	8	6	7	8	0	10	ıı	12	13	14		16a	168	16	16d	16e	1	16
ARTS COLLEGES—	Ī																				
1. Master of Arts 2. Bachelor of Arts 3. First examination in Arts	5 7 12*	3 4 7	3 9	10 14 28	46 238 399	18 183 220	10 311 556	8 73 66	82 813 <b>1,24</b> 1	27 111 191	10 74 89	3 120 190	3 18 11	43 823 481	" 1 11	 8	40 287 425	1 12 19	::: :::		2
Collries for Professional Train- ing-																					
Law-	,		١.	111			292		356	46		192		238	  -	l	l	İ			
1. Buchelor of Law		*****	4	"	64		202		930	30		192									
Medicine-	1			1	,				1					•							
1. M. D 2. First M.B 3. Do, L.M.S	1 1	••••		1	24 23				24 23	9 16				9 16							
4. Second M.B 5. Do. L.M.S 6. Honours in Medicine and Burgery.	1 1 1	*****		1 1 1	17 19 1		***		17 19 1	6 9 1	v	<b>1</b> 	:::  :::	6 9 1	} R.	oligio	on not kn	own.			
Engineering— 1. B.E	1 1	******		1	1 13				1 13	1 8				1 8							
neering.		******		1	2				2						,						
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCA-														•							
. Matriculation	} 58	142	97	207	1,219	949	2,011	126	4,305	720	450	824	38	1,997	62	17	1,768	113			3
. Middle English Schol Boys arship Examination Girls	15	<b>4</b> 04	65	484	58	. 1,249	218	128	1,653	34	677	91 	29	831			779	41	9	1	
arship Examination. ( ,, Girls	1	738 2	73	967 2	638	2,480 8	261	1,004	4,383	409	8		281	2,389		1	2,165	215	:::•	8	
. Upper Privary Scholar- { ,, Boys ship Examination. } , Girls	3	1,998 20	l l	23	48 10	5,003	272 278	334	5,652 50	10	2,734 24 18,257		21	3,056 36 18,845		6 12 <b>q</b> 9	2,666 20	332 4 9 097		41	1
Lower Primary Schol- , Boys arship Examination. , Girls	11	10,253 249	115	10,379 253	24	36,552 598	17	655 12	37,459 <b>0£7</b>	18	18,257 423	5	12	440		5	15,572 395	19		18	27
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUC-								,						•							
Training School ex For Masters amination.	7	******		7	469			57	526	380			23	403	Rel	lignof	not kno	wn.			

^{*} Including the Municipal College at Midnapore,
† Religion of one candidate in the Dacca Division is not known,

### B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Benyal for the official year 1887-88.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

						_		EXPE	NDIT	URE I	BY DI	STRI	CT BC	ARDS	ON F	UBLI	O INS	TRUC	TION.	<del></del>
							In	Instit	TION	8 MAI	MIATE	ED BY	DIST	RICT I	OARD	ı.			ITUTION INED B	, I
Obje	CTS OF I	Expen	DITUE	le.	-	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the			Descripcial grants	Total Burd	Toront Futto Grantos	Municipal grants.	roes.	Subscriptions.	That a	The Personal	Municipal Boards	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure Public Instruction,
		1				2	3	4		5   0	3	7	8	9 1	0   1	1 19	13	3   14	15	16
	NDARY and Mi									R	n. R	s. B	.s. R	a. R	s. R	s. R	s. R	s. Rs	. R	Rs.
For Boys-										Ì										
High schools Middle ,,	•••			English English		١.		29 8	- 1	39	23 2,7	77		 583 1,3	- 1	!			1,07,0	
				Vernacu	ılar	15	1 8,4	10 7,3	40 5,8	55 8,5	68 38,0	71	18,1	106 5,4	46	20 65,2 •	14	2	75,4	1,13,53
For Girls—				10																1
High schools		•••		English	•••			•••••	"	"	"	"	'   "	'   "	"		"	"	•••••	
Middle ,,		•••	₹	English Vernacu		1	"""	"""	"	"	"	-	d	1	1		"	"	*****	
			•	vernacu						_									132	135
				Total		160	9,26	8,1	6,4	3,5	40,8	51	21,6	89 6,7	56 5	72,90	)7	2	1,82,62	4 2,23,987
Par	MARY E	DUCAT	rion.														1		1	
I	rimary	Schoo	ls.												İ				1	
For Boys-							l									1	'			1
Upper primary	·	•••				1	24	3 2:	33 18	100	55 7		1	50		92	3	8:	1,12,20	1,13,255
Lower ,,	•••				•••	2	3	2 :	saj 2		24	ю				24	в		2,72,46	2,73,224
For Girls—						l		1		1			ŀ					.	l	
Upper primary			••		•••	"		******	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	ان» }			1,27	1
Lower ,,					•••		****				-j								. 22,391	
				Total	•••		27	5 26	H 18	3 - 5	5 96	-	-	50 c		1,16		38	4,08,881	4,10,141
SCHOOL	EDUCAT	ion, s	SPECIA	a L.											Ì			,	'	
Schoola f	or Specie	al Ins	tructi	0 <b>%.</b>														, "		
Training Schools fo				•	***			<b></b>				ا					1,32	l¦		1,321
Training Schools fo	r Mistres	80 <b>3</b>	• ••	•	***	•••	•••••							-						
Medical Schools		•	• •	•	•••	•••	*****		"							•••				
Burvey Schools				• •••	•••	•••	•••••		"		""	"	"	"				"		
Industrial Schools Madrassas			•	• •••	•••		*****		• ***			"	"	""			•••	"	•••••	***
Other Schools	"	-	• ••	•	•••	•••	•••••		""	'''		"	""	""	""	•••	"	-	******	•••••
		• ••	• •••	• •••				******						"					*****	******
•				Total	•••		******				<u></u>	<u> </u>	.			<u>'</u>	1,321			1,321
HSPECTION		• ••	• •••	•••			•••••							-		•••			30,874	2,10,993
Secondary Ahoo			,,							1,815	219				,	2,034	114		631	1,921
Primary ,,				•••						100	1					105			400	1,046
Special schools of										(	! !						•••			
Buildings			-	•••				******			159			706	•••	865	۸.		1,295	1,876
ORNITURE AND AP	PARATU	s (spec	ial gre	ints only				•••••	,		159				•••	159			772	1,200
i iscellan bous				•••					***		297					297			12,982	77,210
					-	-							<u> </u>							
		_		Total		<u> </u>				1,915	839			706		8,460				2,94,845
		Gr.	T CHA	OTAL		171	9,544	8,423	6,677	5,561	42,654	•••	21,830	7,462	20	77,538	1,351	KR	6,37,909	9,29,794

Table VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1887-88.

		<u></u>		·	E BY M				·	LIC INS				1 0	d Mun	
		la I	(STITUTI	ONS MA	INTAINE	D BY M	MICIPA	L BOARD			MA	Institu Intaine	TIONS	- B	d and	
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year?	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local Fund grants.	Pees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total,	The Department,	District Boards.	Private persons or Associa-	Total Municipal expenditure Public Instruction,	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Muni- cipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remark
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	26	25	26	27	28	29	30	81	82	83
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Ra.	
4	1,443 164 473	148	1	1	1		19,460 416 1,058	158	1	2,280	2,335 1,168 3,580		22,598 10,981 6,952	18,624	1,23,943	
						 .y			******				180	1	1	
13	2,080	2,017	1,544	2,469	8,185	20	20,934	252	2,015	83,875	7,093	· · · · · · ·	41,361	56,533	2,80,520	
7 13 •	271 334 210	235 309	146 161 142	·······	856 1,113 1,105	20	96	70		972 1,113 1,318			3,008 6,719 2,115	1	2,81,058	
				.,	.,,,,,		<b>y</b>						3,216	3,216	25,007	
25	815	735	449	143	3,074	20	96	70		3,403			15,058	18,132	4,28,278	
******						•••••	•	•••••	•••••				*****		1,321	
•			•••••	•••••					******	*****					  511	
A	******	******				******					60	******	262	60 262	60 262	
											60		773	833	2,154	
	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	28	•••••	******	******	******	28	•••••	,	******	28	1,949	
			•	*****	•••••• ••••• 876			600		 1,476	•••••	******	997	2,054	1,422  3,930	
				•••••			******						20 322	20 1,905	1,819 79,905	
	[·				904			600		1,504	*****		1,339	4,915	2,99,260	

expenditure shown in columns 65 and 6c respectively of general Table IV.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

# 1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal

			Inco	) M B.	
NAME.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural So- ciety of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	Other s	15,600 O O	15,600 0 0 20,000 0 0 35,400 0 0
Albert Institute	To promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	*****	•••••	110 0 0 per mensem.	•••••• •
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its Founder, Sir William Jones:— "The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	<b>*</b>	8,000 0 0	7,600 0 0	13,600 0 0
Bethune Society	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	•••••	•…••	200 0 0	200 0 0
The Bagbazar Read- ing Library.	To provide a library and reading-room where English and Vernacular books, as well as newspapers and periodicals published both in India and in the United Kingdom, are kept for the use of the public.		•••••	80 0 (per mensom.	80 p (per mensem.
Burra Bazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and natives into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than before, and to promote moral, social and religious progress.	Supported so Family Lit only.	l e blely by the S orary Club at	coretary of the	Burra Bazar cost of Rs. 60
Calcutta Improve- ment Association.	Physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement.	•••••		15 0 (	15 0
The Calcutta Phron- ological Institute.	To disseminate the science of Phrenology, &c.				
Calcutta Public	A public library of reference and circulation.		*****	6,198 0	6,198 0
Calcutta School- Book Society.	To promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.		• •	•••···	200 0

The Society administer two 1. Oriental Publication Fund 2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund

LITERARY.

for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Maile   Female   Javenile   Total		Members (	OR VISITORS.					
1	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered	or not.		When established.
Name	•							
Members	İ	1		540	•••••	•••		1820
Members	n average of 30 a				Registered unde 1860.	er Act	XXI of	April 1876.
Nambers   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200   200	1	•••••		313	Registered	•••	•••	1784
Nembers   Members   Members   O   Visitors   So   O   Visitors   O   Visitors   So   O   Visitors   So   O   Visitors   O   Visitors   So   O   Visitors   So   O   Visitors   O   Visit	Members	•		Members	Not registered	•••		December 1851.
1,627   238     2,99   Visitors   20   Visitors   80     254   Ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   .	200 Visitors 600	20		Visitors 620	Ditto		<b></b>	16th June 1883.
123 20 8 151 Ditto 1883  1,627 238 1,865 Registered 1837	• 204 Visitors	Visitors	Visitors	Visitors 80	Ditto	•••	•··	27th April 1857.
1,627 238 1,865 Registered 1837	<b>25</b> 0	4	•	254	Ditto	•••		January 1873.
1,021	123	20	8	151	Ditto	•••	••	. 1883
	1,627	238	•••••	1,865	Registered	•••	••	. 1837
8 Registered 1817			***	•8	Registered	•••	••	. 1817

Ra. 9,000 per annum.

C.—Scientific

#### 1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal

			Inc	omb.	
NAME.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowment.	Subscriptions.	Total.
Indian Museum	tion of collections (mostly Asiatic, and more especially Indian) illustrative of zo	Rs. A. P. 30,012 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. F 30,012 0 (
Kumbuliatola Boys Reading Club.	friendly intercourse among Calcutta students and young men, and to encourage in young boys a love of study by affording them easy access to a suitable reading-room		•••••	<b>61</b> 5 8 0	515 8 (
Mechanics' Insti- tute, Howrah.	and library. Library for Railway employés and others.	•••	•••••	About Rs. 142 monthly.	142 0 0
Soldiers' Institute, Fort William, Reading-room and Garrison Library.	Improvement and amusement of the soldiers in Garrison.	115 0 0	•••••	135 0 0	284 0 0
(1.)—Presidency Division.	·		•	•	
Ranaghat Rivers Thompson Library.	Diffusion of knowledge among the members, and discussion of topics bearing on social and political improvement.	•••••	******	21 0 0	<b>21</b> 0 0
(2).—Burdwan Division.				e d	,
Uttarpara Hita- kari Sobha.	tribute medicines to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education by the award of scholarships to girls, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara	240 0 0	180 0 0	349 0 0	78S U O
Rancegunge Public Library.	English and Vernacular liter- ature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and			272 0 0	272 0-0
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	political questions. To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	•••••	<b>600</b> 0 0	••• •••	600 0 0
Mechanics' Insti- tute, Rampur Håt.	Reading and recreation	******		276 O O	276 0 0
Midnapore Public Library.	To promote education in the district.	•••••	••••	412 7 0	412 7 0
Jarah Victoria Public Library. Famluk Public Library.	A circulating library for the reading public of Tam- luk.	24 0 0	•••••	84 0 0 34 0 0	84 0 0 58 0 0
Beames' and Wil- son's Ghatal	Diffusion of knowledge among the people in general.	<b></b> (	•••••	247 0 0	247 0 0
Library. Rashpur People's Library.	To diffuse knowledge among the inhabitants of Rashpur and surrounding villages.	•••••	•••••	200 0 0	200 0 0

⁽a) The number of ordinary members on the 31st
(b) Extraordinary visitors during the year 1887-88.
(c) Daily avarage number of ordinary visitors.
(d) It was established as a domestic institution in

AND LITERARY—continued.

for the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Male.         Female.         Juvenile.         Total.         Registered or not.         When satabilated.           64,652         19,055         Included in the number of males and foundles.         83,707         Incorporated by Act XVII of 1870, and Act IV of 1887.         3rd March 1885.           41         1         103         (a)146         Not as yet          1885(D).           140         2          142          1859           247          247          Established in 1881.           288          288         Not registered         5th April 1863.             268         Not registered         5th April 1863.               5th April 1863.		MEMBERS	OR VISITORS.							
March and fomales.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or n	When established.				
140 2 14 (c)20 247 247 1859 25 28 5th April 1863.  288 19 Ditto 1876 A.D.  5,677 5.677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  18 10 5 35 Ditto March 1887.  19 Ditto 1862.  114 10 12 Ditto 1882.  115 16th February 1887.  180.		19,055	ber of males and	83,707	Incorporated by Ac 1866, Act XXII of Act IV of 1887.	t XVII of 1876, and	3rd March 1865.			
140       2        142	7	1		(a)145 (b)7 (c)20	Not as yet	•8•	1885(D).			
247        247		2		142	4		1859			
26 28 Established in 1881.  288 Not registered 5th April 1863.  19 Ditto 1876 A.D.  5,677 5.677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 55 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 1852.  14 11 12 Ditto 1882.  1880.					**********					
288 288 Not registered 5th April 1863.  19 19 Ditto 1876 A.D.  5,677 5,677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 36 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 1852.  14 10 12 Ditto 1859.  1880.		_		•						
5,677 5,677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 35 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 1852.  14 1880.	26	*****		26	••••••		Established in 1881.			
19 19 Ditto 1876 A.D.  5,677 5,677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 35 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 1852.  14 14 1880.		•								
5,677 5,677 Ditto December 1881.  18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 35 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 1852.  14 14 1880.	288	*****	•••••	<b>28</b> 8	Not registered	•••	6th April 1863.			
19        19       Ditto        1876 A.D.         5,677        5,677       Ditto        December 1881.         18       10       5       33       Ditto        March 1887.         35        95       Ditto        1852.         12        10       12       Ditto        16th February 1887.         14        14        December 1883.	•	• •		•						
18 10 5 33 Ditto March 1887.  35 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 16th February 1887.  14 14 December 1883.	• 19			. 19	Ditto	•••	1876 A.D.			
35 35 Ditto 1852.  12 10 12 Ditto 16th February 1887.  14 14 1880.  December 1883.	5,677	•••••		5,677	Ditto	***	December 1881.			
12 10 12 Ditto 16th February 1887. 14 1880.  600 December 1883.	18	10	5	33						
14 14 1880.  600 600 December 1883.	85					•••	[			
600 December 1883.	12		10		Ditto	•••				
600 December 1883.	14			14			1880.			
1380 2,160 Not registered October 1883.	<b>600</b>	•		600	3		December 1883.			
	1,360		800	2,160	Not registered	<b>94</b> 1	October 1883.			

March 1888. Of these four are honorary on account of their special services.

December 1883, but since January 1885 it had been opened to the public,

C.—Scientific

# 1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal

Bogra Students association.  Bogra Students Improvement of literary and social subjects.  Propagation of knowledge Library.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Club.  Rajshahre Students Students of the Students of Library.  Rajshahre Students Association.  Rajshahre Students Students of the Students of the Catheards.  Rurigram Public Library.  Rajshahre Students Association.  Rajbantants.  Rajshahre Students Students of the Students of the Catheards.  Runghre Students Students of the Students of the Catheards High English School.  Roycement Sciety, Saidpur.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Roycement Sciety, Saidpur.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Roycement Sciety, Saidpur.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Roycement Sciety, Saidpur.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Cublic Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rungpur Public Library.  Rajshahre Students Application in the students of the Public Rungland Library.  Rungpur Library.  Rajshahre Students Application in the students of the Public Rungland Library.  Rungland Library.  Rajshahre Students Application in the students of th				Inc	omb.	
Bogra Students Association.  Bogra Students Association.  Darjeeling Association.  Darjeeling Association.  To improve the social, national, and moval condition of India. To cultivate the powers of speech and reasoning.  Propagation of knowledge	Name.	Objects.		Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
Bogra Students' Association.  Association.  Darjeeting Association.  Darjeeting Public Library.  Rajahaya Students' Associatio knowledge, social mental control of the students' Club.  Improvement of literary and scientific knowledge, social mental candinos and moral coharacter.  Kurigram Public Library.  Gaibandha Students' Association.  Sammilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English and to helf the poor.  Native Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English School.  Northbrook Hall, Dacca.  Northbrook Hall, Dacca.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-Lislamia Kabha, Englace.  Anjuman-L			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 4. P.	Rs. A. P.
tion. and moral condition of India. To cultivate the powers of speech and reasoning.  Propagation of knowledge		moral, physical, and social	•••••	•••••	15 0 0	-
Library.  Rajshahye Students Club.  Murigram Public Library.  Gaibandha Students' Association.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Native Improvement of the students subdivision, to teach morality to schoolboys, to promote unity among the fifteent classes of people, and to helf the poor.  Native Improvement of the reading multiple states of the poor.  Native Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High Raglish School.  Reading-room and library 90 0 0 25 0 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116 0 116		and moral condition of India.  To cultivate the powers of	******	•••••	80 0 0	80 0 0
dents' Club.  seientific knowledge, social manners and customs and moral character.  Kurigram Public Library.  Gaisbandha Str. dents' Association.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English Bokool.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English Bokool.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Reading-room and library	Darjeeling Public Library.	Propagation of knowledge	#	*****	300 0 0	<b>3</b> 00 0 0
Gaibandha Students' Association.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School.  To promote education in the sudents of the Gaibandha High English School has buddens of the Gaibandha High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Improvement of the students of the Gaibandha High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Jitto Manuellani High English English English English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Jitto More Hall, Dacca.  Jitto Ji		scientific knowledge, social manners and customs and	•••••	******	200 0 0	200 0 0
dents' Association.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  Sanmilani Sabha, Nilphamari.  To promote education in the subdivision, to teach morality to schoolboys, to promote unity among the different classes of people, and to helf the poor.  Reading-room and library		Improvement of learning	•••••	*****	100 0 0	100 0 0
subdivision, to teach morality to schoolboys, to promote unity among the different classes of people, and to helf the poor.  Reading-room and library	dents' Associa-	of the Gaibandha High Eng-	*****	*****	11 0 0	11 0 0
ment Society, Saidpur.  Rungpur Public Library.  (4).—Dacca Division.  Northbrook Hall, Dacca.  Sarasvat Somaj, Dacca. Anjumani-Islamia West Dacoa Hitakari Sabha. Parjoar Samiti. Bajabarichhatra Samiti. Kholabaria Bandhu Sammiloni. Bhola Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Rissays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English Coloubast the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Discussions of religious subjects are care.		subdivision, to teach moral- ity to schoolboys, to promote unity among the different classes of people, and to helf	*****	3 0 0		<b>5</b> 6 0 0
Library.  (4).—Dacca Division.  Northbrook Hall, Dacca.  Sarasvat Somaj, Dacca. Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hitaksri Sabha. Barjoar Samiti Bajabarichhatra Samiti. Cholabaria Bandhu Sansiti. Bhola Students' Association.  List a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	ment Society,	Reading-room and library	•••••	90 0 0	26 0 0	
(4).—Dacca Division.  Northbrook Hall, Dacca.  Sarasvat Somaj, Dacca.  Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hitakari Sabha. Parjoar Samiti  Bajabarichhatra Samiti  Kholabaria Bandhu Sanmiloni. Bhola Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-			•••••	•••••	293 of o	293 0
Dacca.  Sarasvat Somaj, Dacca. Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hitakari Sabha. Parjoar Samiti Bajabarichhatra Samiloni. Bhola Students' Association.  Bilis a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	• •	-			· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dacca. Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hitakeri Sabha. Parjoar Samiti Bajabarichhatra Samiti. Kholabaria Bandhu Sanmiloni. Bhola Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Discussions of religious subjects are care-		public for reading books and	•••···· (	******	5,606 0 0	<b>5,606</b> ° _c <b>0 0</b>
Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hita- kari Sabha. Parjoar Samiti  Bajabarichhatra Samiti. Bhola Students' Association.  Ti is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association.  Ditto ditto  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-		Improvement of Sanskrit tôls	500 O O	8,600 0 0	2,559 0 0	11,659 0 0
Rajabarichhatra Samiti. Kholabaria Bandhu Sanmiloni. Bhola . Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	Anjuman-i-Islamia West Dacca Hita-	Female education and self-	•••••	•••••		
Samiti. Kholabaria Bandhu Sanmiloni. Bhola . Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	<b>Rajabarichhatra</b>	Intellectual improvement of	1	•••••	80 0 0	80 O O
Bhola . Students' Association.  It is a weekly free debating club. Essays are read and discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	Kholabaria Bandhu	Ditto ditto	•••••		5 0 0	<b>6</b> 0 6
discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual train- ing of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of religious subjects are care-	Bhola . Students'		•••••		15 0 0	<b>15 0</b> 0
religious subjects are care-	Association.	discussions carried on, mostly in English and occasionally in the Vernacular, with a view to acquire facility in writing and speaking correct and fluent English. The moral and intellectual training of the boys of the Bhola High English School has the fullest sympathy of the Association. Discussions of		<b>€</b> (		,
tung arounce.       "		religious subjects are carefully avoided.		•	ı	

AND LITERARY—continued.

for the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

	Members	OR VISITORS.					
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total,	Regi	stered or not.		When established.
•							
26	<b></b>	•	25	Ditto	•••	•••	February 1882.
35	•••••		35	Ditto	•••	•••	9th March 1884.
61	1	•••••	62	Ditto	•••	•••	11th August 1885.
\$6	•••••	47	82	Ditto	•••	•••	19th August 1881.
12		•••••	12	Ditto	•••	•••	<b>31st June 1886.</b>
•••••	*****	.103	103	Ditto	•••	•••	December 1885.
86	411111	*****	86	Not registe	red		April 1884.
•	•						
- 17	******		17	Ditto	•••	•••	1877.
• 87	a •	•••••	37	Ditto	•••	•••	About 1854.
•	•	•	•				
104	1	*** ***	105		••••••		1882.
·			•••••		•••••		1878.
50 254		•••••	50 <b>254</b>		••••••		1887. 1881.
6	•••••	96	102	Not register	ed		1884. 1290 B.S.
12	•	•••••	12	Ditto	•••		1294 B.S.
•••••	•••••	32	32	Ditto	•••	•••	1884.
	•		•				
	•	. • •					
	•		•				

Municipality for the use of the Library.

C.—Scientific

### 1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal

			Ino	oma.	
Name.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
(5).—CHITTAGONG. DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	. Rs. A. P
Tipperah Zenana Education Society.	zenana, whose position in society does not allow them to attend schools and pathsalas and take advantage of the education bestowed therein.	100 0 0	******	(100 O O	200 0 0
Birchand Public Library, Comil- lah.	Improvement of science and literature.	•••••	•••••	1,015 0 0	1,015 0 0
Dalalbazar Bidyot- sahini.	Mental and moral culture	••••	•••••	•••••	
Khilpara Bidyot- sahini.	members.	•••••	• •••••	•••••	•••••
Mangalkandi Bala- toshini.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	••••	*****	10 0 0	10 0 0
Fulgazi Jnana- bidhayini.	Mental and moral culture	•••••	•••••		•••••
Baksa Mahomed Sunitisancharini.	Intellectual improvement	*****	•••••	•••••	*****
Jugadia Ajanati- miranasini.	Ditto	•••••		•••••	••••
Noakhali Bidyot- karsashadhini.	Mental and moral culture	•••••	•••••	12 0 0	12 0 0
Taltala Reading Room.	Ditto	*****	•••••	46 0 0	48 0 0
(6).—PATNA DIVI- SION.	·			o	
Arrah Training Club.	The improvement of know-ledge.	•••••	•••••	*****	*****
Friends' Associa- tion, Arrah.	Advancement of knowledge and practice in speaking English.	••••	•••••	•••••	e#
Chuprah Public Library.	Open to the public for reference, for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to subscribers.	•	Promissory notes worth Rs. 2,000, which yields annual income of Rs. 79-10-5. A bungalow, the gift of the late M a h a r a j a h Chhatter Dhari Shahai Bahadoor, of Hatwa, a part of which was rented and realised during the last year Rs. 524.	621 0 0	1,224 0 0
(7).—Orissa Divi- sion.	·				<b>.</b>
Poor Fund Meet- ing.	To help poor students who are unable to pay their schooling fees.	•••••	*****	20 0 0 monthly.	240 0 0 yearly.
Pooree Students' Association.	To improve the power of speaking and writing by discussing questions and writing essays.  To help the poor students of this place with school-fees, text-books, &c., from the students' poor fund established by the society.	•••••	•••••	41 0 0	41 0 0
(8).—CHOTA NAG- PORE DIVISION.		¢			
Hazaribagh Union Club.	Instruction, amusement, and promotion of better feeling amongst the members.	******	••• (	268 0 0	268 9 0
anchi Moral Institution.	Moral training	•••••	•••••	······ ,	<b>:</b>

No amount was drawn from

AND LITERARY—continued.

Government during 1887-88.

for the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

		Mumbers	OR VISITORS.					
	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registere	d or not.		When cutablished.
•	10	-	•	10	Registered	404	•••	Established in 1278 B.S.
	About 950	About 50	····•	About 1,000	10			September 1885.
	4	<b></b>	41	45	Not registered	•••		188 <b>2</b> .
	4	••••	86	90	Ditto	•••		1880.
	12	••••	15	27	Ditto	•••		1880.
	8	r	15	23	Ditto	•••	•••	1891.
	2	•••••	18	20	Ditto	•••		1888.
	3	******	<b>f</b> 3	, 16	Ditto	•••		1881.
	1		44	45	Ditto	•••	•••	1865.
	24		•••••	24	Ditto	•••	••.	1884.
	31		54  •	54 31 	Not registered Ditto Ditto	•••	 	11th September 1887.  12th April 1887.  In 1857.
•	20		•••••	20	Ditto	•••	•••	1883.
•	50	•	•••••	50	Ditto	•••	•••	20th May 1882.
			•		•		į	
			••••••	. 42	Ditto	•••	•••	1882.
		•••	45	45	Ditto	***	•••	1487.

# C.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

2.-THE PRESS.

1887-88.
88
7
1887-88
_
year
ø
7 th
Š
dui
100
le w
.88
Ž
72
ngai
Be
2
7 21
? 22
reat
the
ed
blished
ng
d s
per
tads
News
and
ked a
rke
200
868
88
P
o
73
etu
3
ual
lnn
4

1.4			JAL 4		<u> </u>	<u>.                                    </u>				<del></del>						· a		
9	£	KENARKS.	Purans are printed for distribution and	forms, &c., for the retake. Forms, &c., are printed.	Forms, &c., are printed and job work executed.		Hand press.	Used for job work.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Job work.	Ditto.			Ditto. Opened let July 1887.	Established for work required to be done	by the murscipal once. Printing of a miscellaneous nature is done	in this press for the public in general.  Established for works required to be done by Government.
	HEBRAT-	Periodicals.	None	None	None	Nil	Nii Nii	None	Annual Report of the	mission. None	:	:	<b>!</b> !	:		:	:	:
ro	PUBLICATIONS THERRAT-	Newspapers.	None	None	None	Nil	Nil Nil	None	None	None	Education Gazette				: : :	:	:	:
7	,	Asme of Proprietors.	The Burdwan Raj Estate	:	: :	IIN	Sheikh Manoor Ali Dino Nath Shome	Radhika Nath Banerjee, Sri Narain Pal and	Orien Chundra Roy.  American Free Baptist Missionary Society	Bamessur Mullik	:	those	Jadu Nath Ganguly	: :	Hurrish Chundra De	Municipal Commissioners	Durga Chuen Das & Co	Mr. Bruce Ellis
က	è	Name of Fress.	Adbiraj Jantra T	:	::	N.11	Ali Press S Shome Press D	Bani Press B	American Mission Press	Ghatal Press B	Budhodoy Press B	:			::	Municipal Press	Branch Corinthian Press	Caledonian Steam Printing Proces Mr. Bruce Ellis
64		Distract.		Burdwan	<del>- C</del>	Bankoors	Beerbhoom {		Midnapore	•	•		Hooghly		<del></del>	r	Howrah	
-	·go	DISTAIG		<del>-</del> -					TEM	band	<u> </u>		-				S	•

C.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

οt
α
7
α̈́
1887-88
į
5
e.
th
6
.5
. 2
B
3
2
ä
ŝ
ď
n the Bengal Presi
ga
2
Ø
ø
#
2.
43
å
ě
the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
ğ
ž
Z;
20
8
\$
a
spar
8
ē
4
ng
Ē
Die .
*
ç
2
ž
ë
Ď
L
9
2
ţĸ
Rei
7
tal
nu
Ë
4

												,										
9		Remare,			A weekly vernacular paper called the "Rungpore Dik Prakash." A fortnightly vernacular name called the	"Uttar Banga Hitaisi."	"The Darjeeling News."	A monthly paper cause the "Largening Missionki Samachar."												• New.		
	THERRAT—	Periodicals.		Nii			:	None None	Banga Bandhu, 2 New	Bardhava.	Najaton Mowla, 2 Thans.	bhan, Aleffam. Nane	None	None	Mohavidya	None	None	None	None		None	None
20	PUBLICATIONS THERRAT-	Newspapers.		Nii)	<b>-</b>	Nil	•	Bengal Times Duaka Prakash	•	Ngne	None	Saraswatpatra	None None		Garib	None Nil	None	Charubarta	9	and talanta	PIO	None
4	Name of Promisions		Krishna Chandra Boy and others	; :	Babu Radhika Raman Chatterjea	Nil	Mr. W. M. Lloyd Church of Scotland	Chaudhuri		Beboos Grish Chandra, Mohun Chandra and	Munshi Mahamed Jan	•	Nadiar Chand Das and Deno Bandhu De	Baboo Baikanta Nath Baral Ishan Chandra Rai	Barada Sankar Das	" TOTA WOULD DAY	•	Baboo Hara Chandra Chaudhuri	Attia		dha.	Aog unom monder comes
80	Name of Press.		Dibakar Press I Nababikaah Press	iil	: :	Nil	ws Press n Orphanage Press	::	rress	Grish Frees E	Mahamedi n	Baghu Rath Press S	:::	: :	Carib Press	Na line	w Press	:	Mahammadiya Press	Mafid-ul-Islam Press®		:
2	BION. Dietzict	DIAI		Boggra	Bungpore	Julpigoree	E Derjeeling	•					•	•	*****	-	Beckergunge }			- wymenangn		,

•																										•	AU
Cease to be printed at this press since	14th January 1888.									Only forms, &c., are printed. Religious Tracts.	* A monthly Hindi paper.															•	
u <b>A</b>	Bandha Bondhu.	Nii Nii	• Kill	Nii.			: :	. :	: : : :	: :	Pyusha Pravah+		:			: :	"Gour Dut," bi-monthly.	Taraka. Samyabadi, a monthly jour- nal in Urya in Brahma	Kengion. Brahma Baibarta in reli-	gious matters.		Nil	Nil Nil	None	None	Nil	
1 Chittagong Gazette, 2* Shang:	1 Shangshodhini	Purba Banga Bashi	Nii		ďΨ	Chronicle.	Alpanch and Noar Islam	e Gazette	Gazette		Tirhoot Carrier		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • •	•	Government Urya Gazette Utkal Dipika	Nii		Nil Sanskarak, weekly journal	Kil		A small monthly paper, the "Chota Nagnar Put Petrile";	1. The "Gharbandhu" in Hindi 2. The Jacan Mohan Somachar	in Hindi and English.	
Baboo Sarat Chandra Das	Chowdhary	Baboos Ramendra Chowday and Krishna	Baboo Guru Deral Singha	Nil	Baboo Madan Mohun Bhatt	• ¶	Syed Rahim Uddin	Mohomed Abdul Kadir	med Hossein	thers	Purmeshur Narayan Mahtha	Akshay Comar Chatterjee Rum Krishne Missir		Ram Prosad			Krishna Chunder Das and five others	Mr. J. T. Hill, Superintendent Cuttack Printing Company	Babu Kelipada Banerjee		Babu Radhabinod Bose, Director Syamsoonder Patnaik	Sham Mohan Rai and Damodar De	Balasore Utkal Printing Company Kumar Baikuntha Nath De	Anglican Mission, Ranchi	The German Evangelical Lutheran Mission	Nil	
:	Chandra Shekar Press	Ramendra Press	Baradeswari Prese Sinba Press Nil		Behar Herald	Kharag Bilas	to George	Akbar Unish	Shahabad Press, Nurul Anwar Star of India	Herculean Press German Mission Press	Narayan Press	Marthand Saran Lithographic Press	Mank	Mirat-ul-Hind Press	Albert Press	Hariban Conten	LABOUR SHOUL	Orista Mission Press Cuttack Printing Company's Press	Utkal Hitaisini	Victoria Press or Orissa Printing	Sudhal Press	Fooree Printing Company Balaeore Utkal Printing Company's	Press De's Utkal Press	D. F. G. Mussion Press	German Evangelical Lutheran	Mission Press.	
Chittagene	•	NORKHAUD	Tipperah	Chittagong Hill Tracts		Patra		•	Shahabad	Mosufferpere	ı	:	Gyz, Durbhungs and	:	Bhagulpore		Southal Percunaka		Cuttack				Balasore	Lohandnoon		<u> </u>	and Singbhoom.
	·Suo	Sett Sett	СРІ	س.			,	780	Pati				,	,910	ding	pad8	ī		*1990	 ! <del>'</del> 0				0 016	3	atod.	0

C.—Scientific and Literary—continued.

1887-88.
g the year
cy durin
Presiden
ie Bengal
ereat in th
blished th
spapers pu
and New
es worked
of Press
l Return
Annua

'				<del></del>																															-	_
9	6	KEMABKS.																			•															
	THEREAT—	Periodicals.		Bibidha Sastraprokashika.	:	•	:							:	:	Srimanta Sowdagar.	•	:	::	•	:				Mohanirban Tantra.		•	•				:::	:	•	•	-
,	PUBLICATIONS THERBAT-	Newspapers.	Amrita Bazar Patrika	•	•	•							• • • • •	••••	70000	: *	:	:::•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 1				9	•	Nobo Bharati	Ar		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	••••	::	•	•	
41	Nemo of Donnied as	Transcor Tropitemes.	Chandra Nath Roy	Chundra Kumar Bhuttacharjee	:	: .	: ;	Devendro Nath Haldar	: :	hose		Ali	:		Nitto Lall Dutt	Chundra Serhar Roy	Dies Noth Des		:	T. Glose	Gopal Chunder Sein		• :	:	:	Rajmohon Mookerjee	Jibun Krishna Sein	K. K. Dutt	Janoky Bullub Sein	Monzuddy Ahmed	Woomesh Chunder Bhuttacharjee	Mothogra wath Burman	Noorla Kumar Mukerjee	Descript Lan Oleman	Para Malan Dander	nearly men municipalities
,	Neme of Press		Amrita Bazar Patrika Press	Calcutta Low Press		Rajasthan Press	: ;	shi Press	Vidya Ratna Press	Sudhanidhi Jantra	M. L. Seal's Jantra	Raham Jantra	Komola Kanto Press	Seal Press	Street Street	Hindoo Prom	Lakhi Rilas Press	•	Nitto Lall Seal's Press	Dakhyayani Jantra	Sein Press	Soorjodoya Jantra	Haniffa Press	Kavita Katnakar Press	Nootan Bangia Jantra	Calcutta Press	Dall Land	Wonth Fress	Siddle Deer	Hermonies D.	Angle-Indian Dece	Sourise Prose	Soodbernake Tenter	antra	•	··· • Bot • Grant ·· ·
8	nos.	DIVI																6		-4-	de la constantina de la constantina de la constantina de la constantina de la constantina de la constantina de			•				•		**************************************		10	3311	ioli,	C 4 let Division, Town	

																													•																							•
	•		:	•	::	•	•					•		can and dalpa.	•		•	:::	:::	•		****						•	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	:	:::	:::	:::	:	•		Arlys Darpen.	:	:::	:		::	•		:	•	•			:
-	Bibhakar and Hindoo Dhurmo	•			:	•	:::	••••		•			•	:::	•	G	IIIO BLIONE	::	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:		opo Bibha	····							:		:	:	:	:	•	•		:	•		Jewish Gazotto	Hobithakta	T. J. Dimenta	underganchem correspondence	Direct Witness	Brank Mitra	: idbi	Arjyabarto	:::	
:	:	:	:	•	•	•	:	:	:	:				•	:		ŧ	:	:	::	:	801	:	rothers	:		y Lall Roy	•	: :				•			:	•				dobindo Chander	January Contract	:			•		:	:	:	. Coondoo	1
Peary Mohon Soor	Haridas Manna	Karadoy and Seal	Sitanath Roy	Abala Kanto Sein	Woobendro Chunder Bose & Co.	Ashontosh Mittor	Prility Dane	Designation Designation	rivaniper paperjee	Woody Churn Par	Dehary Lall Bhur	Jogendro Nath Dutt	Moti Lall Bose	Shadharun Brahmo Somai	Bhooban Bose & Co.	G. C. Rose & Co.	Rewide Proced Morrorn	E hotton Mohon William	Personal Moth Phonic	Dimenta Maria Duanjo	Director Fanday	Girish Chander Blaysr	Devendro Mach Roy	Nundo Lail Dey and Brothers	Hurry Chural Bose	Bhoobun Chunder Bysack	Kaliydas Pal and Behary Lall	Hem Chunder Ghosal	Opendro Nath Mukeries	Doorge Chura Goonto	Jodoonath Rov	Ombika Churn Bose	Chundy Churn Dam	Broionath Beneriee	Nobin Chunder Pal	Rumick Mohan Chatteries	Obbow Churn I'al	8	Rakhal Chunder Dam	H. M. Mookeriee & Co.	Pontan Chunder Pow and Gobindo Chunden		E. M. D. Cohen	Doorga Prosed Misser	Jaint stack Commens	Shaik Dulloo	Salionem Khanneh	College Authorn	Cadananao misser	B. Monabir Fresad	B. L. Nundun and S. C. Coondoo	
•:			•: :	:	:	: ;		wit Ducon	Start of the	Trees	··· marking	Fress	Jantra	eion Press			Baroda Mozoomdar'a Press			:	Girish Bidasantas's Dans	bee Den	AAL LIGHT		ries	Kar Fress	:	:	ath Press		Press	read	inting Press		Indian Patriot Press		Victoria Printing Press	:	Soodha Sindhoo Press	rit Press	Press	:		Press	Toban Press		Legg :	dhi Dan	Denote I ress	T. C	:	
Crown Press	Shihe Tentral	Bergel De	Dengar Roy Fress	School Book Press	Great Eden Press	New Britania Press	Sanskrit Proce	Anolo-Senebrit Proces	ALL DIRECTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	New Darming	The One and The	New Indian Press	Madhyastha Jantra	Brahmo Mission Fres	Victoria Press	Bose Press	Baroda Mog	Sernametro	Balmiki Pross	Rowan Press	Girch Hide	Moho Ribboha Dan	Admot Pass	Remnessin D	The same of the sa	Cyan Kathakar Press	Artist Fress	Jubilee Press	Gyan Prokash Pres	Goopto Press	Saratsaahee Press	L Excelsior Press	Calcutta Printing Pres	Hitaisee Press	Indian Patr	Jyotish Press	Victoria Pri	Herald Press	Soodha Sinc	New Sanskrit Press	Jannhobee Press	, -	   Eastern Press	Uchitbakta Press	Catholic Ornhan Press		Y -	1: Sereoodhanidhi Dan	A wing best Dece	Arlyanario	C Conted Frem	-
				-					,·-	•			_		-			-		-	•									****				-								···,			<u>;</u>		and Division, Town				ラ	

C.—Scientific and Literary—concluded.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1887-88.

8	BEXABIS.																																		
	HYRRAT.	Periodicals.		•	•	••••	•••	•	::	:	:	•	••••	•				Young Reneal	9707 9						The Empress.	•	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	•		:::	Taging manufactured The Tage	al Magazine.	
ъ	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT-	Newspapers.	The Exchange Gazette	:::	•		:	Poorno Chundro	Banga Bidya Prokasika	:	Description of the second	angacasi and Dainik	•	•		Sakha	i			Hindu Herald			Shomoy	News	:	:	•	••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Reis and Rayyet		:	The Asian
4		Name of froprietors.	ckenzie, Lyall & Co	N. C. Dutt	Government	Ellahibux Xhan	::	S. C. Addy	:	F. Saban	:	990	18.4	Pario Changer Mitter and Agnar Changer		Annela Churn Sein	- I-cabootto	Dutendra Aumar Churerounty	H Dismos						:	:	Kasinath Dey	Shib Chubder Ghose	B. C. Sirear	Sham Lall Dutt	ara	: • :		:	W. H. Tangett
	i i	Name of fress.	Exchange Gazette Press	Britania Fress	Bengal Secretariat Press	Ellahibux Press	Star Press	Poorno Chundro Press	Bongo Bidya Prokasika Press	Cones & Co.'s Press	Stannope Liess	bangabasi Fress	rajustosa Fress	sear inolia	Senithani Deces	Sakha Pross	Rhoseken Dage	Young Bongs Press	Now Good Home Decide	Sree Jantra	Bharat Mihir Press	Bedabyasha Press		22	:	Press	Royal Finish Press	Shib Chunder Chose's Press	India Press	Dutta Press	Barat Press	:	Olympian Fress	The second in the second secon	The Asian Press
83		PIAIE DIAIE									•										2nd Division. Town	continued.									-				

Setrday Evening Journal.	Calcutta Review. Indian Engineer, Medical Journal, and Indian Brad-		:::	: : :			::::	Khristiya Bandhu.
National Guardian  Indian Daily News The Advertiser  Evangelical Review and The	Englishman. 	Hindoo Patriot	: :	Statesman and Friend of India	and Indian Agriculturist. Advertiser	The Indian Migror	The Bengalea Nobojreban Urdu Guide and Mahomedan	
S. P. D'Rozario P. P. Mukerjee Erasmus Ines J. Wilson D. M. Traill J. O.B. Saunders	T. S. Smith	Dr. Rajendro Lala Mitta and others B. M. Hanerjee	W. Spink and T. W. Spink	Shaik Mowla Bux Coomar Inder Ciffunder Singh	Punchan Ram	Nagendra Nath Sein K. C. Sircar	Soveradra Nath Banerjee Aghore Nath Koar Kabiruddin Khan Bahadoor	
P. S. D'Rozario & Co.s Press Metropolitan Press Cambrian Press Indian Daily News Press Caclutta Advertiser Press Englishman Press	City Press Carton Steam Printing Works		Thacker, Spink & Co	Wellesley Press Statesman and Friend of India	phic Press	ress	ress	Jaun Jahonomah Press  Baptist Mission Press  Presidency Jail Press
					•	3rd Division, Town	•	

# PART V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during 1887.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum
(1) Calcutta	433,219	10,979	26·34
	261,439	10,606	42·17
	65,912,445	1,541,928	23·39
	2,990	24	8·0
	22,477	528	23·2
	877	15	17·1
	12,250	401	32·7

# STATISTICS OF LIFE—(continued).

Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1887.

	_		1	OF DEATHS	REGISTERED.	RATIO	P DEATHS	PRR 1,000 ON.
Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Burdwan	1,391,823	14,145	12,901	27,046	21.16	17:83	19.48
Ì	Bankura	1	9.019	7,605		17.78	14.22	15.95
	Birbhum	F04 400	10,810	10,358		28.33	25.08	26.64
BURDWAN	Midnapore	0 212 202	29,143	26,281	55,424	23.44	20.65	22.08
•	Hughli, including	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 20,020	1 20,202	00,222			
ì	Serampore		10,792	9,658	20,450	22.02	18.39	20.14
į	Howrah	002 001	7,048	5,684	12,682	22.27	17.66	19.95
(	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	19.681	16,248	35,929	23.76	20·56	22.20
1	Nuddea	1,655,721	23.994	20,597	44,591	29 77	24·23	26.93
PRESIDENCY 4	Jessore	1.939,375	21,603	18,022	39,625	22 [.] 52	18.38	20.43
' 1	Murshidabad	1.226,790	18,038	16,184	84,172	30·75	25.19	27 85
l	Khulna	1,079,948	12,669	11,588	24,257	22.28	22.65	22.46
ſ	Dinajpur	1,514,346	26,502	22,543	49,045	<b>33</b> ·87	80.79	32 38
I	Rajshahye	1,338,638	23,013	20,688	43,701	34.85	30.49	32.64
_	Rungpore	2,097,964	33,517	28,673	62,190	31.39	27.83	29.64
Rajshahye	Bogra	734,358	10,991	9,694	20,685	29 49	26.80	28.16
•	Pubna	1,311,728	18,991	15,223	34,214	29.29	22.94	26.08
ļ	Darjeeling	156,137	2,522	1,908	4,430	28.21	28.58	28·37 33·11
C	Julpaiguri	581,562 •	10,184	9,073	19,257	83 32	<b>32</b> ·87	99 11
(	Dacca	2,116,350	23,049	20,328	43,377	22.29	18.77	20.49
DACCA	Faridpore	1,631,734	13,043	10,699	23,742	16.18	12·95 31·39	14.55 31.16
1	Backerganj Mymensing	1,900,889 3,051,966	30,132 27,133	29,114 21,759	59,246 48,892	30·95 17·46	14.21	16·01
			·			17:03	13.74	15.29
,	Chittagong Noakhali	1,132,941	9,056 9,214	8,258	17,314 18,353	22.18	22.53	22.36
CHITTAGONG	Tipperah	820,772 1,519,338	16,251	9,139 <b>14,228</b>	30,479	21.08	19 01	20.08
	Patna	1,756,856	23,371	21,430	44,801	27:21	23.86	<b>25</b> ·50
1 1	Gya	2,124,682	36,428	35,099	71,527	34.91	32.45	33.66
_ [ ]	Shahabad	1,964,909	33,593	28,510	62,103	35.35	28.09	31.60
PATNA	Mozufferpore	2,582,060	18,343	14,019	32,362	14.49	10.65	12/53
•	Durbhunga	2,633,447	21,639	17,771	89,410	16.69	13.28	14.98
11	Sarun	2,280,382	26,311	21,134	47,445	24.28	17.65	20.80
τ	Chumparun	1,721,608	23,992	19,117	43,109	27.55	22.46	<b>25</b> ·03
را	Monghyr •	1,969,774	36,289	33,278	69,567	37:44	33.25	35.31
i 1	Bhagulpore	1,966,158	29,803	26,088	55,891	30.43	26 43	28.42
HACULPORE	Purneah	1,848,687	20,945	17,406	38,351	22.35	19.09	20.74
_	Maldah	710,448	11,607	8,168	20,775	33.44	25.22	29 24
Ч	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	13,854	11,071	24,925	17.64	14.14	15.88
a (	Cuttack	1,795,065	17,212	16,718	33,930	19 61	18.22	18.90
RISSA }	Puri	888,487	14,973	14,685	29,658	33.52	33.23	33.38
•	Balasore	945,280	11,672	11,100	22,772	25.29	22.94	24.09
را	Hazaribagh	1,104.742	15,163	13,854	29,017	27.82	24.74	26.26
HOTA NAG-	Lohardugga	1,609,244	21,962	19,285	41,247	27 56	23.73	25.63
PORE)	Singbhum	561,964	5,220	4,349	9,569	18.57	15·47 15·64	17·02 17·54
q	Manbhum	1,058,228	10,232	8,339	18,571	19.47	10 04	1/04
	Total for the Pro-			-10	1 541 000	05.10	01.40	99.00
_	vince	65,912,445	823,149	718,774	1,541,923	<b>25</b> ·18	21.63	23.89

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the diseases treated, and the deaths from each class of diseases

								(	BNEE	AL DI	BEASE	8.							
						(	Group A.					roup B.	Group C.	(	Froup.	,		{ <b>!</b>	
Names of Disp	Hospit Engari			Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malerial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhes.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases	Diseases of the nervous system,	Diseases of the eye.
Medical Colleg Kuropean	е Но	spital—	٠		35	77	363	19	38	37		8	41	49	17	1	26	128	4
Native Howrah Hospi	ital—	•••	•••	•••	137	80	197	20	19	29		2	16	41	1		36	1 8	87
European Native		•••	•••	1	2 62	35 107	16 <b>6</b> 113	23 20	21	22 2		6	9 43	20 11	ï	3	17	10	
leneral Hospi European	tal—	•••		2	33	116	514	100	62	120	8	6	68	124	50		350	103	1
Nativo	!4_1	•••	•••						<b> </b>										1
Mayo Hos [ampbell Hos]	spital pital—	• •••	•••	•••	133	89	284	26	23	11	•••	4	13	62	8		204	114	12
European Native		•••	•••	15	iii7	 834	1,195	277	250	 62	•••	70	333	 291		44	438	192	
Police Hospita	l u.	***	•••		13	365	1,079	77	18	26		1	48	100		5	128	37	3
North Suburba Burdwan Disp	ensary	sbirar	•••	•••	21 11	19 70	149 160	25	37 25	8 10			20	28 4	10	5	18 39	8	1
Bankoora Beerbhoom	,, -	•••	•••		1	6	•••		4	2			2	11	3	3	25		
Midnapore	,1 ,,	•••	•••	•••	1 31	 88	52	:::	26	•••	3	 2	8	3 6		9	44	7	2
Hooghly	,,	***	•••		18	113	38	12	14	2			14	<b>2</b> 6		1	20	3	
	1) ))	•••	•••		23	73 2	78	4	8		:::		10	11	2		33	4	l
Kishnaghur	37	•••	•••		2	16	17	4	14	1			5	12		1	18	1	1 1
Tesso <b>re</b> Berhamporo	11 10.	•••	•••			31	60 73	2	13	2	:::		2	8 6	5	:::	20	7	1
Dinagepore	••		•••		1	36	136	2	9	i			6	8	4		49	4	1 :
Malda Énglish Baulca Disp	Dazar ensary	. mabei	nsary 		7	14 16	70 38	:::	10	ï			<b>2</b> 5	7 9	3	i,	15°	e	1 4
Rungporo	,,	•••	•••		8	14	64	5	8	1			6	13	12		1	1	°
Bogra Pubna	"	•••	•••		"1	11 10	31 11	1 4	3	9	:::		1 6	8		ï	, 10 6	2	
Dinapore	"	•••	•••	3	5	26	42	2	3			.5	3	10		ıc.	9	1 4	20
Darjeeling Julpaiguri	"	•••	•••		8	7 6	51 48	8	2			4	1 12	3 5	1 2	1	3 5	8	١,
Dacca	"	•••	••	2	24	117	243	57	63	13	1	1	98	42		14	174	69	6
Furreedpore Burrisal	"	•••	•••		1 16	8	20	2 4	5 12	1 4			4	1 4	2	1	16		
Mymensingh	,,	•••	•••		4	16	19	4	12					3	4		6	<b></b>	Ja (10
Chittagong Noakhally	"	•••	•••	1	2	8 2	33	13	3 2	10	2		"1	7 3	2	1	66	6 2	€.
Comilla .	"	•••	•••		4	6	15		1	2			2	2	2		2	2	. 4
Patna Bankipore	"	•••	•••	3	59	70 37	21 74	6 22	14			1	32 102	12 90		2	14 18	14	54
∃ya ¯	)) ))	•••	•••		79	26	62	3	15	i		i	10	9	1	7	13	6	(
Arrah Mozufferpore	,,	•••	•••		J1 6	18 10	21	7	6 2	•••	•••	ï	4 3	4	3	ï	78	10	. 28
Durbhunga	<u>"</u>	•••	•••			26	59	9	87	3	<b>:::</b> ,	2	19	16	5		82	9	29
Chapra Motihari	,,	•••	•••			18	6	1	6			•••	_E				12 14	6	101
Monghyr	,,	•••	•••		20	21	10 266	6	24			•••	18	3 23	•••	:::	26	5	22
Bhagulpore	11	•••	•••		7	18	45		2	2			6	9	6		29	12	8
Purneah Cuttack	9). 19	•••	•••	2	2 33	9 47	32 100	19	50	3 4	ï	•••	7 21	5 17	ï	14	37	iï	20
Pooree	"	•••	•••		100	51	16	6	8				16	1	i		20	4	1
Balasore Naja Doomka	,,	•••	•••	•••	27	64 1	41	1	1		٠٤.	•••	80	- 6		7	7.	2	4
Hazaribagh	)) ))	•••	•••	•••	•••	7	23	2	9	2	•••	•••	9	2		4	°21	8	` ['] '''1
Ranchee Puruleah	27	•••	•••		1 1	28	16	. 8	2	٠٠٠	1	•••	2 2	8 7	2	1 8	21 62	7	
P MT ATABLE	"	•••	•••	•••	•	30	•	ľ	•	•••	•••	•••	_	7	***	°	02	0	
		I'otal		28	1,16	2,896	6,178	822	931	400	14	48	1,072	1,093	<b>16</b> 0	180	2,269	877	1,207

OF LIFE—continued.

in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1887.

		1	'REA'	TED.												<b>205</b> 20					.
		<del></del>						Loc	AL DI	SEASE	8.										
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diggases of),	Other diseases of the respectory system.	Diarrhosa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre,	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Discases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotions.	Discuses of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the akin,	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
34	28 50	24 13	74 44,	272 60	76 81	104 109	50 53	481 201	·	29 45	67 267	133 235	301 290	35 70	46 25	51 2	35 32	88 106	6 3	96 836	2,910 3,043
1		1	7 16	16 15	22 189	10	21 2	44 17		12	27	13 7	11 	3 2	30 10	17 11	12 11	32 16	9 23	41 133	653 849
24	20	40	48	65	210	70	47	140		13	46	33	7 <b>3</b>	66	56	80	104	11	1	137	2,958 8
2	3	24	58	125	1,99	67	27	92		60	3	51	31	53	112	7	81	52	109	599	2,736
	7		1.7 35 11 5 2 12 2 15 4 2 1 5 27 7 5 6 6 11 11 7 6 3 2 11 2	108 19 2 13 6 1 1 8 8 4 4 8 14 7 7 8 7 2 4 2 5 3 17 8 1 2 4 2 5 3 17 8 1 2	379 89 14 30 28 4 16 24 53 9 2 19 7 15 23 43 7 14 112 1 6 20 3 9 34 59 10 112 28 11 21 51 33 22 21 54 14 6	107 5 5 1 3 4 4 4 2 16 7 50 13 19 1 8 1 1 6 13 2 14 4 7 5 5 1	11	102 69 16 19 6 2 27 20 6 6 15 20 50 20 20 50 20 10 13 7 12 105 13 7 5 5 3 2 23 15 5 5 3 3 6		155 31 10 26 3  8 61 13  29 12 17 12  14 17 5 2 12 11 7 5 2 12 13 13 27 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	33 1 4	181 4 9 6 1 4 11 4 12 12 10 133 1 9 8 7 6 11 28 39 18 23 20 27 54 30 4 8	132 83 9 19 35 4 19 12 2  10 15 16 18  26 6 18  26 6  11 9 7 9 7 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 8 10 1 3 2 1 10 10 4 1 3 84 2 2 66 7 1 6 8 24 2 13 1 10 6 8 16 2 3	237 54 27 16 12 16 17 7 7 7 5 5 6 10 7 7 2 2 11 1 22 3 3 5 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	51 64 4 3 3 1 1 3 2 1  7 2 27  1 1  2 1  1 1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1 	235 32 29 44 32 12 23 30 12 23 30 12 29 46 66 70 10 29 15 20 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	23 29 3 4 3 1 3 2 5 1 1 1 12 1 1 1 1 13 1 6 1 6 1	15 1 7	181 49 86 55 36 29 87 118 95 17 36 83 54 28 51 29 38 77 1120 45 81 22 77 74 165 69 49 81 20 69 81 149 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	6,432 2,738 576 636 229 78 474 546 466 29 228 269 321 406 221 184 336 136 222 447 188 254 260 317 72 166 363 956 500 311 311 544 356 156 831 318 677 361 252 8162 160 323
92	188	172	948	869	1,997	7U2	887	1,767	1	984	527	1,080	1,354	566	951	<b>2</b> 10	1,188	406	384	4,544	38,705

STATISTICS

# B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of diseases

												_						=
			-			(	GENE	RAL D	ISBASI	:s.	****					,		
,				error and parties	Group A.				G	roup B.	Group C.	G	roup D.		,	S,		
Names of Hospitals and Dispensables.					$\prod$	].					<u> </u>	c si		T	seases.	See system.		
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Onorrhea.	Scarry.	Worms.	Debility.	Bheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases	Diseases of the nations	- 1 7	Diseases of the eye.
Medical College Hospital— European Native			17 <b>6</b> 0	1 20		1		1	1		8 2		\		8 29		6 .	
Howrah Hospital— European Native			1	1	4						•••				29 • 23	.,,		••
General Hospital— European			37 21	40	11 16	1	1		1	""	15	2	6	1	 6	1		••
Native Mayo Hospital Campbell Hospital—			75	15	9		:::					•••	;;; 8	•••	8	ï		ï
European Native Police Hospital		4	 124 6	361 3	145 9		2			e .	88	•••		6	 62	8	,   :: ::	••
North Suburban Hospital Burdwan Dispensary Bankoora			12 9 	3 25 2	19 	i	2				 6	•••	 2 1	4 2	2 2 2		ئے ا	•
Beerbhoom ,, Midnapore ,, Hooghly ,,			1 21 12	45 <b>6</b> 0	   4   1		2	0			2	 ₂		3	2 6 9			i
Serampore ,, Khoolna ,,		:::	15 	24 1 5	10			•••	·		₂				1ĭ			•
Jessore ,, Berhampore ,, Dinagepore ,,			1	 9 12	6 26					•••	1		1 2		, <u>G</u>	•••		
Maldah English Bazar Disp sary. Beauleah Dispensary	en-		3	5	.2			•••		•••	3	٠ د	3		17 8	•••		- 1
Rungpore ,, Bogra ,, Pubna ,			6	5 6 2	9 7 6	·•• ·••	•••		:-:		₂	***	8 6 	1		***		
Dinapore ,, Darjeeling ,,			1 2	- 1	1 o," ''2			•••	ر <del>:</del> : :	 "ï	2 2	. "1		ï	€ 5 	,	1	- 1
Julpaiguri " Dacca " Furreedpore "			7 7	37 	8 14		ï	•••	:: 1		22 	•••	1	ï	40.	1 4		
Burrisal ,, Mymensingh ,, Chitagong ,,			2 3 1	<b>3</b> 9 	3 4 2	 . <b></b>	 "ï	•••					8		₂	<i>2</i> ,		
Comilla ,,			1 4	1 2 38		 	ï				₂	1	1		1 6	່		
Gya ,, Arrah ,	- 1		37 49 5	19 11 6	11 9 2		2				9 8 8	1 1		ï	2 7 1	. 3	9,.	
Durbhunga ,, Chupra	- 1		4	6 4 8			2				"1	:::	} .	1	1 1 1	<b>2</b>		
Monghyr " Bhagulpofe "	·••   .		17 5 5	1 5 6	2 7 5				:::		8		:		8		,,, ,,,	
Purneah ,, Juttack ,, Pooree ,,	••	i	13 41	3 11 14	2 8 3		ï	3.	ï		10	1	/	- 1	 6 1	1		
Balasore " Nya Doomka " Hazaribagh "			15	28	1 6				:::		7				1 7			
Jumlia			1	13	1	1 1	- 1		- 1		<b>1</b> ູ່ ເ		1		6			
Total .		6	648	909	449	8	17	1	8	١	208	11 8	38 2	8 8	304	187	2	

OF LIFE—concluded.

in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1887 - concluded.

#### STATISTICS OF LIFE—concluded.

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1887.

		P	BRSONS TRBAT	ED.			Total number
Districts.	Number of operations.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Cost of opera	tions.	of successful
					Rs. A	P.	1
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	33	17,675	5,339	23,014	16,771 7	0	620,847
Metropolitan circle	496	391,011	1,001	392,012	43,379 15	8	7.058.514
Darjeeling circle	399	273,759	1,153	274,912	20,066 9	6	4,198,973
Ranchi circle	203	141,662	3,128	144,790	11,876 9	7	1,685,124
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle	259	108,794	270	109,064	9,820 12	10	1,261,983
Eastern Bengal circle	515	<b>5</b> 39,95 <b>2</b>	517	540,469	21,356 13	0	3,964,603
Orissa circle	111	80,431	4,598	<b>85,029</b>	7,881 1	7	555,166
Behar ,,	135	<b>6</b> 8,8 <b>42</b>	1,562	70,404		10	<b>3</b> 66,191
Civil hospitals and dispensa- ries in these circles of superintendence.	223	13,222	5,789	78,961	12,437 6	7	2,681,905 •
Total	2,374	1,695,848	23,307	1,718,655	1,57,346 8	2	22,383,805

# BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT. STATISTICS OF LIFE—concluded.

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1887.

		PERSO		RD.		Total number
Districts.	Number of operations.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.	Cost of operations.	of successful operation recorded up to date.
		]			Rs. A. P.	100
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	33	17,675	5,339	23,014	16,771 7 0	620,847
Metropolitan circle	496	891,011	1,001	392,012	43,379 15 3	7,058,514
Darjeeling circle	399	273,759	1,153	274,912	20,066 9 6	4,198,973
Ranchi circle	203	141,662	3,128	144,790	11,876 9 7	1,685,124
Sonthal Pergunnahs circle	259	108,794	270	109,064	9,820 12 10	1,261,989
Eastern Bengal circle	515	<b>539,952</b>	517	540,469	21,356 13 0	3,964,603
Orissa circle	111	80,431	4,598	85,029	7,881 1 7	555,166
Behar ,,	135	68,842	1,562	70,404	13.755 13 10	366,191
Civil hospitals and dispensa- ries in these circles of superintendence.	223	13,222	5,789	78,961	12,437 5 7	2,681,905
Total	2,374	1,695,848	23,307	1,718,655	1,57,346 8 2	22,383,303